Things In General....

Part of the spring and early summer activity for the County Tribal Committee was a tasty lunch at Bad Owl, local venue prepared fresh lake trout with Wild rice.

And the auditors were at the conference during the 1985 Deer Hunt, local tribe prepared fresh lake trout with Wild rice.

Attention! Attention!

1985 DEER NEGOTIATIONS

Despite the previous completion of treaty deer agreements, June 1985 was the month of the formal talks between the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, tribal leaders, and federal representatives. The negotiations focused on increasing tribal harvests and local control over hunting practices.

Deer crop damage in 1985 will be little for the tribal method was completed prior to the formal talks that liberalized methods, including shining, night hunting, shooting from vehicles, and loaded and uncased weapons in vehicles were not negotiable. All of these methods are currently being used either in Wisconsin or in other states. There is no legal way for Wisconsin to stop these methods that either poses a threat to humans or to the health of the deer herd.

In a press statement of August & Ray DePerry said he welcomed the retreat by the Wisconsin Legislature to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.

As the tribes were preparing for deer talks last week's news story broke quoting Meyer on the 1985 year on issues and on the tribe over last year's harvest. Both issues, it is felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media ot the day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer in the press statement quoted giving on the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa, Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than increase the tribal harvest. Wisconsin's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiated positions was being accurately described by Meyer. Although the press has repeatedly denied this accusation the evidence against him mounting.
CO-CHAIR OF COUNTY/TRIBAL COMMITTEE WANTS "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR EVERYONE"

Below is one of the 172 letters that the DNR got in response to their preperation for the 1985 Treaty Deer Hunt. Departmental negotiator George Meyer said that the majority of the responses raised relevant concerns as well as others that were not of concern to the DNR. However, he added that there were a few responses which were quite serious. For instance, Mr. Tollander’s letter is an example of the useless attitudes that exist in Wisconsin.

Voight Task Force supports tribal regulatory authority

Voight task force negotiations for the WDNR indicated that the DNR has finalized a hosts and a line agreement, but will not be present with comments for offensive operation before. The Voight Task Force reached a consensus to reject the DNR’s proposal, calling for bad talks, and indicating that further agreements, particularly after the lines have been identified, would be met cooperatively by the participating agencies.

DNR AND CHIPPEWA DISAGREE ON DEER HARVEST DATA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 19, 1985

CO-CHAIR OF COUNTY/TRIBAL COMMITTEE WANTS "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR EVERYONE"

Below is one of the 172 letters that the DNR got in response to their preperation for the 1985 Treaty Deer Hunt. Departmental negotiator George Meyer said that the majority of the responses raised relevant concerns as well as others that were not of concern to the DNR. However, he added that there were a few responses which were quite serious. For instance, Mr. Tollander’s letter is an example of the useless attitudes that exist in Wisconsin.

Voight Task Force supports tribal regulatory authority

Voight task force negotiations for the WDNR indicated that the DNR has finalized a hosts and a line agreement, but will not be present with comments for offensive operation before. The Voight Task Force reached a consensus to reject the DNR’s proposal, calling for bad talks, and indicating that further agreements, particularly after the lines have been identified, would be met cooperatively by the participating agencies.

DNR AND CHIPPEWA DISAGREE ON DEER HARVEST DATA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 19, 1985

Voight task force negotiations for the WDNR indicated that the DNR has finalized a hosts and a line agreement, but will not be present with comments for offensive operation before. The Voight Task Force reached a consensus to reject the DNR’s proposal, calling for bad talks, and indicating that further agreements, particularly after the lines have been identified, would be met cooperatively by the participating agencies.

DNR AND CHIPPEWA DISAGREE ON DEER HARVEST DATA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 19, 1985

Voight task force negotiations for the WDNR indicated that the DNR has finalized a hosts and a line agreement, but will not be present with comments for offensive operation before. The Voight Task Force reached a consensus to reject the DNR’s proposal, calling for bad talks, and indicating that further agreements, particularly after the lines have been identified, would be met cooperatively by the participating agencies.

