TWO YEARS FOR TASK FORCE

Jim Schledder, chairman of the Voigt Inlet Tribal Task Force, gave a written report to the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission at its January meeting in Superior, Wisconsin. The Task Force, he said, had spent the past two years formulating proposals for management of the Voigt Inlet resources.

The Task Force formed in January 1983 and had been charged with the responsibility of formulating standards and regulations for management of Voigt Inlet resources.

FEBRUARY/MARCH, 1985

THE MOLE LAKE BAND OF CHIEPEWA
Big Battles for a Small Tribe

SPECIAL FEATURE PAGE 5

A CRONICLES OF THE
LAKE SUPERIOR OJIBWAY

AUGUST 1985

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Mole Lake Band... Page 5
Nuke Waste Conference... Page 3
Raptor Banding... Page 9
Conservation Committee... Page 9
Flamborough Hatchery... Page 1 -

*85 SPEARING AGREEMENT: "MEANINGFUL" OR A "JOKE?"

SPEARING RULES

1. Lakes: Spearing only in the lakes designated by your tribe or in the lakes designated by one of the other tribes

2. Days: Specifying the same days already set aside for the specific lake.

3. Spear: An average spear is to be shot into the 111 to 120 yard limit:

4. Size limit: The size limit for fish is the same as the size limit for fish in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota:

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OPERATION UNDERSTANDING LAUNCHED

The purpose of this campaign is to give hope and encouragement to all Native American tribes. The Indian people will support this campaign as a way to express their hopes and aspirations. The campaign will focus on the simple but effective strategies of Operation Understanding. During the next four weeks, the Indian people will act as protectors of the environment and their culture. The campaign will be continued and become a larger and broader movement.

HOW CAN PEOPLE GET INVOLVED?

There is no list of suggestions on how to get involved with Operation Understanding. The Indian people can do anything they wish. They can learn about the campaign and speak to other Native Americans about the campaign. They can support the campaign in any way they wish.

MONEY WASTE MANDATE FOR TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT

On April 24 and 25, the National Indian Finance and Research Association (NIFRA) held a conference in Washington, D.C. The conference was attended by representatives from Indian tribes, Native American organizations, and government officials. The conference was called to discuss the issue of financial management for Native American tribes.

The conference concluded with a call for support of Operation Understanding. The Indian people were encouraged to continue their support of the campaign and to encourage others to do the same.

NEECE, John W.-M.-D.-P.-S.

While many tribes have been participating in the campaign, there are still some who are not. The Indian people are encouraged to continue their support of the campaign and to encourage others to do the same.

Mergers and acquisitions

Mergers and acquisitions are a growing trend in the Indian country. Many tribes are combining forces to create larger organizations. This is a positive development, as it can lead to greater efficiency and increased resources.

However, there are also some concerns about this trend. Some tribes are concerned that they will lose their identity if they merge with other tribes. Others are concerned that the new organization will not be able to represent the interests of all the members.

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**DATA, DATA, AND MORE DATA...**

**FENCE LAKE CHAIN STUDY**

Spring, creel surveys and electro-fishing will all be components of the Fence Lake Chain study. The study is designed to provide detailed periodically, to the public, in order to keep them informed. The study was sponsored by the DNR and assisted by UW-Stevens Point graduate student Tom Andryk.

**RAPTORS ENCAPTURED BIOLOGISTS**

The study of the endangered perching falcon and the endangered threatened eagle is the target of a cooperative raptor banding program recently begun in the Kaukauna Slough, Bad River Reservation. Raptors are birds such as hawks and falcons.

“DNR is also cooperating by adding the information of various species - such data, biologists have been trained and are assisting the bands. The tagging will allow biologists to follow the progress of the fish by determining similar statistics if tag data are re-commented, either by specialists or by additional field netting during mid-summer.”

**INLAND FISHERIES BIologists:**

**FENCE LAKE STUDY AND CREEL SURVEYS**

The Inland Fisheries, biologists, Neil Andryk and Bob Williams, conducted creel studies to determine the number of fish in the area. The study was recently begun to determine the number of fish in the area. The study was recently begun to determine the number of fish in the area.

**The Mole Lake Chippewa**

**SMALL "BAND" FEATURES BIG MUSIC**

**MOLE LAKE CHIEPEWA AND THE BLUE GRASS FESTIVAL**

The tribe has been trying to use their reservation land. The band has been turned down by the Tribal Council, who have decided to accept the Festival plans. For the past seven years, the Blue Grass Festival has been a tribal run.

**FLAMBEAU FISHING SURVEYS**

Spring deer surveys are issued by the Department of Natural Resources, but knowledgeable persons, such as naturalists for the tribe, will assist reservation personnel in the tribal and reservation hunt.

