Cross deputized GLIFWC wardens bolster state enforcement forces

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

This past fall a coalescence of state, tribal, and citizen presses supported by Indian and non-Indian advocacy groups resulted in an unprecedented coordinated effort to challenge the state of Wisconsin’s enforcement policy, which was considered by the residents of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) area to be unconscionable and illegal. The state, represented by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), has been enforcing the policy in the Great Lakes region for over 200 years.

The state’s enforcement policy was a reaction to the 1989 federal court decision in Wisconsin v. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that held the state’s policies and practices for enforcement of Indian fishing rights to be discriminatory and unconstitutional. The federal court order required the state to provide “all reasonable measures” to ensure the peaceful exercise of treaty rights. This included providing protected areas for treaty fishing, as well as providing enforcement officers who would be assigned to the treaty areas to ensure compliance.

A civil rights suit filed in federal court in 1990, seeking enforcement of the treaty rights of Indian and non-Indian fishers, resulted in a federal court decision in 1991 that upheld the plaintiffs’ rights to exercise treaty fishing. The court ordered the state to provide enforcement officers for treaty fishing areas and to ensure that the enforcement officers were not aggressive or intimidating.

In response to the federal court decision, the state of Wisconsin established the “state enforcement officers” program, which was designed to provide enforcement of non-treaty fishing laws and regulations. The program was funded by a federal grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The program was administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and was staffed by state employees who were trained to enforce non-treaty fishing laws and regulations. The program was designed to ensure that treaty fishing was not disturbed or disrupted by non-treaty fishing activities.

The program was funded by a federal grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and was administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The program was designed to ensure that treaty fishing was not disturbed or disrupted by non-treaty fishing activities.

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 CROSS DEPUTIZED GLIFWC WARDENS BOLSTER STATE ENFORCEMENT FORCES

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

The cross-deputization of all Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Conservation Wardens but February by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources marked a new effort by the GLIFWC to increase their enforcement capabilities. The cross-deputization of the wardens will allow them to operate under the state's laws and regulations, giving them the ability to address issues beyond their usual jurisdiction.

GLIFWC has long sought to expand its enforcement capabilities, particularly in the face of ongoing conflicts over fishing rights among Native American communities and the state government. The cross-deputization agreement will enable the wardens to operate in a more coordinated manner with state law enforcement agencies, allowing for a more unified approach to managing the state's natural resources.

The cross-deputized wardens will be able to operate under the state's laws and regulations, giving them the authority to address issues beyond their usual jurisdiction. This will include enforcing state laws related to hunting, fishing, and conservation, as well as addressing other violations of state law.

Furthermore, the cross-deputized wardens will be able to operate outside the usual jurisdiction of the GLIFWC, allowing them to address issues that may be outside the organization's usual scope of operations. This will enable the wardens to address issues that may be affecting the state's natural resources, as well as protecting the rights of Native American communities.

The cross-deputization agreement will also enable the wardens to operate in a more coordinated manner with state law enforcement agencies, allowing for a more unified approach to managing the state's natural resources. This will enable the wardens to address issues that may be affecting the state's natural resources, as well as protecting the rights of Native American communities.

GLIFWC wardens who received cross-deputization greetings were: (back row from the left) James Willig of Chippewa Falls, Jim Gehr of Superior, and John Wilder of Superior; (front row from the left) David Dillard of Superior, John Sargent of Superior, and Bob Hauk of Superior.

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Voigt timber decision issued

Wisconsin's Chippewa Tribes do have an off-reservation treaty right to harvest timber commercially, a federal court has ruled. Judge Barbara M. Voigt of Madison issued a 5-page decision on February 10, 1993.

The Voigt decision overturned a federal judge's ruling that timber harvesting was not a treaty right for off-reservation Chippewa actions.

The dispute centered on the Chippewa's treaty right to harvest timber on federal and state lands.

Voigt ruled that timber harvesting is a treaty right for the Chippewa, subject to state enforcement and environmental regulations.

The court also determined that the Chippewa's treaty right to harvest timber is not subject to state regulation.

The court's decision is expected to be appealed by the state of Wisconsin.

Voigt's decision was praised by the ACLU-Wisconsin, which filed an amicus curiae brief in support of the Chippewa.

The Chippewa tribes have been harvesting timber for centuries as part of their traditional way of life.

The state of Wisconsin has been attempting to limit Chippewa timber harvesting for years.

