Looking at facts
State fishermen catch 829,000 walleye & 39,500 musky each year. In 1985, the six Chippewa tribes speared 2,755 walleye & 65 musky.

The Minnowin expedition, page 2.

The Minnowin expedition, page 2.

The Minnowin expedition, page 2.
At the Chippewa Flowage between 30 and 40 spearmen from Lac du Flambeau launched their boats for an evening of spearing.

On the landing, GLIFWC biologists, GLIFWC wardens and DNR wardens gather to wait for the return of the fishermen when they assist with the monitoring of the catch. Many of the evenings were short and bitterly cold.

**TREATY RIGHTS: A CLAIM AGAINST A DUMP SITE**

A lake canoe slipped into the dark and quiet waters of Lake Namakagon Saturday evening. Two Chippewa fishermen from St. Croix, Leo LaRie and Recci Cliff, who had helped in the search for lake's pewa spearing excursions, this River did not witness Saturday evening, brought the Indian people to hunt, gather fish and gather around a singer.

The idea was generated by Leo LaRie and Recci Cliff who were present that evening. Gene Taylor, St. Croix Tribal Chairman, present at the lake's pewa spearing excursions, this River did not witness Saturday evening, brought the Indian people to hunt, gather fish and gather around a singer.

The spring spearing season is in process for several Chippewa tribes currently, Bass River did verify the spring fishing agreement, but Soulier says no members went off reservation to spear. Red Cliff does not traditionally spear off reservation either.

Success in fishing has failed from lake to lake and tribe to tribe this spring. Any lake is closed if the total allowable catch is taken in a night of spearing, according to GLIFWC biologist Tom Buslahn, who has been assisting with monitoring Lac du Flambeau's spearing season.

Many of the tribal members on shore were there to indicate their support of the event. They started a fire, which brought out the fried bread, chips and nuts, and waited with the various agency staff members, for the lone spearmen to return. The spring spearing season is in process for several Chippewa tribes currently, Bass River did verify the spring fishing agreement, but Soulier says no members went off reservation to spear. Red Cliff does not traditionally spear off reservation either.

Taking off across the still water of the Chippewa Flowage, tribal spearmen prepare for a long evening of fishing.
The DNR-Vogt Task Force Press Conference was scheduled at Teneteau Lodge, during the Vogt Task Force retreat. Above representatives from the tribes and the DNR meet the press.

8. Question: Does the agreement authorize the sale of fish? Answer: The Agreement for subsistence only. The sale of fish is not authorized by this agreement. The Department will strongly enforce state laws prohibiting such sales.

Last Year: The same.

9. Question: Does the agreement allow the export of natural resources? Answer: The state law prohibiting waste of natural resources applies to the tribal season. A minimum specification for the size of tribal season. A minimum specification for the size of tribal season has been added to the agreement to minimize the inadvertent loss of a speared fish.

Last Year: The prohibition against waste applied but there were no specific limitations for the tribal season.

10. Question: What bodies of water may be harvested? Answer: Fishing on all streams and on any lake not designated by a tribe is totally prohibited. Spearing and retaining, traditional Chippewa harvest methods, are only allowed on lakes in excess of 1,000 acres or on lakes partially on a reservation. On lakes between 250 and 1,000 acres, only fish species, another traditional Chippewa harvest method, are allowed. On these latter lakes, only one seine may be used and only male fish may be harvested. All other methods of fishing such as hook and line, gillnetting and snapping are prohibited by agreement.

Last Year: Any lake over 500 acres could be selected for spearing. Dipnets and seines, more biologically selective means of harvest, were not allowed.

Result of Change: These changes will add additional protection to the fishery in smaller lakes.

11. Question: May tribal members trespass on private lands to fish? Answer: The Agreement allows for tribal fishing on inland navigable lakes in the ceded area. Legal access must be gained to the lake. The agreement does not modify any state law dealing with trespass.

Last Year: The same.

12. Question: Are endangered resources protected? Answer: Fishing the fishery in excess of 10% of the total allowable catch may be removed from one lake. The fixed number of allowable catches for each species is specified in the agreement.

For subsistence only, the sale of fish is not authorized by this agreement. The Department will strongly enforce state laws prohibiting such sales.

Last Year: The same.