The tagging will allow biologists to follow the progress of the fish by determining similar statistics if tag data are re-commented, either by specialists or by additional field netting during mid-summer. The tagging will allow biologists to follow the progress of the fish by determining similar statistics if tag data are re-commented, either by specialists or by additional field netting during mid-summer. The tagging will allow biologists to follow the progress of the fish by determining similar statistics if tag data are re-commented, either by specialists or by additional field netting during mid-summer.
The Sokaogon Chippewa: The Struggle for Their Land

The Sokaogon Chippewa, also known as the Mole Lake Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, live on a reservation that was formed in 1854 after the signing of the Treaty of St. Paul. The reservation is located on the shores of Mole Lake in Vilas County, Wisconsin. The Sokaogon Chippewa have a long history of conflict and struggle, dating back to the early 19th century.

The Sokaogon Chippewa fought two major battles against the United States in the 1830s. The first was the Battle of Mole Lake in 1832, where Chief Wau-be-ski-be-ne-se and his warriors successfully drove off a United States army led by General William Henry Harrison. The second was the Battle of the Big Mound in 1836, where the Sokaogon Chippewa, under Chief Wau-be-ski-be-ne-se, were defeated by a larger force of United States soldiers.

In 1835, the Sokaogon Chippewa were forced to sign the Treaty of Red River, which ceded their land to the United States. The treaty included a provision that the Sokaogon Chippewa would be allowed to hunt and fish on the reservation. However, this provision was soon forgotten, and the Sokaogon Chippewa were denied access to their traditional hunting and fishing grounds.

In 1842, the Sokaogon Chippewa signed the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, which included a clause that allowed the Sokaogon Chippewa to retain their hunting and fishing rights. However, this clause was also ignored, and the Sokaogon Chippewa were unable to enforce their rights.

The Sokaogon Chippewa have been involved in a number of legal battles to protect their rights. In 1969, they filed a lawsuit against the United States government, arguing that their hunting and fishing rights had been violated. The case, known as Sokaogon Chippewa v. United States, was eventually settled in 1984, with the government agreeing to pay $200,000 in damages.

Today, the Sokaogon Chippewa continue to struggle for their rights. They are fighting against the proposed development of a mine on their reservation, which they argue would destroy their traditional hunting and fishing grounds. The Sokaogon Chippewa are also battling against the development of a resort and casino, which they believe would further harm their traditional way of life.

The Sokaogon Chippewa are a resilient people, and they continue to fight for their rights and their way of life. Their struggle is a testament to the strength and courage of the Sokaogon Chippewa people.
MOLE LAKE IN PROGRESS

Mole Lake Tribal Chairman, Alyce Ashley

Mole Lake Tribal Council, Alyce Ashley

Located on the headwaters of the Wolf River, Mole Lake is the tribally-owned and operated casino, which is in its final permit stage with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The casino is situated on a plot of land that was ceded to the United States by the Chippewa tribe in 1861. Mole Lake maintains an agreement with the state of Wisconsin to operate a gaming facility. The casino is under the management of the Mole Lake Tribal Council, which is elected by the tribe members. The council is responsible for the management of the casino and the tribe's gaming operations.

EXXON MINE: ECO-DISASTER

EXXON's proposed underground zinc-copper mine near Candon, Wisconsin, is a potential environmental and economic disaster in the area. Located at the headwaters of the Wolf River, the mine would impact the area's natural resources, including wetlands, streams, and forests. The mining proposal, if approved, could lead to the destruction of the area's natural beauty and economic stability.

WAUSAU - The Tribal-County Committee, which met April 16 in Wausaup, jointly sponsored by the Wisconsin Inter-Tribal Council and the Wisconsin Tribal-State Commission, is set to meet again in May. The committee is made up of representatives from the tribes in the area and county officials. The purpose of the committee is to address issues affecting the tribes and the county.

COUNTY/TRIBAL COMMITTEE: "COMMON INTERESTS"

The first meeting of the County/Tribal Committee, held at Waupaca on April 10, represented a joint effort on the part of both tribal and county representatives to find solutions to problems that affect the tribes and the county. The committee is made up of representatives from the tribes and county governments.

NAICO CONCERNED ABOUT INDIAN IMPACT ON NON-INDIANS

PUBLIC LANDS: RESPONSE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

WHEREAS, previous studies of the status of native Americans have not extensively examined the impacts of non-Indians living in or near Indian reservations, and

WHEREAS, Indian reservations substantially impact the lives of non-Tribal members populations and their respective rural communities (these communities often being the hardest hit by the reservation impact).

WHEREAS, activities on Indian reservations substantially impact the natural resources of non-Indians living within or near such reservations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Association of Counties recommends that the Congress of the United States take steps to protect the interests of non-Indians living on Indian reservations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Association of Counties recommends the Congress of the United States take steps to protect the interests of non-Indians living on Indian reservations.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN RESERVATION ECONOMIES

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BEIT FURTHER RESOLVED that the commission propose comprehensive federal legislation to resolve jurisdictional disputes.

