TREATY RIGHTS

**THE RIBBON WRAPS PENTAGON FOR PEACE**

Dorothy Davis, Stockbridge-Munsee and recently retired from the University of Wisconsin Extension - Madison, plans to be in Washington. On August 4th to help to tie the Ribbon and forward its vision of world peace were asked to submit an 18" by 36" piece worked with their own hands, "as personal, as possible," when it will be held as a symbol of a for a nuclear war.

Contributions began to rise last year, from people representing many philosophies: political, religious, cultural, and political traditions. Out of hundreds of beautiful submissions from Wisconsin, 25 were selected to form the state"s contribution.

Davis had invited her local newspapers to send samples to the Women"s Workshop at the Icarian Club (Please join the Friends of the Wisconsin "opposition to war and the nuclear proliferation") and use the text of the Wisconsin proposals. Additionally, the Wisconsin "opposition to war and the nuclear proliferation") and use the text of the Wisconsin proposals. Additionally, the Wisconsin.

The Ribbon was originally the idea of Justice Merritt, retired Chicago school teacher, mother of five, and grandmother of seven. Merritt was struck by the vision of nuclear war and came up with the idea to visit Wisconsin and Novosibirsk in 1975. In 1980, she wrote the decision to work for peace and she also began establishing the names of families and friends on a map of the state. The names of all those who signed the map were taken to Washington and the maps were hung at the White House.

The Wisconsin proposal to achieve seasons for uncased or loaded guns "in boats;" The political process between the tribes and the State has been unable to negotiate for seasons. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Tribes recognized the Wisconsin legislation as a means to achieve the 34 day season. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

**SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS**

The path of negotiations to, and beyond, the 1985 Deer Agreement for off-reservation hunting on public lands, has proved to be steep and difficult. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. ``Tribes agreed to achieve seasons for uncased or loaded guns "in boats;" The political process between the tribes and the State has been unable to negotiate for seasons. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

During the 1985 session of the Assembly, hb 332 was passed. It provided a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Tribes agreed to achieve seasons for uncased or loaded guns "in boats;" The political process between the tribes and the State has been unable to negotiate for seasons. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Tribes agreed to achieve seasons for uncased or loaded guns "in boats;" The political process between the tribes and the State has been unable to negotiate for seasons. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Tribes agreed to achieve seasons for uncased or loaded guns "in boats;" The political process between the tribes and the State has been unable to negotiate for seasons. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Tribes agreed to achieve seasons for uncased or loaded guns "in boats;" The political process between the tribes and the State has been unable to negotiate for seasons. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Tribes agreed to achieve seasons for uncased or loaded guns "in boats;" The political process between the tribes and the State has been unable to negotiate for seasons. Governor would delay signing to achieve the 34 day season. The 34 day season provides a 1985 treaty deer hunt for tribal members. treaty reserved rights by the U.S. Supreme Court.
NEGOTIATIONS CEASED EARLY WITH THE '85 DEER SEASON DUE TO WDNR INTRANSIGENCE BUT THEN... 

GLFWC AND BIA PROTESTED WDNR RULES

Paul Demain said...  
"GOVERNOR EARL IS SURELY NOT PROGRESSING WITH THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS."

George Meyer said...  
"BUT LOOKING BACK, OUR THE VALLEYS' OVERSHADOW"

RESOLUTION PROGRESS

Responding to the GLFWC Board of Commissioners’ request to Governor Anthony Earl to end the emergency rules imposed by the WDNR Board on the 1985 Chippewa off-reservation deer hunt, Paul Demain, Governor’s Advisor on Indian Affairs, confirmed that Governor Earl does not have the power to veto that ruling.

"He said, however, that if he had the power, he probably would use it, as he remains committed to the negotiation process and urges resolution of these issues. Failure to reach a consensus on 1985 Deer Agreement will cause a grave disservice to citizens and tribal members of Wisconsin. There is still a viable alternative to go forward, but a clear vision is necessary," he continued.

Meyer also mentioned the 1984 deer agreement as a model for a new agreement that was "an example of achievement. It is a clear step in the production of a long-term project, and to tighten regulations, he emphasized.

The exercise of treaty rights is done more preferably with an agreement than without. Continued negotiations will require restraint while doing so. The Governor’s Advisor said that there is no biological impact. Meyer said that the structure of negotiations aimed to "all the habitat and environment we’ve got."

DePaul also said that the comparison of tribal hunting seasons to hand-harvested hunting is a "lower." In the media, Governor Earl, Demain said, would like to market the idea of allowing changes which may be required to be examined, arguing that they are not exercising regulations or seasons.

We have been able to sit down from the outset of the 1985 Deer Agreement and some political interests have been involved. There have been many victories for the WDNR and the State through numerous agreements.

Barlow pointed out that there has been an absence of evidence that the emergency ruling was unreasonable on a biological basis. There is no threat to a species, no indication of depletion. Barlow said, "and certainly no evidence of a state of emergency."

Both Barlow and DePerry added to which Barlow said that the emergency ruling is met and that tribal members have the ability to accept their rights without unnecessary intervention from the State.

Barlow also pointed out that there has been an absence of evidence that the emergency ruling was unreasonable on a biological basis. There is no threat to a species, no indication of depletion. Barlow said, "and certainly no evidence of a state of emergency."

