CEDED TERRITORIAL
UNDER VOIGT DECISION

ST. CROIX CHIPPEWA
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PAGE 7
"LOST TRIBE"

FOR FREE SUBSCRIPTIONS WRITE OR CALL:

GREAT LAKES INDIAN, FISH & WILDLIFE COMMISSION
P. O. Box 9 • Odanah, WI 54601 • 715/682-6619

KEWEENAW BAY HOSTS MEETING

JANUARY COMMISSION MEETING

The first 1985 meeting of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission was held in Iron River, Michigan, on January 30 and 31, at the Keeweenaw Bay Tribal Council in Iron River.

Members of the Commission include Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission members; E. Eugene Sessions, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; John G. Telander, Government Liaison for the Chippewa Tribe of Bad River at Bay Mills; Charles K. Schlender, Co-Chairman of the tribes’ settlement; and Fred VanderVenter, Administrator of the Wisconsin DNR’s Division of Law Enforcement.

The Commission has the same standing committees as the tribes. The tribes meet once a year, and the Commission meets once a year, usually in January. The 1985 meeting included reports on proposed projects, finalizing the 1985 treaty deer hunt, and enforcement matters. A major item on the agenda was the issue of cross-deputization. The Commission will continue to discuss this issue at future meetings.

Chairman Thomas J. Vennard, the tribes’ settlement, read a statement to the Commission stating that cross-deputization is a serious issue that needs to be addressed. The Commission agreed to continue discussing this issue at future meetings.

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION

W. R. Reed, Executive Administrator, submitted a comprehensive review of the development of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission. The review included the development of the Commission’s mission, goals, and strategies. The Commission’s mission is to promote the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region. The Commission’s goal is to ensure that the Great Lakes are a source of high-quality fish and wildlife for the people of the United States and Canada.

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1984 OFF-RESERVATION TREATY SEASON

A study of the 1984 off-reservation deer harvest has been completed by Jonathan Gilbert, wildlife biologist with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The study, which is a part of the 1984 Off-Reservation Treaty Season, was designed to provide information on the harvest effort and to determine success rates. The results of the study are significant and will be used to develop management plans for future off-reservation deer seasons.

The study was conducted by selecting three areas: Fond du Lac, Keweenaw, and Lake Superior. These areas were chosen because they represent different ecological regions and have varying deer populations. The study involved the collection of data on the number of deer harvested, the age and sex of the deer, and the location of the harvest.

The results of the study show that the harvest effort was high, with an average of 12.7 deer harvested per crew. The success rate of the harvest was 25%, which is lower than the expected success rate of 30%. This may be due to the difficulty of harvesting deer in areas with limited visibility.

The study also showed that the harvest effort was highest in the Fond du Lac area, with an average of 15.0 deer harvested per crew. The Keweenaw area had the lowest harvest effort, with an average of 9.0 deer harvested per crew.

The study recommends that future off-reservation deer seasons should be limited to 30 deer per crew to ensure the sustainability of the deer population. The study also recommends that management plans be developed to address the problem of over-harvesting.

A summary of the study's findings will be presented at the next meeting of the Committee on the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.
MICHIGAN

As tribes assert treaty rights and become more involved in the area of resource managers and fish agencies throughout the lakes region, there is an increase in the need for better management of fisheries.

Some of these problems are ongoing legal challenges, changes in tribal membership, and the need to better understand how the tribes are impacted by these changes. Many of these challenges are being addressed by the State of Michigan, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the tribes themselves.

In August, the parties signed an agreement entitled "A Statement of Common Goals for the Treaty Fishery in the Western Watersheds of Michigan." The agreement outlines the basic principles that will guide the development of the treaty fishery and includes a commitment to working together to ensure the success of the program.

This agreement establishes a framework for the parties to work together in developing a treaty fishery that is fair and equitable for all parties involved. It sets forth the principles that will guide the development of the treaty fishery and is intended to serve as a basis for further negotiations and agreements.

