* Everything You Wanted To Know About Indian Treaties But Didn’t Know Who To Ask.

*715/682-6619

Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission
P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54856

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**SOLIDARITY: GOAL FOR THE TRIBES**

**COMMON GOALS:**

The controversy over the Voigt decision has been raging in Northern Wisconsin for nearly two years now and essentially taken both white and Indian citizens, as well as state, tribal, and county officials through a difficult period of adjustment to the affirmed treaty rights. Now the unease which characterized the Voigt decision is giving way to a growing realization that the issues are not as insurmountable as many have thought.

**Bad River - Ashland Co.**

Similar to efforts being made by the Lac du Flambeau are those between the Ashland County Board of Supervisors and the Bad River Tribe. The County Board passed a resolution which recognized the importance of continued and expanded cooperation and communications between the tribal and county governments.

**Bad River - Bayfield Co.**

A joint committee to work on common projects and planning was also established. This committee will have the responsibility to develop and administer the resolution.

**Ashland County**

The Ashland County Board, in their recent meeting, passed a resolution which called for the establishment of a joint committee to work on common projects and planning. This committee will consist of representatives from both the tribal and county governments and will be responsible for developing and administering the resolution.

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**Special Edition for the Tribes**

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WI**

816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

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**MASINAGAN**

**VOLUME THREE • DECEMBER, 1984**

**Peaceful Approaches to Human Conflict**

The controversy over the Voigt decision has been raging in Northern Wisconsin for nearly two years now and essentially taken both white and Indian citizens, as well as state, tribal, and county officials through a difficult period of adjustment to the affirmed treaty rights. Now the unease which characterized the Voigt decision is giving way to a growing realization that the issues are not as insurmountable as many have thought.

**Bad River - A joint committee, composed of representatives from the Bad River tribe and three representatives from Ashland County, has formed as a result of resolutions passed by both the tribe and county to seek more cooperative avenues.**

**Ashland Co.**

The Ashland County Board, in their recent meeting, passed a resolution which called for the establishment of a joint committee to work on common projects and planning. This committee will consist of representatives from both the tribal and county governments and will be responsible for developing and administering the resolution.

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**INSIDE-AGREEMENTS, Ad Hoc Commission Report, Native American Fisheries, pg. 6-8, pg. 2, pg. 10**

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**SPEAKERS • PUBLICATIONS • WORKSHOPS • TOURS**
THAYER SEES CHALLENGES
FOR GLIFWC

The Ad Hoc Commission on Racism released recommendations to better educate white citizens about the process of understanding racism at all levels and to stress the importance of understanding history, race, and religion. The Commission’s findings and recommendations will have significant impact and could even serve as a model for other communities.

The Commission held its final meeting on November 6. A discussion of the Commission’s findings was held on November 12. The Commission’s report notes that "an economic crisis" is felt by many non-Indian people. The Commission’s recommendations include increased economic development, the creation of jobs, and the involvement of non-Indian people in the decision-making process.

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TRIBES RALLY FOR TREATIES

MADELINE ISLAND

LA POINTE — Over five hundred tribal members and supporters of treaty rights rallied on Oct. 3, 1994 at the 150-year anniversary of the 1842 treaty signed at La Pointe as a gesture of respect for treaty rights in the state of Wisconsin. Although the gatherings have historically been to celebrate the treaty, this year's event also marked the 150th anniversary of the Chippewa treaty, which was signed in 1842.

The rally was organized by the Native American Treaty Rights Coalition, which includes the Ho-Chunk Nation, Chippewa Nation, and Oneida Nation.

The event began with a traditional ceremony, followed by speeches from tribal leaders and representatives of the Coalition. The speeches highlighted the importance of treaty rights and the need for continued protection of these rights.

The rally concluded with a march to the ferry dock, where a symbolic crossing was performed. The participants held signs and banners, and chanted in support of treaty rights.

Throughout the day, the gathering was a vibrant display of tribal culture and unity, with music, dance, and storytelling. The event was attended by members of the La Pointe community, tribal leaders, and supporters from across Wisconsin.

The rally was a testament to the enduring spirit of the Chippewa people and their commitment to protecting their treaty rights. It was a reminder of the importance of recognizing and respecting the rights of all Native American peoples.
TRIBES CONTINUE TO NEGOTIATE AGREEMENTS

The purpose of this agreement is to state the terms and conditions which the parties have agreed to, for the purpose of regulating subsistence deer hunting during the 1984-85 Wisconsin Deer Gun Season. The agreement will be in effect from September 22, 1984, through November 26, 1984, and will extend to December 15, 1984.