13. Question: How will the agreement be enforced and will there be minimum penalties? Answer: The agreement will be enforced by state conservation wardens, low enforcement personnel with state wardens authority and wardens from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Department. Existing in effect at the time of the violation. If the tribe does not have a tribal code and court, the violation is to be prosecuted in state court. In addition, the following types of violations may be prosecuted in state court:

- a. All violations of the state criminal code.
- b. Resisting a state conservation warden (28.64).
- c. Improperly handling a fish (28.541).
- d. Larceny of game (29.610).
- e. Violation of state statutes on threatened or endangered species, federal court prosecution also allowed.

f. Use of nets or seines in excess of 120 (29.29).

14. Question: What is the minimum fish size for speared fish? Answer: Minimum tribal fines have been established for harvesting in excess of the double bag; muskellunge, $75.00 a fish in excess of 20" (28.541) for a fish in excess of 20". For a fish in excess of 20" the minimum penalty would be $75.00 plus the per fish minimum for each fish harvested. The minimum penalty for having more fish in excess of 20" is 950 plus violation per fish. Minimum penalty for having one fish in excess of 24" is 1050 plus violation per fish.

Minimum tribal fines have been established for having one fish in excess of 24" is 1050 plus violation per fish. Minimum penalty for having one fish in excess of 24" the minimum penalty would be $1150 plus the per fish minimum for each fish harvested. The minimum penalty for having more fish in excess of 24" is 950 plus violation per fish. Minimum penalty for having one fish in excess of 24" the minimum penalty would be $1150 plus the per fish minimum for each fish harvested.

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Participants in the Voigt retreat represented eight Chippewa tribes. The sessions allowed for considerable discussion of issues and formulation of recommendations.

Don Wedl, Millie Lacs, spoke on behalf of his tribe's interest.
Lloyd Powless, Oneida Tribe, spoke on Onanda bingo. Powless stated that the employment and official employment of Oneida tribes is the base source of revenue for the Oneida tribe. At least 20 programs have been initiated and are presently functioning because of bingo revenue. Onanda, currently fighting with the state to keep bingo as a tribal organization.

Joel Miller, Stockbridge Miamis, talked about Nuclear Waste Disposal on the Indian people. Indian lands as are source of revenue possible from the sitting process, said Miller. “Working Churches and WIRC to join together and fight, for preservation of reservation lands and surrounding counties in opposition of a nuclear dump site on or near our reservations.” Miller stressed.

Discussing the Ecumenical Advisory Committee are left, two members from the Wisconsin Conference of Churches, Stem Webster, Executive Director of the Wisconsin Conference of Churches, and Danny Coone, newly elected Treasurer of WIRC, and James Retler, President WIRC.

CHURCH IN SOCIETY RESOLUTION OF INDIANS IN WISCONSIN

WHEREAS, we have become painfully aware in recent months of strong feelings and signs of dissent among the many Indian organizations of the Wisconsin Conference of Churches, feel constrained to address this situation. There is clearly a need for all persons to strive for understanding toward one another. This is especially so since the non-Indian community has historically had difficulty understanding the Indian community. It is especially incumbent on Christians to confront our prejudices and to strive for our understanding, for Jesus hath told us, loving one another.

It is also imperative that all concerned persons in the non-Indian community become acquainted with the history of the treaties signed by the United States Government and the various Indian tribes in Wisconsin.

There is, however, one major difference between the United States Government and the Indian tribes of Wisconsin. In the United States, the treaty is simply a written agreement between two governments. In Wisconsin's case, the treaty is also a written agreement between the federal government and the individual Indian tribes. As a result, the treaty is a contract that is binding upon both the United States and the Indian tribes.

The tribes have turned to the federal courts for justice, to recover their fishing rights. The courts have upheld tribal rights for Indians. Unfortunately, rather than respecting the action of the courts and accepting that justice is finally being accomplished, many in the non-Indian community have responded with anger and fear.

We deplore expressions of hatred and sympathy that have followed. We urge all persons to reject such expressions completely and unequivocally.

THEREFORE, we call upon Christian congregations, and those communities in which their presence will have to go forward, to seek understanding in the hopes of better understanding and harmony among the people. We believe that the Christian community, which includes both non-Indians and Indians, has the resources and the responsibility to work for such an understanding.

We pledge ourselves to strive with all others of goodwill to seek better understanding, to communicate with each other in a just and fair manner.

We recommend adoption and implementation of the attached resolution of Indian Ministry Ecumenical Federation and Wisconsin Indian Resource Council.

A spokesperson for the Wisconsin Conference of Churches took a stand for the resource of Wisconsin's Indian people at a recent press conference in Stevens Point. The press conference, held on April 11, at the Holiday Inn, was jointly sponsored by the Wisconsin Conference of Churches (WCC), the Wisconsin Indian Resource Council (WIRC), and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Bishop Wastland, President of the WIRC, read a statement regarding respect for the Indian people and the treaties between the nation's tribes and for individuals who exercise their cultural practices.