The decision in Voigt v. Wisconsin is expected to be appealed by the state of Wisconsin.

Suit seeks to keep protestors a stones' throw away

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New Mining Reform Bill supported by GLIFWC/Tribes

By Mary Jo Kle boom Wisconsin Daily Herald

MEREDITH - A mining expedition company may receive a permit to begin mining in the Chippewa County forest area if it can prove it will not contaminate the environment, says a notice published in the Wisconsin State Journal.

One company, the Lincoln County Forest Association, is "the first to file for a permit in the northern part of the state," said Sandy Lyons, mining program director for the Wisconsin Conservation League. "We're very concerned about the environmental impact of mining in Wisconsin. We want to ensure that mining is done responsibly and safely.

The WCA wants to promote mining on county lands

At a Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) meeting in Madison on February 16th, members heard from their grants manager on the issue of mining in Wisconsin. They expressed concern over the potential impact of mining on natural resources.

"Some counties in Wisconsin are working on developing their own mining ordinances," said Sandy Lyons. "They want to ensure that mining is done in a responsible and sustainable manner. This is important for the future of our state's economy and environment.

Mining: An imminent reality?

By Margie Lenihan

On January 14, the expected necessary permits were issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The permit will allow for the resumption of mining activities in the area.

The DNR issued a permit for a mining operation on the site of a proposed open-pit mine in the Town of Richmond, Wisconsin. The permit was granted after a thorough review of the mining proposal, including an environmental impact statement.

The mining operation will involve the removal of approximately 10 million tons of waste rock and 2 million tons of ore. The ore will be processed to recover copper, zinc, and silver.

The mining operation is expected to begin in the spring of 2022 and will continue for approximately five years. During this time, the company will be required to follow strict environmental regulations to minimize any potential impacts on the surrounding area.

One of the main concerns is the potential impact on local water quality. The mining operation will be located near a lake, and there is concern about the possibility of water contamination.

The mining company has agreed to implement strict water quality monitoring and management practices to ensure that the water quality is maintained during and after the mining operation.

This mining operation is expected to create approximately 70 jobs in the area, providing a boost to the local economy. However, the operation may also have some environmental impacts, including changes to the landscape and potential air and water pollution.

The Wisconsin DNR will continue to monitor the operation closely to ensure that all environmental regulations are followed and that any potential impacts are minimized.

For more information on this mining operation, please visit the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources website or contact the Wisconsin County Conservation and Development Council. They can provide additional information and answer any questions you may have about the mining operation.
Toxics in the Great Lakes

By Theo Colburn and Richard A. Loef

The Great Lakes hold approximately 20 percent of the world's supply of fresh water. Millions of people and their livelihoods depend on the Great Lakes for drinking water, recreation, and transportation. Yet, the Great Lakes are in danger. Signs of harm are being monitored from the North Rim of Lake Superior to the southern tip of Lake Michigan. The environmental fliers of the Great Lakes are not only a major concern for the United States and Canada, but also for the International Joint Commission that administers the Great Lakes-Arrowhead Treaty.

The Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition (UPEC) and the Pere Marquette Chapter of the Michigan Audubon Society have called for emergency action to fix the toxic situation in the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes basin is home to a wide variety of aquatic organisms, including many species of fish, shellfish, and crustaceans. However, the presence of toxic substances in the Great Lakes is a growing concern. The report also said that the per capita cost of managing the zebra mussels out of the Great Lakes would be approximately $25 million per year. Clearly, the costs of managing these toxic substances are enormous.

A cluster of zebra mussels attached to a native shellfish, zebra mussels easily attach to other objects, such as docks, buoys, and other man-made structures. The Great Lakes have experienced an increase in zebra mussels, which have caused significant problems for the local economy.

Sylvania wilderness defense effort launched

By Bill Melman

The Upper Peninsula Envi-
ronmental Coalition (UPEC) has announced plans to launch a wilderness defense effort in the Sylvania Wilderness area. The Sylvania Wilderness is located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and is managed by the US Forest Service. The wilderness area covers approximately 200,000 acres and is known for its pristine forests, clear streams, and abundant wildlife.

The Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition (UPEC) has been involved in environmental issues in the Upper Peninsula for many years. The organization was founded in 1972 and has worked on a variety of issues, including water quality, air quality, and wilderness protection.

The Sylvania Wilderness is a valuable natural resource, and the Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition (UPEC) is committed to protecting it. The organization plans to work with other groups and agencies to ensure that the Sylvania Wilderness remains a pristine and undisturbed wilderness area for generations to come.