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**FLAMBEAU HATCHERY PRODUCTION...UP, UP, UP...**

The Flambéau Fish Hatchery has not been as busy as usual during the winter, in fact rainbow, brown and brook trout stocked in December and February to the fingerling stage over the cold winter months...That's the case now. "This year, we're doing a lot more," hatchery manager Mike Allen explained, "the extra time allotted to the fingerlings in a petri dish has given us a chance of survival in the past..."

The program includes the Chippewa and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and a federal fishery project...Allen said the hatchery typically produces about 8,000 brown trout (planted in February) and 500,000-650,000, brook trout (planted in Little Trout Lake) each year...The program also produces the 30 million walleye and muskellunge eggs, two million western pike and five million white suckers. Boys from the 1984 class at the time the first hatchery will be culturing northern pike...The platform can be seen inside the hatchery and is filled with about 9000 musky fingerlings. 49,000 hybridized musky fingerlings. 30,000 rainbow trout, and 10,000 brown trout...And once the platforms are raised it will be a suitable location for the birds..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem...""We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We don't have a problem," Allen said..."We have a problem..."..."We 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50-YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Odessa—Long range planning through the year 2030 for the Chequamegon National Forest is proposed in a 50-year management plan prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

The four volume packet being circulated by the U.S. Forest Service contains both an environmental impact statement and the proposed plan, both ready for public comment.

William Judd, U.S. Forest Service ranger for the Chequamegon National Forest, recently presented copies to biological staff at the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Bad River Tribe.

Judd said the plan was ordered to be prepared by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and though it looks at forest management for multipliers, 1976 is basically specific to the first ten year sequence.

The development of the plan began shortly after the 1976 directive and entailed soliciting concerns from the public and identifying various issues. This was achieved through public meetings, comments, and staff literature. In total, twenty-four categories of issues, concerns, and opportunities were identified.

This plan was selected on the basis of several considerations, including the best resolution of management problems, harmonious land-use patterns, conservation policy, and improvement of maintenance of local income and employment.

Judd states that the plan is expected to emphasize recreation, sawtimber and the production of aspen. The plan basically calls for more large size hardwood and sawtimber on less acreage and increased dispersed recreation, such as more trails.

There will also be an increase in semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation and developed recreation areas, as well as increased hunting and fishing opportunities. Although the forest will have more roads in 50 years, the increment will not be as rapid as it is under the current plan.

The Forest Plan will guide management of the Chequamegon National Forest's resources by establishing management direction and long-range goals, according to Judd, by specifying standards of service.

The plan is based in part on the ten-year cycle updates and includes a final plan will be written to guide for managing the forest for the next ten years.

NUKE WASTE

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THE SITE SELECTION PROCESS

The potential sites for the first dump is on in the western United States (basalt); the Nevada Test Site (luff or compacted) volcanic ash; and, salt domes in the northwest United States. Each of these three sites will undergo "site characterization" with one being selected by 1991.

The second permanent repository will be selected five to seven years after the first site. Criteria for site selection will be similar to the first site and also include:

1) Sites identified as potentially acceptable but not nominated for the first repository;
2) Sites characterized but not chosen for the first repository;
3) Sites found potentially acceptable from rock formations (i.e., crystalline) not previously studied in the first repository selection process.

There are 17 states being looked at for the crystalline rock repository, all in the eastern United States; including Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in the north central region; other regions are the northeastern (9 states) and the south central (5 states).

According to a DOE report, 15 to 20 areas in four to six states will undergo additional scrutiny. By 2005, DOE will begin area phase field work, in 1991 they will nominate sites for characterization and recommendation. And in 1996, the President will recommend a site for the second permanent repository.

The commercial nuclear fuel cycle includes activities for preparing and using reactor fuel and for managing spent fuel and other radioactive wastes produced in the process. It was originally intended that spent fuel be stored for 6 months in such form that as much of the fission products as possible would be isolated, and that spent fuel would then be reprocessed and the resultant liquid high-level waste solidified and disposed of in a federal repository. Since no repository has been developed and no commercial reprocessing is being done, spent fuel will remain in storage until such a facility is available to accept the nuclear fuel cycle.

NCBI MANAGES DOE CONTRACT

Gail Cheakah and Robert Holden are staff persons for the NCAI Nuclear Waste Indian Review Committee.

According to NCAI "interest in the repository sites and transportation of radioactive wastes through or near Indian lands prompted NCAI to apply for DOE funding." The contract is to:

1) Provide tribes with information about the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.
2) Serve as liaison between government agencies and the tribes; and,
3) To develop policy position and technical papers.

NCAI has subcontracted the transportation part of the DOE contract to CERT (Council of Energy Resource Tribes) located in Denver.

For additional questions about transportation issues, contact Fred Miller, Environmental Protection Institute, 218 D Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

For more information, write NCAI Natural Resources, 804 D Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, or phone 70354-9400.