The issue of dealing with highly dangerous nuclear waste is no longer debatable according to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). This is a question remaining in every state where the waste will be transported and buried. According to the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act, the U.S. Congress has authorized the DOE to look for and recommend a permanent nuclear dump site. On January 16th, the DOE announced that it would begin a research search to 20 areas, as a number of those sites remain in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has one primary and seven secondary sites. Minnesota has three primary and five secondary sites. By July 1, the DOE will have decided to begin field work at those remaining primary sites.

Wisconsin Sites

The primary Wisconsin site is based on the Freshwater Permeable rock known as the Wolf River Shale. This site includes six counties and two Indian reservations, including the Menominee and Potowatomi tribes. The Menominee and Potowatomi tribes are opposed to DOE’s return of temporary nuke waste since 1985.

There are also three other sites: the Milwaukee, Chippewa, and Clam Lake sites. The Milwaukee and Clam Lake sites were removed from consideration by the Wisconsin Department of Trade and Consumer Protection.

Nuke Waste in Indian Country

By 1980, 67% of the tribes had developed their own regulatory programs in response to the DOE’s nationwide survey. These regulations incorporated the state’s regulations and included those issues which were unique to Indian tribes. For example, state regulations were incorporated into the DOE’s proposed draft of the Indian Tribe’s Tribal Waste Management Act.

The Indian Tribe’s Tribal Waste Management Act was released September 15th. The act would allow Indian tribes to enter into agreements with DOE for thousands of dollars to enter into negotiations with the DOE. The state of Wisconsin has already stated that it will not enter into such agreements.

Tribe’s Proposal

The Wisconsin tribes are making a strong effort to protect their land and water resources. The Wisconsin tribes have requested that the DOE consider the following:

1. The DOE should be prohibited from entering into agreements with Indian tribes for the disposal of tribal waste.
2. The DOE should be required to consult with the tribes before entering into any agreements.
3. The DOE should be required to provide financial assistance to the tribes for the disposal of tribal waste.

Tribe’s Comments

By 1985, the DOE had completed their study of the various Indian tribes’ proposals. The DOE has recommended that the Indian tribes enter into agreements with DOE for the disposal of tribal waste. The DOE has also recommended that the Indian tribes be provided with financial assistance for the disposal of tribal waste.

Tribe’s Response

The Wisconsin tribes have responded to the DOE’s recommendations. The Wisconsin tribes have requested that the DOE be prohibited from entering into agreements with Indian tribes for the disposal of tribal waste. The Wisconsin tribes have also requested that the DOE be required to consult with the tribes before entering into any agreements and that the DOE be required to provide financial assistance to the tribes for the disposal of tribal waste.

The 1985 federal law was divided into two major sections. The first section, Section 103, was to be used for the disposal of nuclear waste. The second section, Section 104, was to be used for the disposal of non-nuclear waste.

Flexibility Needed

After the closure of the state gun season, the D.O.E. determined that several of the state’s regulations could not be changed. This was due to the fact that the state’s regulations were not based on the current federal law. The state’s regulations were based on the federal law of 1982, which was not considered to be adequate for the disposal of tribal waste.

The D.O.E. determined that the state’s regulations could not be changed because the federal law did not provide for the disposal of tribal waste. The D.O.E. also determined that the state’s regulations were not based on the current federal law.

Inter-Tribal Agreement

The inter-tribal agreement is a new concept that is being developed by the Wisconsin tribes. The agreement is based on the following:

1. The state and the federal government will enter into an agreement for the disposal of tribal waste.
2. The state will be responsible for the disposal of tribal waste.
3. The federal government will provide financial assistance to the state for the disposal of tribal waste.

The agreement is based on the following:

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Nuke Waste
Proposed waste-disposal sites

Nuke Waste in Indian Country: An NCAI Concern

The National Indian Nuclear Waste Policy Commission (NNWPC) is a component of the Agreed Framework of the United States and India. NNWPC will be looking at the agreement as a whole and will be involved in the final decision-making process.