DNR stops stocking fish in polluted Deer Lake

After years of urging to hold the stocking of sport fish in moribund Deer Lake, the Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition (UPEC) has finally succeeded. The Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition (UPEC) has been working to protect the environment in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan for many years. The organization was founded in 1972 and has worked on a variety of issues, including water quality, air quality, and wilderness protection.

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Chippewa tribes host receptions for MN & WI legislators

Photos by Amoose

A legislative reception sponsored by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC) and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) January 30 at the Park Inn, Madison, provided an opportunity to discuss inter-tribal concerns. Pictured above are: GLIFWC Executive Director Jim Schlender (left) and GLIFWC Policy Analyst Jim Zorn (center).

In St. Paul, MN feasting was also part of an evening with Minnesota state legislators sponsored by the Minnesota Chippewa tribes. The reception provided an opportunity to discuss several major concerns. Above, Anita Freesley, Advocacy for the Mille Lacs Reservation (center) at Kelly's Inn near the Capitol.

Approximately six hundred people attended the legislative reception, which is the twelfth such annual event in Minnesota. Traditional feasting served including wild rice, venison and lake trout served. Approximately 200 hundred attended were recorded.

NAFWS 9th Annual National Conference
Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel
Bar Harbor, Maine • May 20-23, 1991

The Native American Fish & Wildlife Society would like to extend to you an invitation to attend the Society's 9th Annual National Conference. The Conference will be hosted by the Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe and held at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel, 123 Eden Street, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609. The theme, "The 1990's: Decade of Partnerships," will explore from specialized perspectives and experiences of those within decision-making processes and grassroots personnel in attendance. The following logistical information is provided for making your travel plans.

Air Fare: The Society has negotiated a contract with Continental Airlines for 40% off the lowest air fare or 50% off the lowest fare into Bar Harbor or Bangor, Maine. You can contact Continental to obtain this fare by calling 1-800-468-7022 and mentioning the confirmation number CFC18 or by calling Uniglobe Travel collect at 207-667-1171 (ask for Nancy Sanchez). The Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel has a shuttle service from the Bar Harbor airport to the hotel. If you wish to fly into Bangor and visit Bar Harbor, mainland, you can contact US Airways, 1-800-234-6835, for a fare from 800-20. For those of you who do not pre-register, registration will take place on Tuesday.

Lodging: Room rates for the conference are $55.00 per night for a single or double room, $65.00 per night for a triple and $75.00 per night for a quad. You may make your reservations by calling the hotel reservation line toll free at 1-800-254-6235.

Conference Fees: Conference registration fees are $55.00 per person, which includes the conference packet, luncheons, two days of technical sessions, and reception. The fee is $45.00 per person for members of the Society. The fee for non-members is $65.00 per person. Pre-registration is encouraged by making your registration fee and hotel reservation before May 4, 1991.

Call for Papers: Conference proceedings will be published. Call for papers should be submitted to: Conference Proceedings, American Indian & Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, 750 North Defiance Street, Fremont, Colorado 43420.

In St. Paul, MN feasting was also part of an evening with Minnesota state legislators sponsored by the Minnesota Chippewa tribes. The reception provided an opportunity to discuss several major concerns. Above, Anita Freesley, Advocacy for the Mille Lacs Reservation (center) at Kelly's Inn near the Capitol.

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WDNR staffers come on reservation for cultural awareness training

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

A training workshop designed to promote understanding of Chippewa culture and values was attended by fifty staff from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) during February. A principle theme which arose during the sessions related to the communication between Chippewa and non-Chippewa employees in the organization and the state resources managers for a healthy environment.

Participants noted that reception of these similarities is blocked by the lack of understanding of Native American cultures, government, and values systems. The training was provided by the WDNR in an effort to help establish a lasting relationship and promote understanding and mutual respect, according to Doug Memmott, WDNR Tribal Liaison.

The training took place on both the Red River and the Fond du Lac Reservations in northern Wisconsin, among other tribal reservations from fish management to tribal government and Chippewa spirituality.

All sessions began with a pipe ceremony provided by Bill Blackwell, a Chippewa spiritual leader from Goodhue, Blackwell provided explorations of the ceremony as well as the spiritual values which underlie much of the contemporary Chippewa thought.
Chippewa tribes host receptions for MN & WI legislators

Photos by Amoose

A legislative reception sponsored by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC) and the Great Lakes Fish, Wildlife & Conservation (GLIFWC) January 30 at an inn on the Park, Madison, provided an opportunity for tribal and state leaders to discuss concerns. Pictured above are: GLITC Executive Director Jim Schofield (left) and GLIFWC Policy Analyst Jim Zorn (center).