Wastland stated: "As long as there are Indians we will be at work, and if there are no Indians we will be at work. We are all Onanda in some way, Aminta is in there. With great work. We are all PABBS and EPRF and church and other society members don't know about, and the Wastland said. We went on to say that the Indian Board of the Wisconsin Conference of Churches through the Indian Ministry is developing materials for the whole church that will help understand the goals and aspirations of the Indian."
TRIBES TELL DOE "NO"
D.O.E. PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PURITAN BATHOLITH SITE

The Message was NO

The Department of Energy got the message loud and clear from tribal leaders and members of the non-Indian community during their second hearing in Ashland on April 13th regarding the proposed second nuclear waste repository in the Puritan Batholith region.

Approximately 1,200 people appeared at the hearing with representatives of Indian tribes, members of the non-Indian community, and others expressing their concerns about the DOE's plans for the repository.

James Schindler, Chairman of Citizens Concerned About Reductive Waste, moderated at the rally, which was organized by CARW.

Smith closed with a prayer asking that all people work together for unity and accomplish something for the community and the future. Response to all the testimony given during the hearing will be forthcoming from the DOE. They were not allowed to respond during the course of the hearing.

UNITED STATES

DOE's (DARR) as being deficient in both science and law. He stated that building the repository would be an "experiment" and the DOE's methodology is "questionable."

Singler also noted that the United States has a trust responsibility to keep with the tribes and should be using the highest moral standards in dealing with the tribes.

Ruger attacked the DOE's failure to involve the tribes at the earliest possible date in the planning process for the DARR. He said the tribes were not consulted and currently they are being given an unreasonable period of time to which to comment on the DARR document. Ruger said he felt the DARR represented the DOE's first "game" about a possible site and that their next step would be to "second guessing." Singler stated that the many questions left unanswered by the DARR and scheduled testifying into the wee hours of the night.

Schindler commented on the unity of people behind this issue, and encouraged those present to put "thoughts of destruction" behind them. He emphasized that the tribes have an equal voice in the planning of the site, and that the DOE's decision-making will be represented by the DARR and the environmental impact statement of the DOE.

Schindler also noted that protection of tribal rights in relation to a nuclear waste dump site branches into several sections - those of Indian lands and treaty responsibilities for the federal government, as well as the protection of local, state, and federal rights of the tribes by proposing a dump site in several territories. He also reiterated the concerns of others at DOE's failure to involve potentially affected tribes at a much earlier state.

LaFemina said tribes were only notified on January 1, 1966.

LaFemina criticized DOE's failure to emphasize the significance of their "time line" in the entire process, while at the same time failing to consider adequately the economic impact of the site.

In Soulier, Bad River, pointed out to the DOE that the tribe has been the "guardians of the land." It is non-Indian individuals and government who have desecrated the land, and Bad River will not allow a repository to be placed on the Bad River Tribe's territory. Schindler also pointed out that involvement is the planning stages of the DOE, but called on citizens of the Bad River Tribe and of the U.S. to join hands in opposing any new dump sites.

Linda Taylor, left, St. Croix, and by Soulier, Bad River testified at DOE hearing.

The podium in the second room was scheduled for testimony that frequently emptied as many people refused to testify in a separate room.
In a rally that took place at Waste Management's headquarters in Bloomington, Minnesota, on June 3, 1986, a representative of the Lac du Flambeau Band spoke against the proposed nuclear waste repository. The representative, a member of the Band's natural resources department, stressed the importance of preserving the area's natural beauty and cultural heritage. The Band has been actively involved in the siting process for the repository and has expressed concern about the potential environmental and cultural impacts of the facility.

The representative from the Band emphasized the significance of the site for the Band's way of life, noting that it is a place of spiritual significance and a source of traditional knowledge and cultural practices. The Band has also expressed concerns about the potential for contamination and the long-term safety of the repository. The representative urged the public to support efforts to halt the siting process and to protect the area's natural resources.

The rally was held in conjunction with a larger protest against the repository, which included hundreds of people from across the region. The protest was organized by a coalition of organizations, including the Wisconsin Environmental Council, the Wisconsin State Natural Resources Board, and the Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters. The protest was held in front of the Waste Management offices, where the repository is proposed to be located.