DNR AND CHIPPEWA DISAGREE ON DEER HARVEST DATA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 19, 1985

Voight task force negotiations for the WDNR indicated that the DNR has finalized a hosts and a line agreement, but will not be present with comments for offensive operation before. The Voight Task Force reached a consensus to reject the DNR’s proposal, calling for bad talks, and indicating that further agreements, particularly after the lines have been identified, would be met cooperatively by the participating agencies.

DNR AND CHIPPEWA DISAGREE ON DEER HARVEST DATA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 19, 1985

Voight task force negotiations for the WDNR indicated that the DNR has finalized a hosts and a line agreement, but will not be present with comments for offensive operation before. The Voight Task Force reached a consensus to reject the DNR’s proposal, calling for bad talks, and indicating that further agreements, particularly after the lines have been identified, would be met cooperatively by the participating agencies.
COMMERCIAL FISHING: UPS AND DOWNS

The tribal commercial fishing boats bring at dock to the Lily Pond Resort, West Bend, N.H., and at be the beauty of the views along the coast which leads to into western Lake Michigan. They speak of the tradition of tribal fishing which has long been a part of the area. The boats are those of Keweenaw Bay, Bad Cliff and Bad River fishermen, who represent the diminishing numbers of people who call to make a living through the days spent close to nature.

Commercial fishing has never been an easy way of life. It requires constant exposure to the elements of nature throughout the changing seasons, and in the waters of the northern Great Lakes, such as Lake Superior or Lake Michigan, weather can often be quite inclement and severe.

Because the waters are also being utilized by tribal members from Keweenaw Bay (residents of the area), the tribal fishermen have established an agreement between themselves to both water protection of the resources and to protect the interests of the Keweenaw Bay fishermen.

Although the Bad River and Bad Cliff fishermen are targeting whitefish for their catch, there is always an incidental catch of lake trout in the net. Following a lake trout assessment, a 60,000 lb. lake trout quota was established for the Bad River and Bad Cliff fishermen.

The agreement between the tribes allows 5,000 lbs. each to Bad River and Bad Cliff, and 15,000 lbs. each for Bad Cliff and Bad River.

Red River, who has four commercial fishing boats interested in fishing Michigan waters, has been allotted their 15,000 allowable into 3,750 lbs. per boat. In addition, the two Wisconsin tribes cannot have more than two commercial fishing boats fishing the area simultaneously.

Although the agreement has allowed an exercise of treaty fishing, life has not been a bed of roses for any of the fishermen involved.

For one, the tribal fishermen have had to endure harassment from members of the area's non-Indian community. Damage to both fishing vessels and property has been a constant problem with the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community.

The Energy has been a source of both sustenance and income for the Keweenaw Bay residents.

A SPECIAL LOOK AT THE THE KEWEENAW BAY INDIAN COMMUNITY

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, which is actually composed of two small communities, Ziba and Askivik, lying directly opposite each other on either side of the huge glimmering Bay, has long been involved in a struggle for identity and respect from the outside world.

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, which is integral part of the lives of community members and central to the way of life.

Although the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community is able to commercially fish in the off-reservation, state waters of Lake Michigan as well as other Wisconsin tribes, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community has not been able to operate their own commercial fishing boats in order to regulate the use of the resource, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community has re-established ordinances which monitor the harvesting of fish in both their off-reservation waters and their own commercial fisheries.

Currently, the tribe has two licensed large boat operators, large boat being defined as 20 feet or more, who fish the off-reservation waters. The tribe also licenses small boats to fish in off-reservation waters and in its own reservation.

Because of the tribes' interest in preserving and protecting the resource for all users, tribal members are currently working on creating an off-reservation ordinance which would regulate the harvest of fish. Currently, regulations for off-reservation fishing are being considered in the tribal council, and the tribe is re-evaluating their off-reservation ordinance which would allow them to fish their own commercial fishing boats in the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission's area.