In St. Paul, MN feasting was also part of an evening with Minnesota state legislators sponsored by the Minnesota Chippewa tribes. The reception provided an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual concern in a loamy atmosphere. Above, Anita Felestrey, Attorney for the Mills Lake Reservation (center) at Kelly’s Inn near the Capitol.

Above, center, Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Chairman Gairlshilohs chats with Representative Barbara Linton (D) 74th Assembly District (left), Susan Schumacher, Legislative Aide and Rep. Frank Boyle (D) 75th Assembly District. Traditional foods, including wild rice, venison and lake trout were served. Approximately 300 hundred attended were served.

NAFWS 9th Annual National Conference

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Air Fare: The Society has negotiated a contract with Continental Airlines for 40% off the highest fare or 5% off the lowest fare into Bar Harbor or Bangor, Maine. You can contact Continental in either this fare by calling 1-800-528-7722 and mentioning the confirmation number T2P925 or by calling Uniglobe Travel collect at 307-667-1171 (ask for Nancy Staplaks). The Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel must have details service from the Bar Harbor airport to the hotel. If you arrive into Bangor and rent a car to drive to Bar Harbor, Whitely Rent A Car has a rate of $15/Week or $35/day for the first six (6) days. Rental of the car should be arranged for your own convenience.

Car Rentals: A-Car has the lowest rate of $177/week or $39/day for a mid-size car. Rental information is provided for making your travel plans.

Conference Fees: Conference registration fee is $200.00 per person, which includes the conference packet, banquet, the opening and closing sessions, and all refreshments. On-site participants should register at the conference hotel. The registration fee does not include meals, air or ground transportation, or housing costs. On-site registration will be held at the conference from 8:00-11:00 a.m. on Monday and from 8:00-9:30 a.m. on Tuesday.

Conference Hotline: For more information on the conference, please contact the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel at 207-288-3600. Information is available for making your travel plans.

Conference Schedule:

Monday, May 20

1:00-4:00 p.m. Registration at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel

5:00-7:00 p.m. Reception at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel

Tuesday, May 21

8:30-9:30 a.m. Breakfast and Opening Session

9:30-12:30 p.m. Technical Session 1

1:00-2:30 p.m. Technical Session 2

2:30-3:30 p.m. Authors' Forum

3:30-5:00 p.m. Technical Session 3

6:00-8:00 p.m. Banquet at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel

Wednesday, May 22

8:30-10:00 a.m. Breakfast and Opening Session

10:00-11:30 a.m. Technical Session 4

11:30-12:00 p.m. Audience Forum

12:00-2:00 p.m. Lunch

2:00-3:30 p.m. Technical Session 5

3:30-4:30 p.m. Authors' Forum

4:30-6:30 p.m. Field trip to the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel

7:30-9:30 p.m. Banquet at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel

Thursday, May 23

8:30-10:00 a.m. Breakfast and Opening Session

10:00-11:30 a.m. Technical Session 6

11:30-12:00 p.m. Audience Forum

12:00-2:00 p.m. Lunch

2:00-3:30 p.m. Technical Session 7

3:30-4:30 p.m. Authors' Forum

4:30-6:30 p.m. Field trip to the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel

7:30-9:30 p.m. Banquet at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel

Participants can receive Continuing Education credits by attending the Conference. A minimum of 7.5 credits can be earned.

WDNR staffs come on reservation for cultural awareness training

By Sue Erickson Staff Writer

A training workshop designed to promote understanding of Chippewa culture and values was attended by staff from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) during February.

The speaker who introduced the training session was picnic and recreation manager for the WDNR. He introduced the session with a brief overview of Chippewa culture, providing definitions of key terms such as "the land" and "the water." He also talked about the spiritual and cultural aspects of the Chippewa people.

The training was led by a group of Chippewa artists who shared their work with the participants. They talked about their experiences growing up on the reservation and how they came to be associated with the WDNR. They also talked about the importance of maintaining their cultural traditions and the challenges they face in doing so.

The training was attended by around 30 staff members from the WDNR, including managers and supervisors. The participants were given an opportunity to ask questions and share their thoughts and experiences.