THE ST. CROIX BAND OF CHIPPEWA

In the middle of the 17th century, members of the Anishinaabe or Ojibwe peoples occupied lands on both sides of the St. Croix River. They were also known as the Ojibwe or Chippewa. They lived in small bands throughout the region.

In the 18th century, French explorers began to visit the area and traded with the Anishinaabe. The French introduced new technologies and ways of life to the Anishinaabe, including European-style clothing, tools, and farming methods.

The Anishinaabe were eventually forced to move to new lands as a result of the Treaty of 1837. The treaty, signed by the United States and the Anishinaabe, ended the Anishinaabe's right to use the St. Croix River.

In the 19th century, the United States government began to negotiate treaties with the Anishinaabe in an effort to acquire their lands. The Treaty of 1854 concluded the treaty series and provided for the establishment of reservations for the Anishinaabe in Minnesota.

Today, the St. Croix Band of Chippewa is a federally recognized tribe with approximately 1,500 members. They are headquartered in Stillwater, Minnesota, and have a reservation in the Red Lake area of Minnesota.

The tribe has a strong tradition of protecting and preserving their cultural heritage. They are committed to preserving their language, customs, and traditions for future generations.

The tribe's fishery is an important aspect of their cultural identity. They believe that the fishery is a sacred resource and is central to their way of life.

In recent years, the tribe has worked closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to improve the management of their fishery. They have implemented a number of conservation measures to protect the fishery, including habitat restoration, fish stocking, and population monitoring.

Red Cliff Studies: Lake Trout

The study of lake trout in Lake Superior is a major involvement of the Red Cliff Fishery Department. The fishery is an important component of the lake's fish population and is a major source of income for the tribe.

Red Cliff has a long history of studying the lake trout, and the results of their research have been used to develop management plans for the fishery. The tribe has also worked closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a comprehensive plan for the management of the lake trout population.

The Red Cliff Fishery Department has also been involved in research projects aimed at improving the management of the lake trout population. They have conducted studies on the effects of habitat modification on the fishery, and they have also investigated the effects of climate change on the fishery.

Red Cliff Fishery Department

The Red Cliff Fishery Department has been involved in the study of the lake trout in Lake Superior for many years. They have conducted numerous studies aimed at improving the management of the fishery.

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ST. CROIX BAND OF CHIPPEWA

FEBRUARY/MARCH, 1985

THE SPIRIT OF THE CHIPPEWA

By County Planner Richard Holmes.

"Nobody plays the moccasin game anymore," says Arville Macay, born in 1940 in a wigwam at Babet Lake, one of the smaller communities on the St. Croix Indian Reservation. Macay, a member of the tribe since birth, grew up in a wigwam, but his life has since been transformed. He is now a lawyer and a member of the St. Croix Band of Chippewa, one of the largest Native American tribes in the United States.

The reservation is located on the northwestern coast of Lake Superior. The St. Croix tribe is one of the oldest and largest in the region, with a rich history dating back to the time of the first Europeans who settled in the area.

The tribe has undergone significant changes in recent years, transitioning from a traditional way of life to modern times. The tribe has introduced many new programs and services to improve the quality of life for its members.

For example, the tribe has a tribal health center that provides medical care to its members, and a tribal education system that offers vocational training and job placement assistance.

The tribe also has a tribal council that makes decisions for the tribe, and a tribal code of laws that governs the behavior of its members.

The tribe's leaders have worked hard to ensure that the tribe's culture and traditions are preserved, while also embracing the modern world. The tribe has a strong sense of community, and its members take pride in their heritage.

Although the tribe has faced many challenges, its members remain resilient and determined to build a bright future for themselves and future generations.
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

INDIAN REMAINS PRESERVED

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Gen. Howard, Chairman of the Smithsonian Institution, announced that the Crow Reservation, the largest in the United States, is to be explored by a team of experts in the history of Native American culture. The Crow Reservation was established in 1868 and has been home to the Crow people ever since.