During three different sessions, scheduled for February, March and April, 1988 NNWPC will be looking at the agreement as a whole and will be involved in the final decision-making process.

Among items to be considered will be the agreement for dealing with the Indian Nuclear Waste Management Plan being developed by the Department of Energy; regulations established by the Waste Isolation Project; development of the Health and Environmental Risk Reports; and reports from the tribes in the second repository region on their review of the Nuclear Waste Management Plan.

Nuclear waste, as the concept is used today, is one of the most serious problems on which a visit to the tribe is essential. The tribe has a number of sites that it is considering for核 waste storage. The tribe was looking at the potential for using the reservation as a site for nuclear waste storage, but it is not currently in the process of making a decision.

A Review of Negotiations by Dave Seigler, Policy Analyst

1985 was a year in which the negotiating process was truly brought to the forefront of the issue, and it ended with the tribes still searching for a satisfactory substitute.

Disaster, with the Indian tribes' understanding of what was at stake. With the President's George Meade abandoning the treaty implementation and biological principles basis on which the negotiations had broken up, it was impossible to continue negotiations in a meaningful way.

Unfortunately, the Indian tribes' understanding of what was at stake did not change. The Indian tribes' understanding of what was at stake did not change. The Indian tribes' understanding of what was at stake did not change. The Indian tribes' understanding of what was at stake did not change.

Wild rice may have a brighter future in Wisconsin now that three tribes are considering it. A group of tribes in the Great Lakes region met to discuss the potential of wild rice in the region. The tribes were considering the potential of wild rice as a food source, as a medicine, and as a cultural symbol.

The tribe adopted resolutions in 1985 that will allow them to use the reservation as a site for nuclear waste storage, but it is not currently in the process of making a decision.

On or near the reservation, the tribe adopted resolutions on May 6th, 1985, to allow the tribe to use the reservation as a site for nuclear waste storage, but it is not currently in the process of making a decision.

The tribe has received a $30,000 grant from the department of Energy to review the Draft Area Recommendation Report, which will be looking at the agreement as a whole and will be involved in the final decision-making process.

This will be followed by a meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, on Monday, February 14th, 1988, to discuss the potential of wild rice in the region. The tribes were considering the potential of wild rice as a food source, as a medicine, and as a cultural symbol.

The tribe has received a $30,000 grant from the department of Energy to review the Draft Area Recommendation Report, which will be looking at the agreement as a whole and will be involved in the final decision-making process.

Tribal Reactions on the Second Site Potential

Following the announcement January 31 st , the tribes made their reaction to the Second Site potential. The tribes are concerned about the potential for nuclear waste storage on their reservation, and are working to ensure that their concerns are addressed.

The tribes have received a $30,000 grant from the department of Energy to review the Draft Area Recommendation Report, which will be looking at the agreement as a whole and will be involved in the final decision-making process.

Tribes in the second repository region are very concerned about the potential for nuclear waste storage on their reservation, and are working to ensure that their concerns are addressed.

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January 2, 1986
Br. James H. Schleider, Chairman
Voigt Native Tribal Force
Route 2, Box 2700
Hayward, WI 54843

Dear Jim,

This letter is in response to your letter received January 1st. I am writing this letter to express concern about certain recent actions by the Department.

The first concern you mentioned relates to the Department's plans for the Chippewa hunting and trapping seasons for 1986-1987. The primary concern is about the decision to provide less specific hunting areas for Chippewa hunters, such as in Taylor, Burnett, and Marinette Counties. This change in the timing of the Natural Resources Board meeting was minor and purely editorial.

In this case, there was no coordination with the board prior to the meeting which specified the changes, the intent of the proposed rules was to replicate the previous year's agreements. The editorial changes were consistent with the testimony and the board intent. This editorial change was fully consistent with the request of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Coalition.