The following specific restrictions and conditions apply to the following activities:

1. Possession of loaded or unloaded firearm in a motor vehicle while a vehicle is on an unpaved road.
2. Shooting from a stationary motor vehicle while a vehicle is on an unpaved road.
3. Hunting without a state-issued license.
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ARTICLE I

The parties agree to hold hunting and trapping activities by members of the Tribes during the 1984-85 season as follows:

1. Seasons. Except for the open seasons stated below in this article, and the timber season, if any, hunting or trapping shall be prohibited.

2. Hunting and Trapping Hours. Open seasons shall be:

(a) Gray Fox - October 20, 1984 - January 31, 1985
(b) Snowshoe Hare - Year Round
(c) Red, Gray, and Sheep-Hare - Year Round
(d) Raccoon - October 20, 1984 - January 31, 1985
(e) Coyote - October 20, 1984 - January 31, 1985
(f) Leather Fox, Raccoon - Year Round
(g) Otter - December 1, 1984 - March 15, 1985
(h) Mink - December 1, 1984 - March 15, 1985
(i) Red Fox - Year Round
(j) FOX - Year Round
(k) Otter - Year Round
(l) Gray Fox - Year Round
(m) Raccoon - Year Round


4. Identification - Tribal Members. Any member who has been issued a photo identification card by his tribe shall carry such card with him while hunting or trapping. In addition, he shall carry an identification document approved by his Tribe. A tribal member holding such documents shall display them upon request of state or local wildlife enforcement personnel or law enforcement officers in the enforcement of any hunting or trapping regulations. A tribal member shall not be asked to prove his tribal membership
to any state or local wildlife enforcement officer or law enforcement officer.

5. Possession of Dead or Unsealed Firearm. Non-members shall not possess a firearm while hunting or trapping or while traveling to or from any hunting or trapping area, with the exception of a firearm used for the protection of himself or others.

6. Hunting Forms. Hunting forms for reporting or other purposes shall be subject to the requirements of the state.
AN INTRODUCTION TO NATIVE PEOPLES' FISHERIES ISSUES IN NORTH AMERICA

Ihaka and other North American native peoples have managed their fisheries for thousands of years. Fish were far more important to their economies than they are to the North American European settler community. European settlement, commercial sale of fish by Indians was uncommon, and in the early days relatively unknown. In the early days, fishing was an informal activity, often for the personal use of an individual or small group of individuals. It was not an organized activity or trade, and fishing had relatively little impact on the Indian economy.

Government removes Native title to fish in the United States has been on developing fisheries management and law. The Indian tribes have been involved in the development of fisheries management and law. The Indian tribes have been involved in the development of fisheries management and law.

The BASIS FOR TRIBAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

A administrative legal framework in the United States holds that Indian tribes are sovereigns, and that their sovereign rights are recognized in the United States. The federal government recognizes the sovereignty of Indian tribes, and it has the authority to regulate fishing on Indian reservations.

The TRIBAL GOVERNMENT IN THE U.S.

The management of fisheries in the United States is generally managed by the federal government. The federal government has the authority to regulate fishing on Indian reservations.

The INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TREATY FISHERIES

The management of fisheries in the United States is generally managed by the federal government. The federal government has the authority to regulate fishing on Indian reservations.

The ELECTRO-FISHING

The use of electrofishing to catch fish has been a controversial issue in the management of fisheries. The use of electrofishing to catch fish has been a controversial issue in the management of fisheries.

The NEW MAN AT THE DNR: CONNORS

The new man at the DNR is Chuck Connors. The new man at the DNR is Chuck Connors.

The STUDIES OF THE WALLEYE POPULATION ON THE LAKE

The lake trout is one of the species of concern for the Lake Superior fishery. The lake trout is one of the species of concern for the Lake Superior fishery.

ELECTRO-FISHING

Studies of the walleye population on the Lake of the Woods are being conducted by researchers from the University of Minnesota. The studies of the walleye population on the Lake of the Woods are being conducted by researchers from the University of Minnesota.

Chuck Connors is a new man at the DNR. Chuck Connors is a new man at the DNR.