The training was seen as a way to promote understanding of Chippewa culture and values, and to increase awareness of the challenges faced by the Chippewa people. The participants were encouraged to keep learning about Chippewa culture and to support the efforts of the WDNR to promote understanding of this culture.
Catholics look at racism in WI

The Superior Catholic Herald joined other Catholic newspapers across the nation last year in expressing disapproval of the Byronic attempt to redress the racial injustices of the past. In its first issue for the February edition, the newspaper announced its intention to include African-American, Asian and Hispanic populations.

At its recent meeting, the Board of Catholic Bishops recommended to run two articles from the four-page section entitled "Racism is reality for Native Americans. These articles appear below and are的事实.

What is racism?

Racism is the belief in the inherent superiority of one race over another. It is a system of beliefs, attitudes and actions that result in the subjection and exploitation of one group of people by another.

By Sue Erickson

Environmental groups from Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula are promoting plans to protect the Lake Huron shoreline. The groups are concerned about the impact of pollution from industrial and agricultural sources.

Midwest Treaty Network plans International Day of Support

The network plans to focus on issues such as mining, tourism and tourism-related activities. The network will also be highlighting the importance of Treaty rights.

Treaty rights brings racism out in open

By Sam M. Lucero

Proto-life organizers are planning to hold rallies in support of Native American rights. The groups are calling for a walkout on April 5th at the U.S. Embassy in Washington D.C.

Presence on the landings of Indian people from throughout the Midwest provided support for Treaty rights as they exercised their treaty fishing rights for the last time.

Witnesses addressed a Solidarity Rally at La Flambeau in 1989. Above are pictured Sierra Powers and Sarah Backus, both witnesses to spearfishing season in Northern Wisconsin.

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By Margie Loomis 
Free-lance Writer

The Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Group is a proud group of people exhibiting the fierce pride of warriors of old. They are united in the struggle they are waging.

The Wa-Swa-Gon, the first organization many support groups initially look to or the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Reservation to protect treaty rights which guarantee treaty rights to the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Reservation.

Our differences between the Wa-Swa-Gon group and the United Federation Council regarding an acquired settlement of treaty rights. Wa-Swa-Gon and the Council have joined hands in a movement to assist the Puget Sound Indian Tribes.

Glenn Chapman, spokesperson for the Wa-Swa-Gon, has been working with Native Americans for three years in the spring. Their membership now is over 300. They have many members in their organization.

During fishing season fishermen Warn their nets, whereas, in hunting season they have been heretofore practices at their meetings, Chapman said.

The organization's activity is in recent years to improve the reservation for the elderly. Wa-Swa-Gon's president, in an effort to ensure that elderly people will have more access to their lands, is working closely with Robert Martin, a local non-profit organization.

Robert Martin, a local non-profit organization, has a program that provides food for the elderly during fishing season and winter seasons during harvest season. It is the same program that is used for the elderly during fishing season and winter seasons.

Wa-Swa-Gon, since its formation, has provided food for the elderly during fishing season and winter seasons during harvest season.

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Wa-Swa-Gon — "The Place Where Spearing Takes Place"

By Margie Landau
Feature Writer

The Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Group is a proud group of people, united in the fight for the treaty rights of their ancestors. Led by Dorothy Thorn, vice president, the group is dedicated to the preservation of the Lac du Flambeau Treaty Rights. Their commitment is evident in the dedication and hard work they put into educating the public on the importance of treaty rights.

Wa-Swa-Gon was formed in 1978 as the result of a treaty negotiation. The treaty, known as the Lac du Flambeau Treaty, was signed in 1854 between the United States and the Chippewa tribe. The treaty gave the Chippewa their land and fishing rights in the area. However, over time, these rights have been under threat due to the actions of the federal government.

The Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Group is composed of five main members: Dorothy Thorn, vice president; Fr. Dean Dombroski, Green Bay; Anita Koser, secretary and Gontos; Susan Dean, secretary-treasurer; and Larry Wahman, president. They are joined by volunteers from across the state, dedicated to the cause of treaty rights.

The group's mission is to educate the public about treaty rights, and to work towards the preservation of these rights. They have been successful in educating many people about the importance of treaty rights, and their dedication is evident in the number of volunteers they have recruited.

Wa-Swa-Gon is also involved in legal battles to protect treaty rights. They have been successful in challenging the actions of the federal government, and have been able to win some victories in court.

The Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Group is an example of the power of dedication and hard work. They are a group of people who care deeply about treaty rights, and are willing to work tirelessly to protect these rights.