The second concern you raised about the rules was the extent with which section 13.44, WI Statutes, is to be used by the staff to substantially last year's tagging provisions for other species. The intent of that provision as stated at the board meeting and to the full board by Department staff was to allow Department staff to make the best guesses in the tagging provision similar to that of last year's agreements. The board's adoption of section 13.44, WI Statutes, was clearly authorized by the Department staff to enter into our current flexible tagging agreement.
Tribral Involvement in Inter-Agency Management of Lake Superior Fisheries

Tom Busiath, GLIFWC Chief Biologist

Opportunity or Headache? This essay is about the Inter-Agency Management of Lake Superior Fisheries.

The Great Lakes, especially Lake Superior, are managed by a myriad of federal, state, and tribal agencies, each with its own jurisdictional responsibilities. Historically, these agencies have worked together to address shared issues, such as lamprey management, Great Lakes Ecosystem Restoration and Rehabilitation, and the COW (Committee on the Status of Great Lake Fish Stocks). However, the future of these inter-agency collaborations is uncertain, as they face challenges such as funding, data sharing, and accountability.

The tribes of Lake Superior are integral to the management of the lake's fisheries. They have unique traditions and knowledge that are vital to the success of these collaborations. The tribes have been involved in various committees and task forces, and they have made significant contributions to the management of the Great Lakes fishery. However, the tribes also face challenges, such as limited funding and a lack of recognition in policy decisions.

One example of the challenges faced by the tribes is the management of the Lake Superior Fishery. The tribes have long been involved in the management of the lake's fisheries, and they have made significant contributions to the success of these collaborations. However, the tribes also face challenges, such as limited funding and a lack of recognition in policy decisions.
Nancy Cobe, Rights Protection Specialist, Minneapolis Area Office

Nancy Cobe, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, came to her present position as Rights Protection Specialist in September 1987. She has spent a number of years working with various Indian tribes and several non-Indian tribes in forming out land claims settlements.

The rights affirmed under the Minnesota Land Claims Act of 1982, which the central agency is using to arbitrate the land claims, and Indian fishery and wildlife management, are involved in her work. She has been dealing with the rights of all tribes recognized by the Minnesota Land Claims Act, and it is anticipated that the work will continue totribal groups that have not yet been included.

The rights affirmed under the Minnesota Land Claims Act of 1982 are being handled by the Minnesota Indian Claims Appeals Board. The Board has jurisdiction over claims brought by Indian tribes, Indian tribes in Minnesota, or any Indian person who was a member of an Indian tribe at any time from January 1, 1951, to the present.

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The brief reprieve during freeze-up is over for commercial fishermen whose nets now lay strong beneath the ice of Lake Superior's Chequamegon Bay. Their boats lie frozen into the ice.

Still a living must be made. Like other commercial fishermen, those from the Red Cliff Reservation treks miles out on the ice to set their nets during the hard of winter.

Every four days the small team of Red Cliff fishermen, including brothers Mike and Richard Jr. Gurnoe and Ken Charette, venture out onto the Lake Superior ice prairie to check their nets. The vast stretches of the channel, only a month or so ago alive with waves and water, now lies like a great white desert, motionless except for whiffs of wind swept snow.

The team reaches their nets by snowmobile. They have set their nets in the southerly part of the channel, the ice having formed there earlier and thicker. The nets are set where the ice is about 20 feet thick already.

Although there is a certain type of beauty, a sense of nature's grandeur and power out on the ice, the work is hard and uncomfortable.

First ice must be chipped from around the hole in order to drag up the net. Carefully, all shards of cracked ice are dropped from the opening before the net is lifted in order to prevent the sharp spicules from tearing the filaments of the nets as they are dragged up and out of the icy water.

Once the hole is cleared, the net is carefully pulled up. One man pulls the set out while two stand near the hole helping the net out and freeing the fish as they are pulled up into the bright sunlight and dazzling snow above the ice. 

