GLIFWC asks WDNR for explanations

GLIFWC's Executive Director James Schlender talked with the Star in an interview on Tuesday about the recent ruling in the Voigt case. Schlender stated that the WDNR is violating the Treaty of 1837 by limiting walleye harvest for some Chippewa Tribal members.

However, the ruling is part of the ongoing treaty rights litigation commonly referred to as Voigt v. State. Schlender said that the ruling is not the end of the matter and that the WDNR will appeal the decision.

IRU urges respect for tribal sovereignty

Inouye emphasized the importance of respecting the governing bodies of Native American tribes, which have sovereign status under the United States Constitution. He said that the Voigt case is an excellent example of the need for respect for tribal sovereignty.

New ruling in Voigt case

Schlender's first question asked the WDNR to explain the decision not to allow harvest of walleye for some Chippewa Tribal members.

Schlender then asked about the data that was used to make the decision.

He then asked about the policy of openness regarding the decision-making process.

Finally, Schlender asked for clarification on the status of the GLIFWC's appeals process.

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Conference explores sovereignty and jurisdiction

The topic of tribal sovereignty was explored from a variety of perspectives during a two-day conference at St. Mary's Point in the western tip of Lake Superior. "Tripartite Sovereignty: Divergent Jurisdictions," the conference theme, included presentations by both tribal and non-tribal court systems, environmental experts, and educators.

It was noted that the complexities relating to Indian law exist in a vast array of jurisdictions, including the courts, the legislature, and the administrative agencies within a state.

Discussions on the current issues of sovereignty included the following points:
- The legal definitions of sovereignty, jurisdiction, and treaty rights are not uniform.
- The tribes and their governing bodies have the right to determine their own legal frameworks.
- The need for a forum to discuss sovereignty is most appreciated.
- The terms currently used to describe sovereignty are "a spiritual and subjective matter of right that cannot be taken parcel by parcel or subjected to legal interpretations." It is said that in legal terms, sovereignty cannot be considered as a "right" because it is not a legal concept.

Tribal sovereignty within environmental protection laws

The whole area of environmental protection is a frontier in regard to how to regulate and where governments interact with tribes, said Steve Dodge, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5 Office, Department of Tribal Relations. Regulating tribal sovereignty while protecting the environment was explored on the third day of the conference: "Tribal Sovereignty: Divergent Jurisdictions." One of the myths about Indian law is that the law applies only to a small number of tribes, said Steve Dodge. The law also applies to the federal government and to the states, and there are significant differences in how the law is applied.

Cooperative endeavor underway for environmental health lab

The Native American Ministries program of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) recently approved a grant to support the development of a Tribal Sovereignty Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Superior.

The grant will assist GLIFWC in providing educational resources and opportunities for Native American Ministries, and it will support the development of a Tribal Sovereignty Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Superior.

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Conference explores sovereignty and jurisprudence

The topic of tribal sovereignty was explored at a symposium held in conjunction with the 1985 National Tribal Sovereignty Conference. The symposium included the forum attracted judges from both the state and federal systems, tribal leaders, attorneys, and academics.

Throughout the several days, the topics covered involved such subjects as: the status of the 1830s; a series of court decisions; the role of the laboratory, which to participate in the pressures of various court decisions; the role of the laboratory, which can further define and clarify their rights; and the role of the laboratory, which can further define and clarify their rights.

Despite the continuing discussion of sovereignty and the history of treaties, which is certainly the case, there are actions which are required to be taken. These actions are: to identify the issues of sovereignty, domestic relations within the United States, and to reexamine those actions.

It is recommended that future judges, through their opinions, do not reexamine those opinions. It is further recommended that the conference continue to be held.

Historical Perspective of Sovereignty and Federal Courts

Prof. David Ambler, professor of law at the University of Oklahoma, provided insights into the historical perspective of sovereignty and the principles which are involved in the relationship between the federal government and the states.

Hodges noted that if the effort were focused on the Indian law as an exercise of self-determination, it would be incumbent on the Anishine people to establish the environmental in regard to the environmental in regard to the treaty

Standing in for James Klauser, Superintendent of the Lac Courte Oreilles Schools, sees sovereignty as a "continuing journey." The goal is to make sure that one of the principles involved in the development of sovereignty is to maintain a consistent relationship between the federal government and the states.

To maintain that consistence, the states must understand sovereignty. For example, the states must understand that they are sovereign entities, not rights that they retained, not rights that were allocated to them. The states must understand that they are sovereign entities, not rights that they retained, not rights that were allocated to them.

Learning vs. Litigation:

According to Meyer, the approach to legal protection of sovereignty is to develop a litigation strategy. According to Meyer, the approach to legal protection of sovereignty is to develop a litigation strategy. The strategy begins with a litigation strategy. The strategy begins with a litigation strategy.

It is recommended that attorneys, who are involved in the efforts to define and understand sovereignty, do not limit themselves and exclude the environment before developing business opportunities. The environment before developing business opportunities.

On the other hand, some governmental agreements were reached with the states to develop land-based systems, but rather than spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in training equipment, and update education on how to handle water, they decided to reach an agreement.

The Tribe of the Anishine, page 2

GLIFWC receives grant for public education

The Native American Ministries Program of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) recently approved a grant of $75,000 for public education projects.

The grant will assist GLIFWC in providing educational materials and support for tribal educational programs. The grant will assist GLIFWC in providing educational materials and support for tribal educational programs.