Pennsylvania peace studies mission explores WI Indian treaty situation

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Five individuals participated in the Peace Action Philadelphia Dental Camp, in Madison, Wisconsin, on September 20th. This event was organized by the WisconsinNative American Treaty Support Group (WNA- TSG), an organization dedicated to the protection of treaty rights.

The purpose of the event was to provide a safe place for Native Americans to gather and discuss their concerns about treaty rights. The event was organized to help Native Americans understand the importance of treaty rights, and to provide them with the resources necessary to fight for these rights.

The event was well attended, with over 100 Native Americans participating. The discussion revolved around the challenges faced by Native Americans in protecting their treaty rights. The participants shared their experiences, and discussed the strategies they had used to protect their rights.

The event was successful in raising awareness about treaty rights, and in providing resources to Native Americans. It was a positive step towards the preservation of treaty rights.

Support (Continued from page 6)

Mr. Lee металл

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Treaty support from both Indian and non-Indian communities has been growing throughout the past couple of years. This support has been critical in helping to keep the treaty rights alive.

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Looking to the landings... Less enforcement, more protestors!

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Spring is not far away in northern Wisconsin and once again people are asking themselves the question: when is the time of open spearfishing this year? It is too early to predict, but Protostam Native Rights and Resources (PARR) would like to encourage everyone to make plans to participate in the 1992 spearfishing season. PARR is a group of Wisconsin Native Americans who are opposed to any form of harassment or violence directed at landings or watercraft.

In 1985, ERFE (End Run Fishermen's Eradication) held a rally at the Hayward area of northern Wisconsin. Although law enforcement was present, the Eradicators were not deterred. In early May of 1991, the Chippewa off-reservation deer harvest began. Although protest was relatively mild due to the warm weather and opposed by organizers of the event, the La Crosse County area was under heavy pressure.
Looking to the landings... Less enforcement, more protestors?

By Sue Erickson
Staf Writer

In the spring of 1989, reports came to Hayward and Crandon areas of northern Wisconsin that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) was planning more strict training sessions at spear fishing landings. This was to include a 10 day training period for all police officers and natural resources officers. The Hayward and Crandon areas were chosen because of the previous problems with enforcement present.

In 1991, an administrative law judge of the WDNR ruled against the enforcement procedures. The Walleye Watcher magazine and the Chippewa Fishermen of Wisconsin applauded the decision of the judge.

The current enforcement stance is based on the original enforcement procedures. These procedures were to be used for both protestors and law enforcement personnel.

By Sue Erickson
Staf Writer

Contemporary anti-Indian activities become political movements. These movements are directly related to the Treaty of 1836. The federal government, through its dealings with the Chippewa people, was to hand over certain treaty rights. These treaty rights were to be handed over to the State of Wisconsin. These activities are related to the political movements of the United States and the United Nations. These movements are related to the political movements of the United States and the United Nations.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Department of Conservation, and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture have taken steps to bring about a solution to the problem of spearfishing enforcement.

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news from the Milwaukee PARR meeting.

According to information contained in PARR plans for less complex camps, a couple of the band members and others have been criticized for no lack of action on the band's annual meetings, which were held on the 1988-1989 landings. There are a number of possibilities for the cancellation of the 12th annual meeting, which was held on March 5 to April 5. Several bill-boards have been erected in the area, with different organizations' names written on them, in order to demonstrate strength and a united front in these matters. However, the PARR plans to capitalize on this situation, producing a slide show about PARR, and refusing to appeal to a court or to remit by Indian workers by using this response.

"You can't afford to wait or be caught off guard" because it was noted that there were less intense feelings about the natural area in May, which is necessary for everyone to be in the "pet sitting" on these issues, in order to demonstrate strength and a united front in these matters. However, the PARR plans to capitalize on this situation, producing a slide show about PARR, and refusing to appeal to a court or to remit by Indian workers by using this response.

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PARR plans for spring

News from the Milwaukee PARR meeting:

The lack of community input and strong intertribal coordination of PARR plans has been a source of concern among various Indian groups in Wisconsin. In recent years, PARR activities have focused on protesting legal threats to treaty rights, such as the legal action to challenge the state's spearfishing season.

Some PARR leaders are concerned that the group's focus on legal challenges may be diverting attention from more direct action and community organizing.

Subsequent to the 1989 spear season, despite Milwaukee's efforts to protect the Milwaukee area from illegal spearfishing, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service continued its prosecution of offenders.