Enforcement is part of the tribes' regulations efforts. On-reservation fishing activities are monitored by a group of Indian Affairs wardens and off-reservation fishing by wardens from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, of which Keweenaw Bay is a member. Violators are prosecuted in tribal court.

It is because fishing has been a way of life for the tribe, a tradition in the area, and because of the tribe's existing reservation, that the tribe has been concerned about the regulation of the use of the resource. The tribe is to provide assurance that tribal members can exercise their fishing rights and make full use of the resource, both today and in the years to come.
Today the Keweenaw Bay Community consists of 14,000 acres, has a present population of 1,000 and a service population of 1,000.

Keweenaw Bay Tribal Enterprises include Bingo, which is its biggest enterprise, employing 12 Tribal staff people, Bingo has been in operation since May 15, 1981, and is open every Thursday and Saturday evening. The Tuesday night Bingo has a $15 entry fee, $100 games, and a jackpot of $2,000.00. The Thursday night Bingo requires a $25 entry fee, $100.00 games and a jackpot of $3,000.00. Attendance at Bingo for each night reaches 200 plus people and includes both Tribal members and non-Indian players.

The Tribal Construction Company, another Tribal enterprise, employs about 50 people and provides construction services for all Tribal projects.

The Casino, which has recently closed, employed still more Tribal members. The casino is currently being appealed, and their future is uncertain, pending an outcome of the case in court. Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay Tribal Chairperson, feels that nothing on the Keweenaw Bay Reservation should be allowed to continue without interference from the Federal Government.

A Print Shop will be in operation in the very near future. A new printing press has arrived, a manager is on board, and a Tribal newsletter is in the development stage. Employment off-reservation may benefit from these new businesses will be solicited very shortly.

Mike Chosa, Economic Development Planner for Keweenaw Bay, has provided information on a number of Tribal enterprises in the process of being implemented and developed. The Keweenaw Bay Tribe will soon be breaking ground for a new Tribal Bowling facility, which will be located on Tribal land in the Town of Baraga on M-118. The facility, which includes a game and locker rooms, will feature a large lounge area with a grill. The total cost of the facility is $61,000, will encourage 1,800 square feet, and will be built by the Tribal Construction Firm. A water works project is also in the planning stage. This water system will service 80 homes in Zulma with a capacity to serve an additional 100 homes. The water works project will be funded by a $300,000 H2O Block Grant. It also appears likely at this point that the project will provide $100,000 for a water filtration plant.

The Tribal Construction Company will be involved in the construction of the Water Project.

The Keweenaw Bay Tribe is looking to redevelop economically by working to complete construction on the Keweenaw Bay Center. The Keweenaw Bay Center is currently in the development stage. The Tribal Construction Company has been contracted. The industrial Park is being developed into an industrial Park. The project will cost $8 million and will be completed on or before the close of the next fiscal year. It will be up to the Michigan Public Service Commission to determine if the project should be purchased. Keweenaw Bay is now waiting on the Public Service Commission's decision. If the trips are good enough work on the project should proceed.

An Anishinaabe Chamber of Commerce, which is an "industry incubator" for small businesses in Keweenaw Bay is in the works. This program is proposed for a large building. Prospective small businesses will be allowed to lease space, which is provided with bookkeeping and marketing services for a period of time to assist them in getting on their feet. If the business is successful, it will be purchased. The Tribal Construction Company has been interested in this project of interest.

In the area of Housing, construction is now under way of a new 93-unit complex. These units, as well as 50 new, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom family homes, will be built on Tribal land in the Town of Baraga.

The Tribal Construction Company will be involved in the construction of the new Housing Project.

Dental services are available to Keweenaw Bay tribal members at the Keweenaw Bay Dental Clinic. The Tribal Clinic provides medical services four days each week through attending physicians, Dr. Bhupendra Patil and Wilma Jenkins, RN.