Freeing the fish caught in the gillnet usually requires bare hands as the thin lines of the net are delicate and the thrashing fish are entangled in its threads. The cold wind and the wet of the net make the work numbing on the finger tips.

Each fish of size is tossed to the side as the net continues to be lifted. There are lake trout primarily, white fish, a few brown trout. Occasionally a small salmon smelt comes up, glistening in the net, or perhaps a sucker.

A member of the Red Cliff Fishery Department, Don Thomas, frequently accompanies the fishermen to perform an on-site assessment of the catch. The Fishery Department is studying the lake trout population in particular. Each trout is weighed, measured, and each scale and stomach samples are taken.

As the fish are tossed to the side, Thomas begins the process of collecting the data, getting the trout in order to obtain the stomach samples. This too is cold work, requiring bare hands. Trying to write down the statistics with papers flapping in the wind and fingers numb makes the task difficult and uncomfortable.

Once the fish are gutted, tagged and sorted into bins, they are loaded on one of the snowmobiles. The net is lowered and fastened to the anchoring stake and the team proceeds about 400 feet out to the next net to begin the process over.

Catches vary. Ten fish per net is an estimated normal size catch. Some days are good and some days bad. With small catches, and the effort seems in vain. But those are the odds of fishing for a living.

The nets will remain in place until the ice begins to deteriorate, threatening the chances of the fishermen's ability to retrieve them. Unexpected weather changes, strong currents, and breaking ice can mean a loss of nets entirely, so they must remain alert of conditions and be prepared to rescue the nets should it be required.

Fishing for a living is something of romance to that. It is a hard life, lived close to the elements in all their various forms. But basically it's still plain old "working hard for a living."
After the Trial

The White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Indians, the state of Minnesota, and the U.S. Department of the Interior have reached a settlement that resolves a decades-long dispute over land rights.

The settlement, announced on April 20, 2023, includes a $272 million payment to the White Earth Band, as well as a formal apology from the federal government. The settlement also includes the return of 1,000 acres of land to the tribe, bringing the total restored land to over 1,900 acres.

The deal was reached after years of negotiation, with both sides agreeing to move forward with a formal apology and reconciliation.

The settlement includes a formal apology from the federal government to the White Earth Band for past wrongs committed against the tribe.

The settlement also includes the return of 1,000 acres of land to the White Earth Band, bringing the total restored land to over 1,900 acres.

The $272 million payment will be used to support the tribe's ongoing efforts to improve the quality of life for its members, including education, health care, and cultural programs.

The settlement is a major victory for the White Earth Band, which has been fighting for its land rights for decades. The tribe had previously sued the federal government, arguing that its land had been taken without proper compensation.

The settlement also includes a formal apology from the federal government to the White Earth Band for past wrongs committed against the tribe.

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In the beginning of November, after the end of the tribal hunting season, the tribes began to take legal action against the state deer season. The Red Lac Courte Oreilles Band, in collaboration with the United States, filed a lawsuit in federal court against the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the United States. The tribes claimed that the state deer season violated treaties between the tribes and the United States that guaranteed rights to hunting and fishing on their ancestral lands.

Violations/Incidents
There were two other aspects of the season which had resulted in violations and accidents. A survey of tribal arterial roads and tribal court records indicated that the common violations cited during the deer season were a private land violation. That is, tribal members hunting on private land when off reservation hunting rights only applied for this year to public lands. For the most part, tribal members are not at home to blame for this. It is extremely difficult to blame the ownership of any particular piece of land when in the possession of a Plate Book. Something must be done to insure that tribal members who are making a serious effort to hunt legally do not become a solution to this problem of one of the goals of the wildlife section of the Commission. There were other types of violations cited into court but the private land violation was by far the most common.

To my knowledge, there were no tribal members injured or involved in an accident while hunting off reservation lands.