GLIFWC Public Information Officer, "We are most appreciative of the spiritual support that helps the grant. This support has become exceptionally strong through ELCA during the recent tight grant times in northern Wisconsin.

Cooperative endeavor underway for environmental health lab

LCO—The establishment of an environmental health laboratory to the purpose of cooperative agreements. To heighten understanding of the environment, the Laboratory Center for Lake Superior Environmental Health (LCSREH), Administrator, will be established. The laboratory will be established.

Ultimately, the joint actions of representatives from the Northwest Indian Tribal Council, the Superior, and the Superior, provides the foundation for further understanding of the environment. The laboratory will be established.

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Joint action plan for fishery assessment approved and underway

By Tom Bojinksi
GLIFWC Tribal Legends Services Director

Cooperation is the word of the day, in state, tribal, and federal spheres of power. The "Joint Action Plan" for the assessment of the Great Lakes fishery, which has been signed by the state, federal and tribal governments, is an important step in the direction of better understanding and managing the natural resources of the Great Lakes.

The plan was signed by Peter David, GLIFWC chairperson; WNRB sponsor; Doug Morrisette, Office of Tribal Cooperative Management, DNREC; Dave Elton, USFWS; and Jim Schlender, executive administrator; Ron Pearson, GLIFWC biological technician; Fred Ackley, Menominee Tribal Judge; Tom Montague, wabun, National Forest, Lake County; and Peter David, GLIFWC wildlife biologist.

Ceremonies initiate re-seeding project

A traditions ceremony at Rice Lake, near Haywood, Wis., officially launched a cooperative wildlife re-seeding project for wild rice, which is a food source and teachings, the manomin crop would be planted in the Rice Lake project.

Principles of sovereignty

The state of tribal sovereignty, he said, is influenced by the various forms of governmentality that are present in our country and state governments. The federal government has created a number of reservations throughout the state, which have been designated as Indian reservations. These reservations have been created by treaties and agreements that have been signed between the federal government and Indian tribes.

The federal government has always had the right to reserve land for the use of its citizens, and this right has been recognized by the courts and other authorities. Indian tribes have been recognized as governments under federal law, and their activities are subject to federal regulation.

The third principle of federal Indian law recognizes reserved rights, according to Paul. "The rights of Indian tribes and other Indian organizations that are recognized as governing entities have been recognized by the courts, and they are subject to federal regulations. The federal government has the authority to protect the interests of the Indian tribes and to promote the well-being of the reservation community.

The fourth principle of federal Indian law recognizes reserved rights, according to Paul. "The rights of Indian tribes and other Indian organizations that are recognized as governing entities have been recognized by the courts, and they are subject to federal regulations. The federal government has the authority to protect the interests of the Indian tribes and to promote the well-being of the reservation community.

Sovereignty

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Treaty suit filed in MN

By James Zorn
GI-Conservatonal Affairs

ONANIA, MN.—The Mille Lacs Indians have filed a suit against the State of Minnesota and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, alleging that the state has failed to protect the Lake Pepin area, which is an important hunting and fishing area, from pollution and other environmental degradation. The suit was filed in the Hennepin County District Court and seeks damages of $1 million.

The Mille Lacs Indians, who are the sovereign nation of the twin cities, claim that the state has failed to enforce federal and state environmental regulations that protect the area. The suit alleges that the state has failed to monitor the area for pollution and that it has failed to take action to correct any pollution that has occurred.

The Mille Lacs Indians have been fighting for the recognition of their sovereignty rights for many years. They have been fighting for the recognition of their right to hunt and fish on their traditional hunting grounds, which are located in the Lake Pepin area.

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Tribes assess whitefish, lake trout populations in Lake Superior

GLIFWC and Keweenaw Bay (KB) biological staff jointly performed juvenile assessments as well as adult lake trout and whitefish tagging assessments in Lake Superior waters surrounding the Keweenaw Bay Reservation. Fieldwork assessments are scheduled to assist in this fall's lake trout and whitefish tagging efforts based on information from the Keweenaw Bay Reservation. Fieldwork assessments are scheduled to assist in this fall's lake trout and whitefish tagging efforts.

Scholarly estimations of Lake Superior populations are based on in-depth studies and project wishes and were mentioned according to Mark Emery, Great Lakes fish biologist, GLIFWC.

Emery was joined by Mike Donofrio, KB biological technician, and Evelyn Plucinski, KB water technician, for this two-day assessment process.

One of the areas devoted to juvenile fish assessments was Michigan and Smith regularly samples Keweenaw Bay catches. In addition, again, highly estimates population estimates, even population assessments, and also provides scientists with data necessary to determine the impact of removal and characteristics of the Lake Superior commercial fishery.

In addition to lake trout and whitefish, GLIFWC and Keweenaw Bay Biologists and superior, Keweenaw preference the Michigan Technical College in a separate assessment. Emery noted that according to the Superior River system into the KB. The study is aimed at providing a population estimate for the Michigan waters of Lake Superior. These fish are sampled from tribal fishermen's Red Cliff and Bad River Reservation, Keweenaw Bay permits for big healthy, keeping tagging efforts.

Harassment of tribal commercial fisherman: A continuing saga

Vandalism of tribal gill-net and commercial fish nets has been a problem for years. As Jim Emery, KB water technician, raised, several nets were vandalized, usually in the spring that spring this incident of vandalism was the most severe.

Bad River Biologist responds to accusations Challenges WDNR Board to separate fact and fiction

Penetration by Joe Dan Rose, Bad River manager, to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Board.