Keweenaw Bay is located in the process of obtaining a federal contract as well. According to Tribeswoman Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay is said to have practically a first class Social Services Department. In addition, the Keweenaw Bay Tribe presently operates a Group Home for youth who have problems at home.

The Keweenaw Bay Tribe is looking to redevelop economically by working to complete construction on the Keweenaw Bay Center. The Keweenaw Bay Center is currently in the development stage. The Tribal Construction Company has been contracted. The industrial Park is being developed into an industrial Park. The project will cost $8 million and will be completed on or before the close of the next fiscal year. It will be up to the Michigan Public Service Commission to determine if the project should be purchased. Keweenaw Bay is now waiting on the Public Service Commission's decision. If the trips are good enough work on the project should proceed.

An Anishinaabe Chamber of Commerce, which is an "industry incubator" for small businesses in Keweenaw Bay is in the works. This program is proposed for a large building. Prospective small businesses will be allowed to lease space, which is provided with bookkeeping and marketing services for a period of time to assist them in getting on their feet. If the business is successful, it will be purchased. The Tribal Construction Company has been interested in this project of interest.

In the area of Housing, construction is now under way of a new 93-unit complex. These units, as well as 50 new, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom family homes, will be built on Tribal land in the Town of Baraga.

The Tribal Construction Company will be involved in the construction of the new Housing Project.

Dental services are available to Keweenaw Bay tribal members at the Keweenaw Bay Dental Clinic. The Tribal Clinic provides medical services four days each week through attending physicians, Dr. Bhupendra Patil and Wilma Jenkins, RN. Keweenaw Bay is located in the process of obtaining a federal contract as well. According to Tribeswoman Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay is said to have practically a first class Social Services Department. In addition, the Keweenaw Bay Tribe presently operates a Group Home for youth who have problems at home.

The Keweenaw Bay Tribe is looking to redevelop economically by working to complete construction on the Keweenaw Bay Center. The Keweenaw Bay Center is currently in the development stage. The Tribal Construction Company has been contracted. The industrial Park is being developed into an industrial Park. The project will cost $8 million and will be completed on or before the close of the next fiscal year. It will be up to the Michigan Public Service Commission to determine if the project should be purchased. Keweenaw Bay is now waiting on the Public Service Commission's decision. If the trips are good enough work on the project should proceed.

An Anishinaabe Chamber of Commerce, which is an "industry incubator" for small businesses in Keweenaw Bay is in the works. This program is proposed for a large building. Prospective small businesses will be allowed to lease space, which is provided with bookkeeping and marketing services for a period of time to assist them in getting on their feet. If the business is successful, it will be purchased. The Tribal Construction Company has been interested in this project of interest.

In the area of Housing, construction is now under way of a new 93-unit complex. These units, as well as 50 new, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom family homes, will be built on Tribal land in the Town of Baraga.

The Tribal Construction Company will be involved in the construction of the new Housing Project.

Dental services are available to Keweenaw Bay tribal members at the Keweenaw Bay Dental Clinic. The Tribal Clinic provides medical services four days each week through attending physicians, Dr. Bhupendra Patil and Wilma Jenkins, RN. Keweenaw Bay is located in the process of obtaining a federal contract as well. According to Tribeswoman Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay is said to have practically a first class Social Services Department. In addition, the Keweenaw Bay Tribe presently operates a Group Home for youth who have problems at home.

The Keweenaw Bay Tribe is looking to redevelop economically by working to complete construction on the Keweenaw Bay Center. The Keweenaw Bay Center is currently in the development stage. The Tribal Construction Company has been contracted. The industrial Park is being developed into an industrial Park. The project will cost $8 million and will be completed on or before the close of the next fiscal year. It will be up to the Michigan Public Service Commission to determine if the project should be purchased. Keweenaw Bay is now waiting on the Public Service Commission's decision. If the trips are good enough work on the project should proceed.