The major difference between this regulation in 1984 and 1985 was that in 1985 permits could be issued based on the 1984-1985 success rate rather than 1 permit for each game zone. This increased the number of tribal deer permits available for purchase. This expansion of the permit system allowed for many more tribal hunters in the field and reduced the number of law violations.

However, the permit system was widely considered complex for tribal registration stations. The tribes were administering the Indian休闲 hunting and trapping permits. The advantage of these permits was that tribal members did not have to complete the required paperwork to get a tribal permit. Tribal registration stations were available in several locations.

The End

GLIFWC Warden Featured
Clayton Hascall

In his efforts to apprehend violators, Hascall said, "I spend a lot of time walking. Our average is with every 15 stops, there is one violation. In my last 200 stops, there were 15 violations. The game isueing to outguess the violators. Interestingly, he said the tribe's public relations regulations, if not responsible that the field that there is in the might have been a quick survey, citations. Hascall said, "I think this week made 15 arrests in the Keweenaw area."

As far as treating game as "violation of private land", Hascall said, "We have the authority for a John Doe warrant within our enforcement areas, and it has paid off."

Down the Line

Enforcing a multiple set of standards stemming from treaty and state game and fish laws in localized areas may not be the most efficient system of protecting the natural resources.

In the near future, the current situation may well be reversed. Fifty violations at one time, some of them received little hunter pressure and there is little need for such stringent accounting measures.

The preliminary results of the season can be seen in the table below. The following information is being processed so that final harvest figures are not available at press time.

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GLIFWC Warden Assigned

Warren Goodwin assigned to Lake Superior

The Warin Goodwin has been assigned to Lake Superior and is responsible for enforcement of this area. Goodwin was assigned to this area from the Reserve, Iron River, Min. Jan. 11, 1986

ROB BRYER- My main goal is to protect the natural resources. This will be a tough job... I hear the problems of state and federal judicial enforcement.

A third program is public information, in which the principles of the tribe are to be used to promote public understanding of tribal hunting, fishing and gathering rights as well as the responsibilities of the tribes.

Big Responsibility

Hascall said, "I have a big responsibility in carrying out my duties on 9,740 square miles in western upper Michigan and northeastern Wisconsin."

Logically, he said, "I am a warden attached to the Lake Tribe hunting district and the Sault Tribe's hunting district south of Crandon, Wis. When the GLIFWC enforcement staff was decreased in September 1984, Hascall relocated Three Lakes, Wis."

In November 1985, he had recently relocated to Grand Portage. "There's more Indian activity, working out of Grand Portage, he said."

Hascall's work area (Area 37) consists of the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Siletz Indian Tribe, the Klamath Lake, the Klamath Tribes, the Shasta Lake, the Klamath Salmon River, and the Klamath and Modoc counties in the state. His riot duties.

The GLIFWC is comprised of three tribes. The highest ranking is the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior and upper Great Lakes, which include Grand Portage, Pond du Lac and Mille Lacs in Minnesota. The second is the Lac Courte Oreilles, Mole Lake, and Rocky Shore in the Flambeau in Wisconsin and Keweenaw Bay and Bay Mills in Michigan.

Hascall noted the purpose of the commission is to protect the natural resources-

- Protection of treaty-guaranteed rights to fish, hunt, and gather in the ceded territory.
- Protection of treaty-guaranteed rights to fish, hunt, and gather in the ceded territory.
- Protection of the resources through effective management and self-regulation.

The GLIFWC has a three-programs program of services. It has a Biological Services staff, consisting of six Indians working in the areas of the Great Lakes fisheries, wildlife, and environment protection. They work in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

A second program is Fish & Wildlife Enforcement, one of the areas that Hascall is responsible for. These include the coordination of an inter-tribal court-procedure, the implementation of a tribal in-custody enforcement program and a liaison with state and federal judicial enforcement agencies.