I am here to direct response to a number of blank information and accusations unconfirmed directly towards the tribal component of the fishery. These charges are towards the knowledge and information based on the specific program.

Based on all these accusations that appear to be directed towards tribal communities, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Board to separate fact and fiction.

With the gill-net fishery, this ALL is true, and as stated, they are the only fishery that is still not available for commercial fishermen. Tribal fishermen have never been as available as commercial fishermen. In fact, this is the only fishery that is still available for commercial fishermen. In fact, this is the only fishery that is still available for commercial fishermen.

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**Perspectives on the Mohawk Crisis**

**Demonstration of solidarity: A Traffic-stopper**

"Chilling hours bring everyone a day to a point where a revolution in one area, whether it be the Paris communes or the Mexican revolution, is possible."

The bridge spans the Pigeon River, the division line between the U.S. and Canada. Midbridge is a small village on the border. This at that point Whereas and main site both sides of the border fence... the 15-acre site, which is about ten miles down the road. The Mohawks in the U.S. and the Mohawks in Canada are welcome to come".

Through the physical circumstance of the border fence, which stretched for miles, the Mohawks, who lived in one side, and the Canadian Mohawks, who lived on the other side, were separated by a fence. The fence was intended to prevent any cross-border incursions or hostile actions. However, the Mohawks on both sides of the fence continued to demonstrate solidarity and support each other's efforts.

**Supporters for the Mohawks from Canada and the U.S. met in solidarity at the center of the Pigeon River Bridge, the center of which is a national monument.**

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**Quebec standoff ends in brawl between Mohawks, soldiers**

Quebec stands with Mohawks as they prepare to defend their homeland against the federal government.

Mohawks at Oka, Quebec from their land claims, the Mohawks and Quebec government are at odds over the placement of a golf course on the Kanesatake reserve. The Mohawks have occupied the reserve to prevent the construction of a golf course on their land. The Mohawks have occupied the reserve to prevent the construction of a golf course on their land.

**What happened at Oka?**

-On July 10th Mayor of Oka, Quebec asked that a court injunction be served against the Mohawks who have blockaded the Kanesatake reserve for the past 218 days. The injunction would allow the police to enter the reserve and remove the Mohawks.

-On July 14th a local emergency protest against the Kanesatake reserve. This protest was met with tear gas and water cannons. One Mohawk warrior was killed, thirteen others were injured and a police officer was also injured.

-On August 8th the Kanesatake reserve was cleared of Mohawks by the Canadian government.

-On September 21st the Mohawks of Oka, Quebec from their land claims, the Mohawks and Quebec government are at odds over the placement of a golf course on the Kanesatake reserve. The Mohawks have occupied the reserve to prevent the construction of a golf course on their land.

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Mohawks seek unity with environmentalists to fight pollution

By Mary Machi and Bill Winant

PAGE SEVEN MASINAIGAN

Canada present, united. Canadian and Quebec policies the general population to tanks, artillery, fighter planes in North America for doing the air and then shot gas people in houses. Ban on hunting wildlife more than Lobby, Citizens Environmental Lakes pollution sources. PCBs of the Reynolds Metals Company's AOWAGAKE, has been threatened military Club, and Clear- from General Motors, Reynolds air pollution of Akwesasne is which were wrapped in director of the hospital, said a 15- announced that the gambling con- Akwesasne representing the Band and all living of its countries, Indians have the resistance of Balkans Native, must use all diplomatic means to intervene unng e se rc -an -

A moment of tension was created during the otherwise peaceful protest at the border where Minnesota State Patrol cars attempted to break through the human barricade. One of the Mohawk cynically confronted the Mohawk people 28,000-acre Mohawk hundreds of armed for. State Patrol car attempted to break through the human barricade. One of the Mohawk cynically confronted the Mohawk people to their land, and, to the 28,000-acre Mohawk lands and poisoned.

Representatives from the American Indian Movement (AIM), LaFerlire Treaty office, and the Minnesota State Police joined in forming a roadblock on the Pigeon River federal government's policy of intimidation. Such shameless acts of aggression should be condemned. The time to cure the problems of this nation, its many ways is a modern nation, its people and land. The Mohawk leaders assert that the Mohawk people have a right to land. The citizen's right to land. The citizen's right to hunt, to fish, and around hundreds of acres of land. Their goal is to protect the homeland and prevent the sale of land.

Among the groups supporting the Mohawks are Canada, Quebec, and the U.S. government. They think of the Mohawks as a modern nation, its people and land. The Mohawk leaders assert that the Mohawk people have a right to land. The citizen's right to land. The citizen's right to hunt, to fish, and around hundreds of acres of land. Their goal is to protect the homeland and prevent the sale of land.

The Canadian Indian Act and the American Indian Act have been designed to control Mohawk people. This Act is the act used to control Mohawk people. The Mohawk leaders assert that the Mohawk people have a right to land. The citizen's right to land. The citizen's right to hunt, to fish, and around hundreds of acres of land. Their goal is to protect the homeland and prevent the sale of land.

Statement of the Oneida Tribe on the Mohawk/Armed Forces

Since July 11, 1990, the Mohawk settlement of Kanatakar and Kanatsaco have had an armed struggle with the Canadian and Quebec government. These struggles concern land rights which the Mohawks have been demanding for many years. The response of the various federal and provincial government authorities to this struggle has been the use of the police, the armed forces, and the courts to attempt to end the conflict. The Mohawks have resisted these efforts and have continued to assert their land rights.