The rally featured speeches by Band members and other representatives of affected communities, as well as a presentation by a representative of the Band's natural resources department. The rally concluded with a march to the repository site, where demonstrators called for a halt to the siting process and for the protection of the area's natural resources.

The rally was a part of a larger effort by affected communities to halt the siting process and to protect the area's natural resources. The Band has been active in this effort, and has been joined by other affected communities in the region. The rally was a call to action for the public to support efforts to protect the area's natural resources and to halt the siting process.
A Good Overview of Lake Superior Environmental Issues

(GLIFWC) the Great Lakes United)

Lake Superior’s surface area is 54,500 square miles, making it the largest freshwater lake in the United States and the fifth largest in the world. Its western basin lies in Michigan, the northern basin in Minnesota, and the southern basin in Wisconsin.

The surface of Lake Superior rests at 602 feet above sea level, its deepest trench less than 935 feet below sea level. It takes 18 years for water in this lake to turn over, although there are 99 years for Lake Michigan and much less in the other Great Lakes. Great Lakes United, once policed, would take several human lifetimes to replenish itself by flushing.

Allerton Brinton’s classic paper entitled Ruptureman of the Great Lakes published in 1855 indicated that the lake had 22,000 square miles, solids, specifically calcium, sodium, and sulfates, which are the waters. The allerton’s algal mat was a great, uncolored by man’s activity, in the lake’s past. The lake’s mineral content remained very low and essential for balance since 1866. Thus, accumulation of sediments. The lake’s chemistry has changed, become a problem in Lake Superior.

Lake Superior still retains many of the qualities that were lost in the other Great Lakes—clean water, whitefish, lake trout, once closely abundant “as a rule” in the basin, to 56 pounds in the big lake and second streams to spawn. The actual, however, all gone. The lake trout, the “red fish” of the commercial fishery, is the heart of the commercial fishery, and the lake trout has become an increasingly valuable fish food, is all but gone.

In the late 19th century, several exotics have been brought into the lake. As they compete with the native fish, three have become established in the last 200 years, and still provides excellent sport fishing for tourists. The rainbow trout and brown trout, to the southwest, became established in the last 200 years, and still provides excellent sport fishing for tourists. The rainbow trout and brown trout, to the southwest, became established in the last 200 years, and still provides excellent sport fishing for tourists.

Although GLIFWC is a body that the levels of dissolved oxygen have diminished in the lake. The lamprey, the sea lamprey, and the whitefish, the lamprey, from the Lamprey’s fauna is the sea lamprey is a “compensating But the sea lamprey population by poisoning is fortunately reduced.

Lake Superior environmental issues:

Sea Lamprey

Sea Lamprey have adapted the Great Lakes at their homes, and most people with whom they work both where they come from—the Atlantic Ocean. These fish feed on adult lampreys. In the 1930’s, several exotics have been brought in, and they compete with the native fish. As they compete with the native fish, three have become established in the last 200 years, and still provide excellent sport fishing for tourists. The rainbow trout and brown trout, to the southwest, became established in the last 200 years, and still provide excellent sport fishing for tourists. The rainbow trout and brown trout, to the southwest, became established in the last 200 years, and still provide excellent sport fishing for tourists.

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Beyond Boldt: When Ten Years of Lawsuits Failed to Adjudicate the Boldt Decision

by Frank Caffey

In the early 1970s, when consultant Dick Garnsey and his associates were helping tribal fishermen in the Northwest Treaty Indian Tribes, they faced a unique challenge. The fisheries disputes between the state and the tribes were creating many years after the treaty negotiations. The Boldt Decision, signed in 1973, created a framework for tribal fishermen to manage the fisheries in the Pacific Northwest. However, the implementation of the Boldt Decision was fraught with legal challenges and disputes.

The state of Washington and the tribes were at odds over the management of the fisheries. The state wanted to retain control of the fisheries, while the tribes sought the right to manage their own fisheries. The Boldt Decision was a compromise that allowed the tribes to manage the fisheries, but the state reserved the right to challenge the decision in court. The state argued that the Boldt Decision was unconstitutional and sought to overturn it.

The state's efforts to challenge the Boldt Decision were met with legal challenges from the tribes. The tribes argued that the state's efforts to overturn the decision were an attempt to undermine their rights under the treaty. The case was heard by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1983, the Court ruled in favor of the tribes, upholding the Boldt Decision.

The decision was a significant victory for the tribes and a major setback for the state. The state's efforts to challenge the decision were met with legal challenges from the tribes. The state's response was to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Court refused to hear the case.

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American Fish & Wildlife nesting program on U.S., • • -, ',
• • whitefish.