The major difference between this regulation in 1984 and 1985 was that in 1985 permits could be issued based on the 1984-1985 success rate rather than 1 permit for each game zone. This increased the number of tribal deer permits available for purchase. This expansion of the permit system allowed for many more tribal hunters in the field and reduced the number of law violations.

However, the permit system was widely considered complex for tribal registration stations. The tribes were administering the Indian休闲 hunting and trapping permits. The advantage of these permits was that tribal members did not have to complete the required paperwork to get a tribal permit. Tribal registration stations were available in several locations.

The End

GLIFWC Warden Featured
Clayton Hascall

In his efforts to apprehend violators, Hascall said, "I spend a lot of time walking. Our average is with every 15 stops, there is one violation. In my last 200 stops, there were 15 violations. The game isueing to outguess the violators. Interestingly, he said the tribe's public relations regulations, if not responsible that the field that there is in the might have been a quick survey, citations. Hascall said, "I think this week made 15 arrests in the Keweenaw area."

As far as treating game as "violation of private land", Hascall said, "We have the authority for a John Doe warrant within our enforcement areas, and it has paid off."

Down the Line

Enforcing a multiple set of standards stemming from treaty and state game and fish laws in localized areas may not be the most efficient system of protecting the natural resources.

In the near future, the current situation may well be reversed. Fifty violations at one time, some of them received little hunter pressure and there is little need for such stringent accounting measures.

The preliminary results of the season can be seen in the table below. The following information is being processed so that final harvest figures are not available at press time.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Station</th>
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<td>Iron River</td>
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<td>242</td>
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Commercial Fishing

With the reservation land stretching directly down to the white shores of Lake Superior, it is no wonder that Red Cliff Band members have long been involved in commercial fishing. This remains a major reservation enterprise today. Red Cliff has thirteen licensed big boat fishermen and 19 small boat operators who ply Lake Superior waters regularly for the lake trout and whitefish catch.

Fishing commercially continues through the year.

Commercial Fishing

Don Thores, Red Cliff Fishery Department, technician, takes lake trout catch as part of the department's lake trout study.

Marketing

Efficient marketing of the catch has always been an area of interest to the Tribe. Currently, Red Cliff is in the process of establishing their own marketing capabilities. Through an AIA Administration for Native American organization, the Tribe will be equiping a small building on the reservation with coolers and freezers for storage of the fish. They also have a truck for transporting fish and will be beginning a dock on the reservation to directly bring the marketing building to make easy access from boat to foot. Restocking of the dock is planned to take place this spring.

The local Minneapolis-St. Paul market for fish is currently being served. The Minneapolis area is the closest market for the local fishery.

Red Cliff Fisheries Department

The Red Cliff Fisheries Department has been existng in the Tribe in the development of marketing capability. The department has also been involved in long-term studies of the area's fish population. Because of the marketing importance, lake trout and whitefish have been their primary focus of activity.

Staffed with biologists Chuck Brown to head the department, two technicians, Mike Gunn and Ron Charlette, and secretary Michele Beashumer, the department collects data on the fish, monitors the commercial catch, and provides recommendations to the Tribal Council.

According to the department's several projects are an annual evaluation of the Devil's Island catch, which is closed off to fishing in 1982 in order to provide an opportunility to grow and develop a spawning population. The tribe monitors the area through an annual ichthyologist assessment check to determine age, size, and abundance of trout in the area. Devil's Island has become a productive spawning area for lake trout. According to the data collected, the stocked fish will provide enough to be harvested and sold.

Every year the fishermen also sponsor a speckled bass tournament on lake trout, looking for the number of native fish vs. stocked fish in 1985. They also began a speckled bass assessment on whitefish.

A lake trout diet survey is another ongoing study at the Red Cliff Fishery. They are looking for lake trout's diet preferences to determine if they would be able to provide enough fish to the market.

On the fishery department's "wish list" is the establishment of a computer-aided system which would help age fish in a more accurate fashion.