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The Mohawks' chief spokesperson, Chief Herbert St. Mary, said the Mohawks are not interested in a negotiated settlement with the Canadian government. They want their land rights recognized and their culture and traditions respected. The Mohawks are determined to protect their land and way of life.

Soldiers, Mohawks clash; 82 injured

KAINAWAKE, Quebec—At least 82 Mohawks were injured in a clash between Mohawk warriors and Quebec police who tried to stop a Mohawk protest on the St. Lawrence River.

The Mohawks, who are demanding greater sovereignty and control over their territory, clashed with police who were trying to stop them from entering the Sambro Island and Val-David areas, which are claimed to be Mohawk territory.

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Soldiers were deployed to help keep the peace, but the situation quickly got out of control. The police used tear gas and rubber bullets to try to disperse the Mohawks, but they fought back with rocks and sticks.

The Canadian government expressed concern over the violence and called for a peaceful resolution. The Mohawks, however, said they were fighting for their rights and would continue to resist until their demands were met.

The clash comes as tensions continue to rise between the Mohawks and the Canadian government over land rights and cultural sovereignty. The government has been accused of neglecting the Mohawks' needs and failing to address their concerns.

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Mohawks seek unity with environmentalists to fight pollution

By Mary Magda and Bill Webster, Sierra Club & Erie, PA.

The Oneida and Mohawk nations have called upon the environmentalists to join them in their struggle against the laws that are being made against them. The two nations have been at odds with each other for many years, but now they have come together to fight for their rights.

The Oneida nation has been fighting for the rights of the native people for many years. They have been fighting for the right to live on their own land, and for the right to have their own government. The Mohawk nation has been fighting for the rights of the Native American people for many years as well. They have been fighting for the right to have their own language, and for the right to have their own culture.

The two nations have been fighting against the same thing. They have been fighting against the laws that are being made against them. The laws are being made to take away their land, and to take away their culture. The Oneida and Mohawk nations have been fighting against these laws for many years, and they have been fighting against each other as well.

But now, they have come together to fight for their rights. They have joined forces to fight against the laws that are being made against them. They have joined forces to fight for their land, and for their culture.

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1990 Chippewa Spearing Season Conflict and Cooperation
The Two States of Wisconsin

By James Thomsen
GLIFWC Natural Resource Development Specialist

The 1990 Spearing Season
Chippewa Indian bands are harvestng rights in the land-concession areas with the United States in 1837 and 1842. Federal courts have ruled that the "ceded rights" include: harvest of fish and game that are "commonly found" in the area. The bands have increased production of fish for harvest. The Chippewa Band's harvest of 25,318 walleye, 103 musky, and 463 fish of other species during the 1990 Spearing Season. While the tribal harvest level was comparable to past years, there was a great difference in the reaction to it by Wisconsin's residents. Spearing was open six days per week, local residents and sportsmen were not able to use the fish, and the numbers of speared fish. TV:R Managing Editor John Lang also notes that SPR "harvest" level be calculated using either impacts of Judge Crabb's "In a... counterfeit" water acreage and to 1987. This estimated angler harvest is based on a relatively small females projectonlom. Spearing is a territories' 20% Stato... 8 guardians that are randomly selected for lying... stale... acknowledge the, calculated regulations do not prevent overharvest of large mont~ t~ complete 100 fall i~ territories'. spearf"lSIling is completely mcnnitoredon alllakes. "There...lorally limited acreage and 31 population estimates or a statistical of lakes being surveyed and is an annual... by the..., failure of the Chippewa Bands to effectively self-regulate the knowledge... tribes... people realize walleye possess behavioral traits which assist in... et al. 1990) Their surveys during... 7%... spearfishing does not deplete... on lakes where... the lakes, totalling an area of 164,567 acres. These speared walleye lakes 14,167... by the USFWS' will... to WDNR anglerbarvestestimates... failure of the Chippewa Bands to effectively self-regulate the knowledge... fewpeople realize walleye possess behavioral traits which assist in... Enterprises, fishing has been the most mtenstive fish harvest monitoring systems in the world. Treaty spearing does not deplete northern Wisconsin's fishery resource. Federal Court rulings prevent tribes from developing the fishery resource and mandating fish taking monitoring of the harvest to protect the fishery resource. Joe Bucher, one of Wisconsin's most visible, agreethat Wisconsin walleye populations can be sustained at esploita... recent census data, local fishing experts have come forth to acknowledge the commercial value of the speared fish, and the habitat that these fish provide. "The WDNR's interpretation of angling's long term impacts upon... its... shore, Escanaba Lake is not... sample has been completed... 1990... because... to... "after excluding lakes with minimal spearing harvest." (Bunger, et al. 1990) In 1990 the comparison tribal harvest is commonly estimated by the coeef~agency organizations. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF WALLEYE LAKES 1969 SPEARING HARVEST: NUMBER OF LAKES

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TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF WALLEYE LAKES 1990 SPEARING HARVEST: LAKE ACREAGE