The development of a federal policy for Indian self- governing tribal governments, which concerns the tribal hunt of bald eagles in South Dakota. The 8th Circuit Federal Court ruled that the tribe could not authorize bald eagle hunting for tribes. John Collier, who is an attorney and -attorney for the tribe, began a -petition to the U.S. Supreme Court. He indicated that the tribe was seeking to protect the bald eagles, which are considered a symbol of American law. John Collier, BIA lawyer, confirmed that the bald eagles were sold in violation of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

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Acid Rain and Treaty Rights

Chippewa Treaty Rights
By: Kenneth C. Anderson, Assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin-Vilas County Resources

Acid rain and the Chippewa Treaty Rights have taken on a new significance for our community.

In conducting background data on Little Rock, researchers have found evidence suggesting that the Little Rock watersheds have been impacted by acid rain. This impact is significant as it has been included in the state's list of impaired waters. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have identified acid rain as a major contributor to the degradation of aquatic ecosystems in Wisconsin.

The Chippewa Treaty of 1854 includes provisions for the protection of natural resources, including the fisheries. The treaty rights were established to ensure that the Chippewa have the right to continue to fish for subsistence and cultural reasons. These rights are recognized by federal and state law.

The acid rain has affected the natural environment, impacting the fish populations, and potentially affecting the treaty rights. The Chippewa have been active in advocating for the protection of their treaty rights and have sought legal remedies to address the impacts of acid rain.

SCHLENDER TO HEAD GBIC

Schliender is a long-time resident of Vilas County and has been active in environmental issues. His appointment as Chairman of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Game Commission (GLIFWC) is a significant step towards addressing the impacts of acid rain on the Chippewa treaty rights.

The GLIFWC has been active in monitoring the effects of acid rain on the Chippewa treaty rights and has advocated for policy changes to improve the health of the lakes and rivers. The commission has been instrumental in promoting the importance of treaty rights and the need for protections against acid rain.

The appointment of Schliender as Chairman of the GLIFWC is a step towards ensuring that the Chippewa treaty rights are not compromised by acid rain. His leadership will be critical in finding solutions to protect the natural resources and the treaty rights of the Chippewa people.

April 21, 1986

Dear Sir:

As I've said before, I do not intend to use the pages of the local newspaper to debate the spurring issue of酸 Rain and Treaty Rights. With both sides bringing well-documented facts and opinions, it is evident that the topic has drawn the attention of various parties, including environmentalists, conservationists, and tribal leaders.

The Chippewa treaty rights are a significant aspect of the discourse, and the acid rain's impact on these rights is an important consideration. The extent of the problem and its implications for the treaty rights require a comprehensive and nuanced approach.

Sincerely,
Mike W. Allen
Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman

P.A.R.R. Keeping the Northwoods Hostile

P.A.R.R. (Protect America's Rights and Resources) held a rally, too... on April 26th in Minocqua, Wisconsin. A number of area businesses bore witness to many P.A.R.R. marchers to the city. P.A.R.R. supporters were encouraged to wear blue caps when they marched. Unfortunately, a Rapidan reporter was on hand at the rally and event, but we think the P.A.R.R. speakers would be similar to E.R.F.E.'s speakers and we have had the unfortunate experience of listening to Vern Lawrence degrade her race on a previous occasion at a. R.F.R. meeting in Superior.

Suggestions and P.R.R. rally here racial jokiers and should be considered inflammatory.
The 1836 Treaty was the State's gain

By Leslie Tablet, taken from Win Averett Mittweg

On March 28 it will have been 150 years since the Whitefish and Chipewa bands of the Great Lakes region ceded to the United States Government the 20 million acres of land then comprising about half of the State of Michigan.

In the Treaty of 1836 in Washington, D.C., the Indians of Michigan territory granted the federal government title to 'lakes of country,' bounded on the south by the Grand River and on the east by the Thunder Bay River in lower Michigan and on the west by the Upper Peninsula, Escanaba and Chippewa Rivers. The Indians in turn regained the use of about 146,000 acres for a five-year period, some cash and educational, mission, medical and agricultural support as well as tobacco, salt and fish baskets.

The treaty was negotiated during the time Michigan territories was struggling to become a state and obtaining others access to the north. Eastern and western interests were at issue as the US and Great Britain battled for control of the Western Great Lakes, the Treaty of 1818 ending the War of 1812 provided the stage for the Treaty of 1836.

The state's education system, too, was considered destined to remain a compromise.

great lakes

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