The computer uses a commercial microscope and video equipment to store and analyze information. Boomer says it is a long-term project and a computer-assisted system can be used to make management decisions from data samples.

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Education

Red Cliff has been involved in the development of a new and innovative education curriculum which targets Indian children and the problems of alcohol and drug abuse.

The curriculum, which is subdivided into the four main areas of learning:吸毒, Alcohol, Education, Curriculum Development Project and was devised by Michelle Bronte and the Tribal Council.

Red Cliff has received a grant from the Indian Education Act Title IV. and a faculty over a year ago began developing the curriculum. Some of the projects is an annual habitat assessment diagnosis of the stocked fish will be released to the local community.

The curriculum has three major objectives, according to DePerry: 1) alcohol and drug information 2) peer and family education 3) self-awareness.

The activities are geared to the second grade, with the 4th grade having more emphasis on self-awareness and family and the sixth grade receiving more direct information on drugs and alcohol.

Regarding alcohol, the children have a sufficient number of graded samples and information to make them able to have a better understanding of drugs, one which most assuredly a responsible adult will look at.

Exciting the students to be involved with the curriculum has been completed, according to Olson and DePerry, and the schools are beginning to start the series currently.

Once the curriculum has been completed and a posttest is given, the students will be given the students, which will be followed by a pretest in the next year. The test will be administered to evaluate the strength of the course.

Lea Jaffaroff, Red Cliff Vice-Chairman, performs a tobacco ceremony. The Chippewa culture remains richly alive in Red Cliff.

Nuclear Waste Committee

With the potential of a nuclear waste site being located near the reservation, Red Cliff has responded by forming a Red Cliff Nuclear Waste Committee consisting of Tribal Chairman Leo Cliff, Tribal Vice-Chairman Lee LaFerrier and an expert team for keeping abreast of the Department of Energy's DOE activities on the second site project.

Because Red Cliff, along with seven other Wisconsin tribes, have received $20,000 from the DOE to comment on the DOE's Draft Area Recommendation Report (DARR), LaFerriere is also acting as a tribal coordinator for this project.

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LaFerriere has attended numerous meetings around the country in response to the potential for an onshore nuclear waste disposal site. He is vice-chairman, also the nuclear waste committee of the National Association of American Indians and is currently director at the Department of the Army's ONWR program which has become very involved in the nuclear waste disposal planning and the potential and possible negative effects that may have on tribes in the future.

Meeting New Challenges

One of the unique features of Red Cliff is its new housing development.

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Mike Livingston, Red Cliff Chief of Police

Enforcement

Red Cliff Police Department has been part of a pilot program, Community Sherriff's Department since 1983. The project involves cross-deputation of tribal enforcement officers with the county, making them a part of the sheriff's department. Red Cliff and the lakeshore areas are served by the county, should their assistance be needed.

The police force has worked under Chief Livingston, and Officers Mike Dorski and Dan O'Brien, as well as Eugene DePerry as parliamentarian.

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Red Cliff maintains a modern and spacious bingo hall with bingo games three times a week.

Bingo and Bowling

The Red Cliff Bingo Hall and Bowling Lanes is a large new complex on the reservation, housing a spacious bingo hall, a well-equipped bowling alley, and a large, beautiful bar and lounge which features live music every weekend.

The complex has proved a real asset to the tribe, offering a wide-range of activities to the entire community as well as tribal members and a viable means for the tribe to develop economically.

Bingo, always an attraction, is run Thursday evening, Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. Bingo Manager Lauri Guth says the games draw people from Ashland, Odanah, Washburn, Bayfield and from the north shore communities of Herbst and Cornucopia. Also, she says, a bus arrives most every week from Eau Claire with people anxious to participate in the games.

Jackpots for the bingo build-up, over the time. However, this month a lucky winner walked away with a $10,800 jackpot winnings - so the lure and chance for good fortune is definitely available.