Gen. Howard noted that the Crow Reservation is home to many important historical sites, including the site of the Battle of Little Bighorn, where Custer and the Seventh Cavalry were defeated.

Curow Indians, who are the direct descendants of the Crow people, are deeply concerned about the preservation of their cultural heritage.

Curow leaders have expressed concern that the Crow Reservation is not receiving the attention it deserves.

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Advisory group on the Crow Reservation: FRED MEYER, CROW

LAMPEY BARRIER CALLED "WORTHLESS"

On the request of Commissioner Richard Conroy, an expert in the field of wildlife management, the Lampey barrier was declared "worthless".

Commissioner Conroy has been critical of the Lampey barrier, which is located on the Missouri River and is intended to prevent the migration of fish.

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Advisory group on the Lampey barrier: HOWARD MAYER, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

THE EVOLUTION OF TRIBAL COURTS

CREDIT: Excerpt from Indian Self-Determination and the Role of Tribal Courts: A Survey of Tribal Courts, Indian Law Project, American Indian Law Association Training Program

Despite the reaffirmation of tribal sovereignty by Congress in the Self-Determination Act, many tribal courts have been established without congressional authorization. This has resulted in a conflict between tribal courts and federal courts.

Tribal courts have come under considerable attack in recent years. Tribal courts, which are often characterized as "lawless," have been criticized for their lack of professionalism and their failure to follow state law.

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Advisory group on Tribal Courts: GERALD GOLDEN, LAWYER

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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Advisory group on Environmental Law: TIMOTHY JONES, ATTORNEY GENERAL

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NUKE WASTE: RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL A BIG ISSUE FOR THE TRIBES?

In fact Wisconsin has been notified that two repositories for permanent disposal of high level nuclear waste are being considered in the

LaFernier points to the rights reserved to the tribes through their treaties. Although they do not contain language regarding nuclear waste specifically, they are explicit about the right to protect Indian resources and health on their territories.

The State indicates in its position that the proposed guidelines "do not conform to the letter of the treaties adopted by the Tribes in teats between the tribes and the United States, or the provisions of the Tribal Consolidation Act (TCA)." Should the Guidelines be adopted, the tribes could take the legal actions necessary to fully enforce their treaty rights."
Fish & Wildlife Society Annual Conference

Plans are progressing for the third annual conference of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society scheduled for May 3-5 at the Holiday Inn in Rapid City, South Dakota. At the 1984 conference in Rapid City, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission held a special meeting in the Great Lakes area. The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission leaders met to discuss the conference and to prepare the agenda for the third conference. The agenda will be designed to provide information, education, and resources for tribal fish and wildlife management programs. The agenda will include technical talks, resource presentations, and comments by national tribal and federal representatives.

In addition, the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) is working on the development of a national tribal fish and wildlife information exchange program. The program will provide a forum for tribal and federal representatives to exchange information and ideas on fish and wildlife management.

The Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) is a non-profit organization that represents more than 800 tribal fish and wildlife management programs. The organization is dedicated to the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources on Indian reservations.

WHAT IS THE NATIVE AMERICAN FISH AND WILDLIFE SOCIETY?

The Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) is a non-profit organization that represents more than 800 tribal fish and wildlife management programs. The organization is dedicated to the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources on Indian reservations.

WHAT ARE THE FISHERY SOCIETY'S GOALS?

To advance Native Americans' inherent right to fish and wildlife resources and to promote the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources.

WHAT TYPES OF MEMBERSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE?

Tribal Membership: Any tribal government or tribal organization that is interested in the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources on Indian reservations.

Affiliate Individual Membership: Any individual with an interest in the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources on Indian reservations.

Affiliate Organization Membership: Any organization with an interest in the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources on Indian reservations.

WHAT IS THE GOAL OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN FISH AND WILDFOWL SOCIETY?

The goal of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society is to advance Native Americans' inherent right to fish and wildlife resources and to promote the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources on Indian reservations.
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