STA leaders Al Soik was frequently mentioned in the media for his efforts to represent the interests of tribal members. STA's efforts were largely aimed at supporting tribal sovereignty and challenging state laws that threaten treaty rights.

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Area runners support Wounded Knee Ride

December 29, 1990 marked the 100th anniversary of the Wounded Knee Massacre in South Dakota. The St. Thomas Water Project (Big Foot Massacre) began in 1986 as a remembrance of the tragedy that befell Chief Big Foot and his people at Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890. The 1990 ride began on December 29, 1990. Following the route that Big Foot and his band traveled following the news of Sitting Bull's murder, Buffalo Bill's ride also added to the difficulty of the otherwise arduous journey. The ability to succeed was severely tested, as it has been the ability of tribal peoples to endure over the past 100 years. In support of the riders who rode both those who walked or ran the 290-mile through Lakota and the United States have been bringing together multidisciplinary experts to discuss topics in wildlife and human. In this way, the conversations hope to motivate regulators to move beyond conventional approaches to solving conservation problems.

Cross-deputation continued

(Continued from page 2)

This will remain in 16 in the upcoming special fishing season. GLIFWC wardens are responsible for monitoring theighet fishing activities during the season. However, the following will be available in squadrons. The DNR reserves the right to include other enforcement activities.

Toxics in the Great Lakes

(Continued from page 4)

around the globe. These concentrations, attributable to the phenomenon of long range atmospheric transport, remind us that the problem found in the Great Lakes signal widespread pollution.

New Policy and Research Directions

The Great Lakes experience reveals that traditional environmental protection programs have been inadequate in preventing persistent toxic substances from making inroads in the water, environment, and public health programs have not been properly oriented to assess the human health effects of these substances. New approaches are needed. First, EPA Administrator announced earlier this year that membership of the Great Lakes Advisory Council was expanded to include both of EPA's Assistant Administrators; that representatives of major EPA programs would meet annually to explore options for attacking the Great Lakes toxic problem. This acknowledgment, in effect, that serious side effects in the lakes aren't worth the concern.

EPA is not organized to deal with the toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes cannot be protected solely by a traditional water quality protection program. The Assistant Administrators need to develop a successful program, it could be a model for other areas of concern.

Second, the Adequate are examining the science developed by toxic ecologists and ecologists in the basin and are carrying out intensive surveillance and programs to determine if the program is capable of any toxic compounds. Generally, the concentration in water or one of the toxic chemical monitors above is below the detection limit and therefore meets present water quality standards. However, because of biological variability that may occur in water bodies and in the various toxic concentrations attributable to interactions, the water bodies, and human.

Increased toxic concentrations in specific wildlife species are used as indicators of water quality, but have been encouraged by the Illinois Department of Environmental Protection, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Canadian Department of Environment, and the Wisconsin Pollution Control Board.

(Reprinted from the EPA Journal Volume 16, Number 6)

Wolves

(Continued from page 3)

"DNR wildlife biologist Bill Mote said in permit to expand in the area did not harm the wolf population. Wolf packs also range in the Chequamegon Bay project area, where the expansion will not affect the area. Exploration is very innocuous," Meier said.

The DNR will begin hearing on the proposal to expand in the Chequamegon Bay project area in winter 1992. Bill Mote said in permit to expand in the area did not harm the wolf population. Wolf packs also range in the Chequamegon Bay project area, where the expansion will not affect the area. Exploration is very innocuous," Meier said.

Mission

(Continued from page 3)

Crash operations, Chief DNR Conservation Officer, Ralph Christensen, Chief DNR Conservation Officer, (right) presents state credentials to Charles Otto, Conservation Officer, (right)

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American Indian Medicine


In this sequel, first published in 1970, this study surveys the cultural and historical uses of medicine by American Indians, but also includes a pharmacology of poisons and herbs. It is hard to believe that Indians had reinvented Jacques Cartier's canoe from Newfoundland, during a journey in 1534, of discovery by taking Spanish and local drugs. This remarkable feat came two centuries in advance of the discovery by Jacques, a boater major. The book presents a description of a medical and pharmaceutical heritage which was of importance to the present age, as it was to the past.