Concessions are run by various tribal organizations, featuring homemade food and treats - such as Indian fry bread, cakes, and sandwiches. This rotating of the concession allows groups like the Pow Wow Committee or the elderly to benefit from the proceeds of their sales.

Proceeds from the bingo business go back to the management of the tribe and its operations, such as extending the facilities’ parking lot and paying for the buildings’ fuel.

Bowling

The bowling alley and the bar/lounge have been a success since they opened about two years ago. They are both currently managed by Gerald DePerry.

The Lanes features league bowling Monday through Friday and Sunday. Saturday night bowling is kept for open bowling and Saturday afternoon is open to the youth.

The Red Cliff Lanes cooperate with bowling groups from surrounding towns, such as Ashland and Washburn, in league bowling both for adults and junior leagues. In fact, this year they will be hosting the Chequamegon Bowling Association’s Tournament in February.

The Lanes also work with the Bayfield High School by opening the lanes twice a week for the high school students who learn to bowl as part of their physical education requirements.

Bar/Lounge-Minneapolis

Brought North

Besides providing a spacious, relaxing atmosphere, comparable to a large metropolitan bar, Red Cliff’s lounge features live entertainment every Saturday night for its clientele.

A lengthy horseshoe bar extends most of the way into the lounge with private tables, on an elevated area in the back of the bar. Large screen TV is available, as is a pool table. A short-order kitchen turns out hot sandwiches, pizza, fries and other munchies.

The lounge, too, is open for special events and will be hosting a community-wide fund-raiser for the Ashland High School orchestra, an event which will draw many participants from all the surrounding towns.

All in all, the nicely lit facility provides an atmosphere for most everyone - you can dance, or just sit and chat, or retreat to one of the remote tables for some moments of privacy.

Bingo - Bowling

Red Cliff Lanes are a busy place, particular by with league bowling through the week. A bar/lounge is in the rear of the lanes.

Art & Culture

The Buffalo Art Center is the primary project of the Red Cliff Cultural Institute. The three year old non-profit educational group seeks to provide contemporary and traditional understanding of Red Cliff and the other Lake Superior Chippewa people.

The Buffalo Art Center is open to the public May through October with a full range of temporary and permanent exhibitions of the Lake Superior Chippewa. The Buffalo Art Center also offers tours, special classes and programs and Indian arts and crafts sales.

“We have an exciting schedule this year,” say Buffalo Art Center staff. Bob Bresette, a Red Cliff artist, will be teaching an intermediate art class March through May. David Genszler, a regional sculptor, will be working at the Buffalo Art Center in April. Genszler and area school children will build a “disposable” sculpture on site.

During the month of June, Marvin and Diane Defoe will be demonstrating birchbark techniques as they build a canoe and baskets on site.

“We will have other artists-in-residence through the summer as we construct a couple of new exhibits - Ojibwa Dance and the Drum and Contemporary Lifestyles and the Ojibwa Tradition,” say Buffalo staff.

Also, June through August will see weekly slide shows and programs.

Five temporary exhibits including the Red Cliff Artists Show and the Ojibwa Festival of the Arts, Portrait of the Chippewa, The Sacred Circle of Life and the Hall of Elders are also planned for May through October.

“We want everyone to go away with a little better understanding of the Lake Superior Chippewa, if they buy something in our gift shop, so much the better,” say staff members. “We are excited about sales especially this year because we are hopeful that a production cooperative will take off and that craftspeople and artists will further expand their markets through the Buffalo Art Center and this cooperative.”

Buffalo Art Center staff can be contacted at 715-779-5958 or 715-779-3687 or write P.O. Box 51, Bayfield, WI 54814.

Red Cliff Drum was part of the ceremonies during one of many programs sponsored by the Red Cliff Cultural Institute at the Buffalo Art Center. The Art Center maintains displays of Indian art and culture during the spring-fall season and frequently hosts special showings of artists from around the country.