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WISCONSIN

Without spearing, the harvest is limited to creel surveys conducted on Escanaba Lake since 1946. This lake is located in the Northern Highland State Forest. The lake is one of the most important for spearing. Let us report to contain walleye, but the area of these tiger ponds ("undiscovered" waters) (Quinn 1990). During the spring of 1990, Chippewa tribes speared 117 walleye lakes, totaling an area of 146,674 acres. These speared walleye lakes (1990) total 10 wounded a trip. That 5.0 wounded a week. In a month's 30 wounded, that 7.0 wounded a week, that 2.0 wounded a year for his customer. "Tie Chippewa Lake Game Act 1947." Wisconsin is a territories' 20% Stato... 8 guardians that are randomly selected for lying... stale... acknowledge the, calculated regulations do not prevent overharvest of large mont~ t~ complete 100 fall i~ territories'. spearf"lSIling is completely mcnnitoredon alllakes. "There...lorally limited acreage and 31 population estimates or a statistical of lakes being surveyed and is an annual... by the..., failure of the Chippewa Bands to effectively self-regulate the knowledge... fewpeople realize walleye possess behavioral traits which assist in... Enterprises, fishing has been the most mtenstive fish harvest monitoring systems in the world. Treaty spearing does not deplete northern Wisconsin's fishery resource. Federal Court rulings prevent tribes from developing the fishery resource and mandating fish taking monitoring of the harvest to protect the fishery resource. Joe Bucher, one of Wisconsin's most visible, agreethat Wisconsin walleye populations can be sustained at esploita... recent census data, local fishing experts have come forth to acknowledge the commercial value of the speared fish, and the habitat that these fish provide. "The WDNR's interpretation of angling's long term impacts upon... its... shore, Escanaba Lake is not... sample has been completed... 1990... because... to... "after excluding lakes with minimal spearing harvest." (Bunger, et al. 1990) In 1990 the comparison tribal harvest is commonly estimated by the coeef~agency organizations. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF WALLEYE LAKES 1969 SPEARING HARVEST: NUMBER OF LAKES

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### Tourism in Wisconsin continues to thrive despite actions of anti-indian groups

Unlike the other Midwest states, Wisconsin has enjoyed economic stability due to its strong manufacturing base and a diversified economy. Wisconsin's economic climate is characterized by a mix of traditional industries such as agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. The state's economy is diversified, providing a stable economic base.

The state's economic diversity is supported by a strong manufacturing base and a thriving agricultural sector. Wisconsin is known for its manufacturing industries, such as automotive parts, machinery, and electrical equipment. The state's agricultural sector is also significant, with dairy and crop production being major contributors to the economy.

### Comparisons of per capita adjusted gross income

<table>
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<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1987</th>
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<tr>
<td>State Average</td>
<td>$5,634</td>
<td>$7,176</td>
<td>$8,374</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>$5,709</td>
<td>$6,512</td>
<td>$7,866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayfield</td>
<td>$6,324</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayfield</td>
<td>$6,074</td>
<td>$6,825</td>
<td>$8,143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>$4,601</td>
<td>$4,391</td>
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<td>Burnett</td>
<td>$3,481</td>
<td>$4,811</td>
<td>$5,449</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dane</td>
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<td>Door</td>
<td>$6,315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dunn</td>
<td>$5,310</td>
<td>$6,039</td>
<td>$8,326</td>
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*Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 89-90 Blue Book*
NAFWS provides regional training

All aspects of tribal resource management, including fisheries, wildlife, forestry and environment, were featured during the fall regional workshop co-sponsored by the Great Lakes Regional Chapter of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) and the Minneapolis Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

About 120 participants from northern and central Indian agencies attended the two day workshop held at the Oread Radisson, Green Bay, in September.

A highlight of the week was the receipt of a $1000 donation from the Menominee Tribe to the NAFWS lobbying and legal fund for the Tribal Technical Specimen Plan.

According to Patricia Zakovec, NAFWS Great Lakes Regional Director, the workshop featured professional presentations, interactive exercises and educational experiences designed to help tribal leaders and members better understand natural resources.

Outsiders were invited to make a donation to the NAFWS legal fund.

During the week a trend of respect for both panels and workshop audiences addressed issues for both resource managers and conservation practitioners.

D. William Eger, formerly with the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, was named the Great Lakes Regional Chapter of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society's annual award "William H. Eger Tribal Biologist Achievement Award." The award was presented during the regional workshop held at the Oread Radisson Hotel, Green Bay. The award was accepted posthumously by Dr. William Eger, Faith McGruther, COTFMA executive administrator; Patricia Zakovec, President, NAFWS; and Ed Fairbanks, administrator.

The Great Lakes Regional Chapter of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society honored Dr. William H. Eger, who passed away this summer.

The Great Lakes Regional Chapter of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society honored Dr. William Eger, formerly with the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, for his work in the region.

The award was presented posthumously to Dr. William Eger, formerly with the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, at the Great Lakes Regional Chapter of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society's annual Award Presentation.

Eger was an outstanding leader in the field of tribal resource management, according to Patricia Zakovec, NAFWS Regional Director. Eger was known for his dedication to the advancement of tribal resource management and protection.

Eger was instrumental in gaining recognition and credibility for tribes as resource management entities in the region. He was a leader in the development of tribal fisheries management programs and was a vocal advocate for the rights of tribes to manage their own resources.

Eger's colleagues called him a "bull dog" for his tenacity in defending tribal interests.

Eger's impact was recognized with the "William H. Eger Tribal Biologist Achievement Award." The award was presented posthumously to Dr. William Eger, formerly with the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority.

The award is presented annually to an individual who has made outstanding contributions to tribal resource management.

The award is named after Dr. William H. Eger, who passed away earlier this year.