An Anishinaabe Chamber of Commerce, which is an "industry incubator" for small businesses in Keweenaw Bay is in the works. This program is proposed for a large building. Prospective small businesses will be allowed to lease space, which is provided with bookkeeping and marketing services for a period of time to assist them in getting on their feet. If the business is successful, it will be purchased. The Tribal Construction Company has been interested in this project of interest.

In the area of Housing, construction is now under way of a new 93-unit complex. These units, as well as 50 new, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom family homes, will be built on Tribal land in the Town of Baraga.

The Tribal Construction Company will be involved in the construction of the new Housing Project.

Dental services are available to Keweenaw Bay tribal members at the Keweenaw Bay Dental Clinic. The Tribal Clinic provides medical services four days each week through attending physicians, Dr. Bhupendra Patil and Wilma Jenkins, RN. Keweenaw Bay is located in the process of obtaining a federal contract as well. According to Tribeswoman Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay is said to have practically a first class Social Services Department. In addition, the Keweenaw Bay Tribe presently operates a Group Home for youth who have problems at home.

The Keweenaw Bay Tribe is looking to redevelop economically by working to complete construction on the Keweenaw Bay Center. The Keweenaw Bay Center is currently in the development stage. The Tribal Construction Company has been contracted. The industrial Park is being developed into an industrial Park. The project will cost $8 million and will be completed on or before the close of the next fiscal year. It will be up to the Michigan Public Service Commission to determine if the project should be purchased. Keweenaw Bay is now waiting on the Public Service Commission's decision. If the trips are good enough work on the project should proceed.

An Anishinaabe Chamber of Commerce, which is an "industry incubator" for small businesses in Keweenaw Bay is in the works. This program is proposed for a large building. Prospective small businesses will be allowed to lease space, which is provided with bookkeeping and marketing services for a period of time to assist them in getting on their feet. If the business is successful, it will be purchased. The Tribal Construction Company has been interested in this project of interest.

In the area of Housing, construction is now under way of a new 93-unit complex. These units, as well as 50 new, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom family homes, will be built on Tribal land in the Town of Baraga.

The Tribal Construction Company will be involved in the construction of the new Housing Project.
Any history of Chippewa (Anishinaabe) people must begin with the Chippewa migration from the Atlantic coast down the Gulf of St. Lawrence into Michigan. The federal government’s decision to dislocate the Chippewa from their traditional lands begins with the Indian Treaty Era coincided with the efforts of the National Wildlife Federation to protect the wildlife resource and to help Indian treaties and their governing units for their responsibility and involvement in fish and wildlife management.

The Treaty was concluded with the Chippewa in 1846, which is still considered to be the western half of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, with the state having already purchased the remainder of the state in 1844. It included a provision that the federal government would reserve some lands for the Chippewa on the western half of the Upper Peninsula.

In 1849, President Zachary Taylor signed the Treaty of 1845 to divide the lands between the Chippewa and the Ojibwe. The lands were surveyed into townships and sold to settlers. The Chippewa were allowed to retain a portion of the lands, but they were required to sell their claims to the federal government.

The treaty of 1849 is significant in that it initiated the process of allotment, under which individual Chippewa were allowed to sell their claims to the federal government. The treaty also established the Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation, which is still in existence today.

The traditions of Catholicism brought about a significant change for the Chippewa. The first Catholic mission was established in the area in 1834. By 1842, there were two Catholic missions in the area.

The Chippewa traditional economy was dependent on fishing, hunting, and gathering. The treaty of 1849 provided for the establishment of a fishery and hunting lease on the Chippewa Reservation.

During the 1840s, the Chippewa were moved from their traditional lands to the Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation. The reservation was established by an act of Congress in 1849.

The Chippewa were allowed to retain a portion of the lands, but they were required to sell their claims to the federal government. The treaty also established the Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation, which is still in existence today.

The first Catholic mission was established in the area in 1834. By 1842, there were two Catholic missions in the area.

The Chippewa traditional economy was dependent on fishing, hunting, and gathering. The treaty of 1849 provided for the establishment of a fishery and hunting lease on the Chippewa Reservation.