The Walsh River Reserve staff, Tribal Chairman Joe Crockett, has been working with the DNR to help identify tribal natural resources and problems and to develop the DNR with insights and the attitudes and opinions of tribal members on related matters. Consequently, Connors anticipates he will spend considerable time on the road, although his office in Madison.

Electrofishing is a controversial issue in the management of fisheries. The use of electrofishing to catch fish has been a controversial issue in the management of fisheries.
The W IC R
W IR C ON THE MOVE

The Wisconsin Indian Resource Council (WIRC), 210 Stevens Point, P.O. Box 9, Stevens Point, WI 54481, is an organization representing Native Americans from the treaty tribes and the Native Americans from the state of Wisconsin. WIRC is dedicated to protecting the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Native Americans. WIRC serves as the official voice of Native Americans and is committed to working with the State of Wisconsin, Tribal Nations, and Federal agencies to assure the rights of Wisconsin's Native Americans are protected.

The WIRC office, 210 Stevens Point, is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Staff members are available to provide information and answer questions. The WIRC office can be reached by phone at 715-346-2744 or by fax at 715-346-3209.

WHAT IS THE VOIGT DECISION?

The Voigt Decision is a court ruling which affects the rights of the Three Sisters Ojibwe Indians to hunt, gather and gather on public lands in the northern Wisconsin.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPENDALE WILDLIFE PRESERVE

THE CONTINUING SAGA OF VOIGT

Largely due to misinformation and ignorance of the law, the Voigt decision has been misrepresented. The Voigt decision is the result of a lawsuit brought by a group of Wisconsin citizens against the U.S. Department of Interior and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The lawsuit was brought to challenge the Voigt decision, which was a federal court ruling that allowed tribal members to hunt and fish on public lands.

WHAT ARE INTERIM AGREEMENTS?

Interim agreements are used to resolve disputes over treaty rights. The Voigt decision has been a source of considerable controversy and has generated a great deal of public interest. The Voigt decision has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which will consider the case in the upcoming term. The Voigt decision has been a significant event in the history of Native American rights.

TRAILS OF TREATIES

Although the dramatic events of the Indian-white wars have long since passed, the treaties between the United States and Native Nations have not. These treaties have been interpreted and enforced in various ways over time, and their interpretation continues to evolve. The treaties are based on the principle of sovereignty and are intended to protect the rights of Native Nations.

RETURN A WILDLIFE DONATION

In the United States, Native Nations have been deprived of their lands and resources as a result of the U.S. government's policies of treaties. The treaties have been used to justify the taking of Native Nation lands and resources, and they have been a source of conflict between Native Nations and the United States government.

Although the treaties have been signed by Native Nations, they have not been honored or respected. The treaties have been used to justify the taking of Native Nation lands and resources, and they have been a source of conflict between Native Nations and the United States government.

THE great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission

Responsibility for the protection and management of fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region has been delegated to the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC). The GLIFWC is a non-profit organization dedicated to the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region.

The GLIFWC was established in 1973 by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission Act of 1972. The act was passed by Congress to provide for the protection and management of fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region.

The GLIFWC is headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and its membership includes representatives from 11 tribes in the Great Lakes region. The GLIFWC is a member of the National Association of State and Territorial Wildlife Agencies (NASSTA) and the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference (NAWNRC).

The GLIFWC is governed by a board of directors composed of representatives from the member tribes. The board of directors is responsible for the overall direction and management of the GLIFWC.

The GLIFWC is funded through a variety of sources, including federal and state grants, donations, and membership dues. The GLIFWC also relies on the support of its member tribes to carry out its mission.

The GLIFWC is committed to the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region. The GLIFWC has a number of programs and initiatives designed to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources, including the Great Lakes fish and wildlife management program, the Great Lakes fish and wildlife research program, and the Great Lakes fish and wildlife education program.

The Great Lakes fish and wildlife management program is designed to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region. The program focuses on the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife species that are important to the Great Lakes region, including salmon, trout, and game birds.

The Great Lakes fish and wildlife research program is designed to provide data and information on fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region. The program conducts research on a variety of topics, including fish and wildlife population dynamics, fish and wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife biology.

The Great Lakes fish and wildlife education program is designed to educate the public about the importance of fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region. The program provides educational materials and resources on fish and wildlife topics, including fish and wildlife biology, fish and wildlife management, and fish and wildlife conservation.

The GLIFWC is committed to the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region. The GLIFWC is a leader in the effort to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes region, and it is committed to working with its member tribes and other stakeholders to achieve this goal.