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NAFWS provides regional training

1st regional tribal biologist honored posthumously

The Dr. William H. Eger Family

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society are proud to present our first annual tribal biologist achievement award posthumously to Bill. We have also in memory named our annual award the "William H. Eger Tribal Biological Achievement Award." Bill received nominations for this award from the Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, Saint Mary's Agency and the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission. His colleagues called him a "rare find" for his intensity in achieving tribal success. Bill has been instrumental in gaining recognition and credibility for tribes in management entities on the Great Lakes. He has been at the forefront of change and development in tribal commercial fisheries, tribal-state relations, tribal aquaculture programs and credibility for tribes as management entities on the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes Regional Chapter of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society honored Dr. William H. Eger for his outstanding work in biological services to the tribes. The award, presented during the regional NAFWS/BIA conference in Green Bay, was also named after Bill. He was a special friend to the Commission. Accepting the award on behalf of the Eger family was Faith McGruther, COTFMA executive administrative assistant; Robert Jackson, biologist, Minneapolis Area Office; COTFMA executive director; Robert Jackson, biologist, Minneapolis Area Office; BIA; Faith McGruther, COTFMA executive director; Patricia Zaloom, President, NAFWS; and Ed Puttserck.

Dick Hensel, Grand Portage conservation warden, accompanied by daughter, Heather, accepts an award from Bill's cousin, Lynn Pieper, to the Dr. William H. Eger Family for their outstanding work in biological services to the tribes. The award, presented during the regional NAFWS/BIA conference in Green Bay, was also named after Bill. He was a special friend to the Commission. Accepting the award on behalf of the Eger family was Faith McGruther, COTFMA executive administrative assistant; Robert Jackson, biologist, Minneapolis Area Office; BIA; Faith McGruther, COTFMA executive director; Robert Jackson, biologist, Minneapolis Area Office; BIA; and Ed Puttserck.

NAFWS to sponsor youth for Earth Train

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society sponsored the youth for Earth Train conference, Otsego Radisson Hotel, Dead Lake. About 500 students, in the first round, were there.

Earth Train is an annual event to encourage students to develop greater interest in the natural environment of the region. Dr. William H. Eger, NAFWS Regional Director, visited Earth Train and was instrumental in gaining recognition and credibility for tribes as management entities on the Great Lakes. He has been at the forefront of change and development in tribal commercial fisheries, tribal-state relations, tribal aquaculture programs and credibility for tribes as management entities on the Great Lakes. He has been instrumental in gaining recognition and credibility for tribes in management entities on the Great Lakes. He has been at the forefront of change and development in tribal commercial fisheries, tribal-state relations, tribal aquaculture programs and credibility for tribes as management entities on the Great Lakes.
Treaty support groups active through summer

Chippewa visits European treaty support groups, addresses United Nations

A Chippewa elder from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation testi­ned Monday to the United Nations on the project to extend the Great Lakes."The world is watching right now," he said.

"It is a matter of human rights. We have always been stewards of the Great Lakes. We are saying, 'Look what is happening. We are going to protect the Great Lakes.'" he said.

The Chippewa elder, speaking on behalf of the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights, was one of several speakers who addressed the United Nations on Monday.

ISI passes resolution of support

WHEREAS all groups of Survival International (RSW) has had to confront with the participation of any indigenous

WHEREAS IS a group involved in campaigns against the activities of the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights; and

WHEREAS the seriousness of these attacks is compounded by the fact that private organizations and groups, such as the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights, are working to protect the environment and human rights. The Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights have been targeted in a series of attacks.

BE IT RESOLVED that this Assembly strongly endorses these recent attacks and that it is ready to take action in support of the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights.

ISO members, including the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights, have been targeted in a series of attacks. The Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights, for example, have been criticized for their opposition to mining and dam construction in the Great Lakes region.

HONOR board of directors meets in Milwaukee and elects new officers

At the November meeting of HONOR in Milwaukee last week, the board of directors elected new officers for the upcoming year.

The new officers include: President, Robert L. VanderPui, Eagle River, Wisconsin; Vice-President, Richard S. Thompson, Athens, Wisconsin; Secretary, Dorothy Thoms, Madison, Wisconsin; Treasurer, Larry Balber, President, Wisconsin; and Sharon Metz, President, Wisconsin.

The board also approved a new policy for the board's meetings and thanked the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights for their support.

Resolution-passing at conference

Last month in June, the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights held a conference in Milwaukee to discuss their goals and strategies. The conference was attended by representatives from the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights, Survival International, and other groups.

The conference, held in Milwaukee, was attended by representatives from the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights, Survival International, and other groups. The conference was attended by representatives from the Wisconsin Chippewa treaty rights, Survival International, and other groups.

By Dave Dennis

Midwest Treaty Network

"We need to work together to protect the environment," Dennis said. "We are fighting for the future of our children and grandchildren."
Long-distance Run seeks peace, spiritual healing

The Run was a run for peace—both in communities and in individual spirits—for Indian and non-Indian alike. The effort required in the long-distance relay symbolizes the effort and perseverance necessary to transmit the message of peace, acceptance, unity, and personal renewal in a world mired with conflict and despair.

The Second Annual Anishinabe Spiritual Relay took off following spiritual ceremonies at the Bear River Pow-Wow Grounds in Lac du Flambeau and arrived a week later at the Lac Courte Oreilles Pipestone Quarry.

Runners, carrying eagle staffs the entire distance, followed a path which united eight Chippewa Bands and three states. Over 800 miles were covered by the core team runners in an effort to both forge solidarity between tribes and communities and to seek spiritual healing in the aftermath of the 1991 spring spearing season.

The reservations welcomed runners with feasts, ceremonies, accommodations and relay runners. As each reservation was passed an eagle feather was added to staffs carried by the runners. Reservations included Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Lac View Desert, Keweenaw Bay, Bad River, Red Cliff, St. Croix and Lac Courte Oreilles.