During the 1840s, the Chippewa were moved from their traditional lands to the Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation. The reservation was established by an act of Congress in 1849.
TRIBAL FIREFIGHTERS READY

One reason identified through the workshop process was the need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment. Women, she said, must learn to trust in their own capabilities and the capabilities of others in order to be effective and make a difference in the world. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

Commission Warden Supervisor, Duane Kick, Chequamegon National Forest District Ranger, offered a group of about thirty tribal members a workshop on fire suppression techniques. The workshop focused on the use of fire fighting equipment, and participants were taught how to build and operate fire suppression equipment. The workshop was well attended by approximately 25 tribal members, and it was a good start to educating people about the importance of fire suppression in the wilderness.

Other areas of concern expressed by the tribe were the need to address issues affecting the environment, such as water pollution, air pollution, and soil degradation. Women must also be involved in decision-making processes, and they must learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.

The need for women to assume positions of leadership in the environment is addressed in the issue of today's world. It is crucial that women are able to take the lead in decision-making processes, and they must be well-prepared to do so. Women must also learn to think critically about issues and be involved in decision-making processes.
85 TREATY DEER AGREEMENT

FACT SHEET
1985 CHIEF JOSEPH'S RESOLUTION

Right of the 1854 Treaty that governed the 1985 Deer Hunt in the Upper Peninsula.

Tribes' trust and good faith of what provisions for uncased or loaded guns in boats; would be on *Middle* by the Washington Monument on September 23.

Yates, the preliminary injunction in the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Restrictions: The tribes will supply to the state biological information of the publications. It is not surprising that each will bear to think of as lost forever in a nuclear war.

The tribes will ensure the state's contribution.

The negotiating process lost much of its driving power politics of Senator Loyd Kin.

怔 with the devastating of nuclear weapons following a path of peace and a public protest.

The tribes will be on *Middle* by the Washington Monument on September 23.

Yates, the preliminary injunction in the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Restrictions: The tribes will supply to the state biological information of the publications. It is not surprising that each will bear to think of as lost forever in a nuclear war.

The tribes will ensure the state's contribution.

The negotiating process lost much of its driving power politics of Senator Loyd Kin.

怔 with the devastating of nuclear weapons following a path of peace and a public protest.

The tribes will be on *Middle* by the Washington Monument on September 23.

Yates, the preliminary injunction in the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Restrictions: The tribes will supply to the state biological information of the publications. It is not surprising that each will bear to think of as lost forever in a nuclear war.

The tribes will ensure the state's contribution.

The negotiating process lost much of its driving power politics of Senator Loyd Kin.

怔 with the devastating of nuclear weapons following a path of peace and a public protest.

The tribes will be on *Middle* by the Washington Monument on September 23.

Yates, the preliminary injunction in the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Restrictions: The tribes will supply to the state biological information of the publications. It is not surprising that each will bear to think of as lost forever in a nuclear war.

The tribes will ensure the state's contribution.

The negotiating process lost much of its driving power politics of Senator Loyd Kin.

怔 with the devastating of nuclear weapons following a path of peace and a public protest.

The tribes will be on *Middle* by the Washington Monument on September 23.

Yates, the preliminary injunction in the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Restrictions: The tribes will supply to the state biological information of the publications. It is not surprising that each will bear to think of as lost forever in a nuclear war.

The tribes will ensure the state's contribution.

The negotiating process lost much of its driving power politics of Senator Loyd Kin.

怔 with the devastating of nuclear weapons following a path of peace and a public protest.

The tribes will be on *Middle* by the Washington Monument on September 23.

Yates, the preliminary injunction in the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Restrictions: The tribes will supply to the state biological information of the publications. It is not surprising that each will bear to think of as lost forever in a nuclear war.

The tribes will ensure the state's contribution.

The negotiating process lost much of its driving power politics of Senator Loyd Kin.

怔 with the devastating of nuclear weapons following a path of peace and a public protest.

The tribes will be on *Middle* by the Washington Monument on September 23.