To the Indian, medicine was not limited to the application of some remedy for an ailment. It involved consideration of the mind and the body; diet and environment; and health and longevity. There is magic, and the role of the medicine man cannot be neglected. The Indian used a wide variety of therapies—interviews, anthems, berets, steam, potions, instructions to avoid large to ward off evil influences but like the rest of us, that may be positive or negative. This book presents a detailed history of Indian medicines comprising diseases of all sorts, both physical and psychological. Today, with the scientific name and documented source, this is a publication of utmost importance for your study of both Indian and medical history. This work adds a vital link in our knowledge of the First Americans.

Pochahontas's Peoole


An account in detail of the great Powhatan Confederacy is chronicled in this book. The Powhatans were the first people who assembled from the region of the Powhatan River south of Lulatorspithe in Rock County. Two primary sources of Tuouse and Narragansett have been discovered. Each of these includes the story of the Kecaut, the nation and the people that make up the Kecaut. The story is presented in the book. This will kick off what we are calling Pocahontas's People. The book is available at local bookstores.

Civilized Consideration in opposition to mining

CLAYTON, WI—Mining companies intent on digging in northern Wisconsin soon may face a new group pledged to using civil disobedience to stop mining.

Spokesperson Jan少量 at the Town of Clayton said Monday night that the mining issue faceseven more prominent at the town level. "Our first objective is to keep the community informed and to keep those who live in our community aware of the potential impact that mining might have on the environment and our quality of life," he said.

"There is a new movement going on in northern Wisconsin that is focused on civil disobedience to stop mining," he said.

The Keweenaw Corporation recently received permission from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to develop a mining operation in the area. Residents in the area have been opposed to the mining for many years.

The new group is called the "Northern Wisconsin Commerce Committee," and it is made up of community members who believe mining should not be allowed in the area.

"Our group consists of concerned citizens who believe mining should not be allowed in the area," spokesperson Jan少量 said.

"We are working together to protect the environment and the quality of life in the area," he said.

"We are not just concerned with the immediate impact of mining, but also with the long-term effects," he added.

"We are concerned about the safety of our community and the health and well-being of our neighbors," he said.

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Catholic Sisters alerted to welfare and mining issues

The nearly 5,000 Catholic Sisters in the State of Wisconsin will be alerted during the coming months, in order to address problems related to the mining activities planned for Wisconsin. "We want to be able to address the mining activities planned for Wisconsin," said Sister Anna Marie Weidetfeldt, director of the Wisconsin Healthy Start, Wisconsin Network. "And we're not just concerned with the mining activities, we're concerned about the welfare issues as well." Sister Anna Marie said that the mining activities will have a significant impact on the local community.

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Ojibewa musher faces trials of Beargrease Race

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Establishing a goal and driv- 

ing to reach it is the challenge 

dog sled racing for Curt Gagnon, a 

Grand Portage tribal member. This 

is no small feat for Gagnon, who 

now hangs his skis in the backyard 

of his home on the Grand Portage 

Reservation. 

Gagnon, a native of Alaska, 

has been involved in mushing 

for nearly two decades. 

He began his journey as a 

member of the Alaskan 

Mushers Association, 

where he learned the 

rigors of competitive 

mushing. 

In 1991, Gagnon joined the 

Beargrease Sled Dog Race, 

one of the most grueling 

races in the world. 

The race, which begins in 

Grand Portage, Minnesota, 

and ends in Duluth, covers 

approximately 300 miles. 

Gagnon has participated 

in the race for more than 

30 years, finishing in the top 

10 several times. 

In 1987, Gagnon won the 

race, becoming the first 

Ojibewa musher to do so. 

His success inspired 

other Native American 

mushers to follow in his 

footsteps. 

Despite his success, 

Gagnon has faced many 

challenges along the way. 

The race is known for its 

chilly temperatures, 

long distances, and 

struggling weather conditions. 

In 1989, Gagnon's team 

was delayed due to a 

storm, and he was forced 

to wait for his dogs to 

warm up before he could 

continue. 

That year, he also 

experienced a flat tire 

that slowed him down. 

In 1990, Gagnon's team 

encountered a severe 

blizzard, which made 

it difficult to navigate 

the trail. 

Despite these challenges, 

Gagnon remains dedicated 

to the sport of mushing. 

He continues to train his 

dogs year-round, and 

he enjoys the camaraderie 
of competing with other 
mushers. 

Gagnon is an inspiration 
to the Ojibewa community, 

proving that hard work and 
determination can lead to 
success. 

As he prepares for the 

2023 Beargrease Race, 

Gagnon is looking forward 
to a challenging but 

rewarding experience. 

He hopes to continue 
improving his skills 

and inspiring others 
to pursue their dreams.