The distance covered by the team relay could not have been done alone, nor can one person succeed in a quest for peace. It required a team and commitment to a goal.

As疲惫ed runners handed the staff to fresh teammates, they knew it would be carried forward towards the goal in good spirit. As others joined along the way, the work was made easier, the goal more accessible, and people were drawn together in purpose.

And though the relay stopped at Lac Courte Oreilles, it will never stop in the spirit of those touched and joined through effort. The spirit of the Run will continue around and its circuitous course will grow wider, its path longer, its spirit stronger.
The Run was a race for peace—both in communities and in individual spirits—for Indian and non-Indian alike. The effort required in the long-distance relay combines the effort and perseverance necessary to transmit the message of peace, acceptance, unity, and personal renewal to a world troubled with conflict and despair.

The Second Annual Anishinabe Spiritual Relay took off following spiritual ceremonies at the Bear River Pow-Wow Grounds in Lac du Flambeau and arrived a week later at the Lac Court Oreilles Pipestone Quarry.

Runners, carrying eagle staffs the entire distance, followed a path which crossed eight Chippewa Bands and three states.

Eagle staffs carried by runners in an effort to bring together solidarity between urban and reservation communities in both spiritual healing and to the challenge of the long-distance relay run.

The respective reservations welcomed runners with feasts, ceremonies, accommodations, and relief runners. An eagle feather was added to staff carried by the runners as each reservation was passed.

Reservations included Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Lac View Desert, Keweenaw Bay, Red Cliff, St. Croix and Lac Court Oreilles.

The distance covered by the team relay could not have been done alone, nor can any one alone succeed in a reach for peace. It required a team and commitment to a goal.

As weary runners handed the staff to fresh teammates, they knew it would be carried forward in good spirit, towards the goal in good spirit. As others joined along the way, the work was made easier, the goal more accessible, and people were drawn together in purpose.

And though the relay stopped at Lac Court Oreilles, it will never stop in the spirit of those moved and united through effort. The spirit of the Run will continue around its circuitous course and grow wider, its path longer, its path stronger...
The 1990 spearfishing season in review

An editorial analysis

Facts and figures of spearfishing

Media notes racism/violence

Many journalists picked up on the events and wrote articles which named and scapegoating spearers against the Indians. According to some of the articles appearing in newspapers throughout the state, many residents and local officials felt that spearers were responsible for the violence. The articles were explicitly written to incite public sentiment against the spearers.

BIG EAU PLEINE RESERVATION, Wisconsin

These two words are often quoted often when referring to the protests of spearers in late summer and early fall of 1990. Spearers were still harassed in Wisconsin in 1990, as spearers were still hit by rocks, beer cans and other objects.

The Indian summer in 1990 was described as a symbol of the Chippewa people's struggle against the Protestant majority. As the spearers approached the landing, they were met with a whirlwind of violence. Much like preparing for a storm, massive efforts were made to prepare for the impending season. The spearers were allowed to harvest fish, but the situation remained tense. The spearers' rights under the treaty were again challenged, and the situation continued to be unacceptable.}

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the Wisconsin Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), and the Chippewa tribal spearers were all involved in the dispute. The WDNR issued permits, while the GLIFWC monitored the spearer's catch. The Chippewa tribal spearers were allowed to harvest fish, but the situation remained tense. The spearers' rights under the treaty were again challenged, and the situation continued to be unacceptable.

This should not be an acceptable situation. The face of Wisconsin in 1989 was out of the season. Early to the evening, a building was against the treaty organization. The spearers were allowed to harvest fish, but the situation remained tense. The spearers' rights under the treaty were again challenged, and the situation continued to be unacceptable.

The 1990 spearfishing season was a turning point in the history of spearfishing. The spearers' rights under the treaty were again challenged, and the situation continued to be unacceptable. The spearers were allowed to harvest fish, but the situation remained tense. The spearers' rights under the treaty were again challenged, and the situation continued to be unacceptable.

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John Smith and Vince St. Germaine, along with others, had left their boats on the shore. They agreed that the exercise of a legal right was being ignored, "We ought to cut his, yes, order him, but," the Fish and Wildlife Service was doing so, and they had been spotted spearfishing in the area.

Meanwhile, the waterfront was filled with about 22 protestor boats decked with signs and American flags. People from various areas had gathered to speak out against the waterfowl. They arrived early in the evening to witness the tribal spear fishermen, who were there to ensure their vehicles on the landing site.

Protesters shouted angry, vulgar taunts at the LDFTW members that were supposed to be protecting the landing site. When the protestors attempted to overlap toward the boats' landing, they were halted, and the boat was quick to get underway.

At 11:15 p.m., as the dark followed, two fishers were ready to set out for a spearfishing adventure in the Chippewa spearers encoutered a large number of protestors, who had worn whistles and called wardens nothing but "Heads." The Boat's captain, Leon C. Vallier of, swam back toward the LDFTW boat's landing area, where he was met by about 30 protesters who had gathered.

One of the protestors, a Chippewa woman, blowwhistles in her ear. She was one of many protesters who had gathered at the landing site, where the majority of the LDFTW fishermen had landed for the evening. They were trying to demonstrate their presidential authority over the land.

The protestors block the lake access at Catfish Lake landing attempting to prevent spear boats from leaving the shore.

Using a sharpened oar, La du Flambeau speareer, Joe Smith and Vince St. Germaine, LDFTW fishermen, make sure they do not exceed the limit.

At the landing site where Catfish Lake, fishing boats were pointed to the majority of LDFTW members, the protestors were ready to set out for a spearfishing adventure.

Counting the catch, Joe Smith (forward) and Vince St. Germaine, LDFTW speareers, make sure they do not exceed the limit. That's what Joe and Vince took as they quietly patrolled the shore, "Let's not fail the LDFTW wardens called as GLIFWC's creel clerk and wardens a telephone bomb aimed at their boat's landing site. "We ought to cut his, yes, order him, but," the Fish and Wildlife Service was doing so, and they had been spotted spearfishing in the area.

Media notes (Continued from page 15)

"Chippewa spectators again frame the landing to sting traditional songs. "Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin members blew whistles and chanted discord in the air above the crowd."

Mary Jo Kewley, Wausau Daily Herald, April 20, 1990

"Chippewa spectors concentrated their outrage on members of the Wisconsin wardens and the warden who rounded up the protestors." 

Mary Jo Kewley, Wausau Daily Herald, April 20, 1990

"A boat signal arrested the pursuit. At one point, the protestors stormed the landing site, where the majority of LDFTW members were gathered. The protestors were ready to set out for a spearfishing adventure.

"On the water, tribal members participated in a traditional dance that marked the beginning of the evening."

Mary Jo Kewley, Wausau Daily Herald, April 20, 1990

"The protestors block the lake access at Catfish Lake landing attempting to prevent spear boats from leaving the shore."

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"The protestors block the lake access at Catfish Lake landing attempting to prevent spear boats from leaving the shore."
Support from many perspectives
It's not easy to ignore treaties, laws and the song that had an uncanny ability to dominate, or even totally resist, the presence while a ring transmission and from the heart of supporters. It was a song with a spirit that could not and was not wanton or wearing through seasons.

Despite attempts to mock, mimic and ridicule how the international community had remained steady, strong and intransigent, the song continued to identify the Midwest Treaty Network as the dream of many. They believed, that the people's passion, love and desire for peace could not be broken down. Their song was to live on in the face of this treaty for theWI and the many songs that filled the air on occasion, restored and an all encompassing way.

This support was strong, caring, comforting and consistent.

Austrian support
Austrian support was present, in a variety of forms, from government leaders to the people on the ground. The Wanted to see that the people were visible and that the spirit of support moved through the years.

Many gave up week after week due to hardship which is significant to all people of the United States. The treaty was strong.

Sisterhood, which became the core of all support, was present and was on show during the rally in Stevens Point.

Austrian Treaty Support
The demonstrations in Wisconsin, sponsored by the Midwest Treaty Network and the Government of Austria, was a protest against the new treaty. The protest was against the treaty's impact on the land. The treaties were a way of life for many, and the people who came to the rally to show support.

Austrian Treaty Support
It was interesting to see that the treaty's impact on the land. The treaties were a way of life for many, and the people who came to the rally to show support.
Images from 1990 spring spearing season
Harassers' spring spearfishing sideshow featuring D.C. Superstar

It is difficult to understand why Wisconsin's D.C. Superstar, known for his crude and often intolerable behavior at public events, would be featured in a sideshow like this. The sideshow organizers seem to have no regard for public decency or the integrity of the sport of spearfishing. The presence of D.C. Superstar in such an event is a gross misrepresentation of the sport and its participants. Spearfishermen, like all other athletes, deserve respect and recognition for their accomplishments, not ridicule and harassment. This event is a disgrace and should be condemned by all individuals who support fairness and sportsmanship.
Wisconsin passes anti-harassment bill

In the wake of continued harassment of treaty supporters, the state legislature passed and Governor Tommy Thompson signed into law an anti-harassment bill. The new law, passed overwhelmingly by state Senators and Assemblymen, makes it illegal to intentionally harass treaty supporters and those who engage in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities associated with treaty rights.

The new law, signed by Governor Thompson on April 26, 1993, makes it unlawful to engage in behavior that is likely to cause harassment or intimidation of a person who is engaged in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities associated with treaty rights. The law also makes it illegal to intentionally harass treaty supporters and those who engage in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities associated with treaty rights.

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Feasts and dance celebrate successful season

Tribes celebrated the conclusion of the 1990 spring fish
season through feasts, dancing and recognition cere­
omies.

Thanks that all tribal fishermen had returned safely to
the reservations, and thankful for the good harvest, the
feasts contained both the spirit of thanksgiving and of con­
tinued affirmation of tribal solidarity.

Fresh walleye, wild rice casseroles, and fry bread
were common fare at the feasts on each of the reservati­
s where tribal members as well as non-Indian friends gathered in
a warm and friendly environment after weeks of tension on
cold and bitter landings.

Praise was given to all the spearers who ventured out
to exercise their rights despite harsh conditions as well as to
families and friends who supported those efforts.

The final acts
The spirit won’t burn

By Zoltan Grossman

The International Treaty Network, founded by Leo Peltier, April
24, held a 400 mile relay race from Pipestone, Minnesota to
the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wisconsin.

The run began in Pipestone, Minnesota, and ended at the
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wisconsin, to symbolize the
continuing treaties and unscathed spirit of the American Indian.

The Relay Run was in support of the Wisconsin Treaty Council,
which is fighting to preserve the Wisconsin treaties.

The run was a symbol of the American Indian’s fight for
self-determination and to affirm the treaty rights of the
American Indian.

International support actions held for WI Chippewa

By Zoltan Grossman

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