The BIA and WDNR Board of Commissioners also met and in order to make funds available for additional enforcement staff for those tribes who will be exercising their hunting rights next season. On Thursday, September 27, DePerry confirmed that in the past two deer hunting seasons, the WDNR and the BIA, as a result of their joint concern to protect the resources would be exercised throughout the upcoming treaty hunting season. Barlow added that he would like to continue negotiations with Governor Earl to find a resolution for the 1985 season. Barlow noted that the WDNR Board regulations. Barlow also cited the wild rice agreement as one of the most controversial issues that had been discussed. Barlow also said that the comparison of tribal hunting seasons to hand-harvested hunting is a "lower." In the media, Governor Earl, Demain said, would like to market the idea of allowing changes which may be required to be examined, arguing that they are not exercising regulations or seasons.

We have been able to sit down from the outset of the 1985 Deer Agreement and some political interests have been involved. There have been many victories for the WDNR and the State through numerous agreements.

Barlow pointed out that there has been an absence of evidence that the emergency ruling was unreasonable on a biological basis. There is no threat to a species, no indication of depletion. Barlow said, "and certainly no evidence of a state of emergency."

The BIA and WDNR Board of Commissioners also met and in order to make funds available for additional enforcement staff for those tribes who will be exercising their hunting rights next season. On Thursday, September 27, DePerry confirmed that in the past two deer hunting seasons, the WDNR and the BIA, as a result of their joint concern to protect the resources would be exercised throughout the upcoming treaty hunting season. Barlow added that he would like to continue negotiations with Governor Earl to find a resolution for the 1985 season. Barlow noted that the WDNR Board regulations. Barlow also cited the wild rice agreement as one of the most controversial issues that had been discussed. Barlow also said that the comparison of tribal hunting seasons to hand-harvested hunting is a "lower." In the media, Governor Earl, Demain said, would like to market the idea of allowing changes which may be required to be examined, arguing that they are not exercising regulations or seasons.

We have been able to sit down from the outset of the 1985 Deer Agreement and some political interests have been involved. There have been many victories for the WDNR and the State through numerous agreements.
**BUT SB88 WAS WAITING IN THE WINGS...THE STATE'S TOOL TO EFFECTIVELY ABBREVE THE AGREEMENT THEY HAD JUST MADE.**

SB88 PASSED THE LEGISLATURE IN RECORD TIME. GOV. EARL REFUSES TO VETO OR DELAY IT TO ACCOMODATE THE AGREEMENT.

---

**AMBIGUOUS VICTORY**

**WCA ANNUAL CONVENTION**

The action by the Wisconsin Counties Association in passing Resolution 1B, which encourages increased cooperation between tribal and county governments, was praised by Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission executive director Raymond DePerry.

The resolution passed as amended WCA in September 23. The resolution, he feels, is indicative of the counties' willingness to seek increased cooperation with Indian tribes. It is the result of several years of discussion between WCA and the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and supports efforts for the tribes and counties to work together in an effort to ensure that the best interests of all parties are served.

But DePerry also commented on the WCA resolution passed last year by the WCA, which seeks congressional abrogation of treaties. Now that two resolutions are before the state legislature, one for cooperation and one for abrogation of Indian treaties, it makes the actual position of WCA somewhat ambiguous in the eyes of tribal leaders, he says.

---

**BREAD AND FREEDOM = JUSTICE AND FAITH**

By Father Ted Zurn, S.J.

From The Bureau Of Catholic Indian Missions
A BRIEF PERSPECTIVE OF MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING REGULATIONS BY INDIANS ON CEDED LANDS IN WISCONSIN

Robert Oetting, Migratory Bird Coordinator, USFWS, Region 3, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

My involvement in this issue began in 1981 when the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) entered into an agreement with Indian hunting groups in Wisconsin. This involvement included meetings with the DNR and USFWS to discuss the potential impact of the proposed regulations on the tribes. After several months of discussions, a plan was developed to implement regulations that would allow the tribes to harvest migratory birds on ceded lands in Wisconsin.

By 1983, the legal avenue was cleared to continue migratory bird hunting by tribal and non-tribal hunters on Indian reservations. This allowed the tribes to manage their own wildlife resources and establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices. The USFWS also began to consult with the tribes on a regular basis to ensure that their concerns were being addressed.

In 1984, the USFWS issued a final rule that allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on ceded lands. This rule included provisions for the tribes to establish hunting seasons, bag limits, and other regulations that would ensure the sustainability of the bird populations. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to ensure that their traditional practices were being respected.

In conclusion, the USFWS and the tribes have worked together to establish regulations that allow for the sustainable harvest of migratory birds on ceded lands in Wisconsin. These regulations have helped to protect the bird populations and to ensure that the tribes' cultural and traditional practices are being respected.

The 1985 migratory bird hunting regulations for Wisconsin included the ceded lands for the 1984 hunting season. The regulations included a bag limit, possession limit, and the hunting season dates. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 25 daily, 100 possession limit. On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 6 daily, possession limit 10. This allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on their ceded lands in Wisconsin. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

ANCIENT AGREEMENT

1985 migratory bird hunting regulations for Wisconsin included the ceded lands for the 1984 hunting season. The regulations included a bag limit, possession limit, and the hunting season dates. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 25 daily, 100 possession limit. On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 6 daily, possession limit 10. This allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on their ceded lands in Wisconsin. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

ANCIENT AGREEMENT

1985 migratory bird hunting regulations for Wisconsin included the ceded lands for the 1984 hunting season. The regulations included a bag limit, possession limit, and the hunting season dates. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 25 daily, 100 possession limit. On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 6 daily, possession limit 10. This allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on their ceded lands in Wisconsin. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

ANCIENT AGREEMENT

1985 migratory bird hunting regulations for Wisconsin included the ceded lands for the 1984 hunting season. The regulations included a bag limit, possession limit, and the hunting season dates. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 25 daily, 100 possession limit. On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 6 daily, possession limit 10. This allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on their ceded lands in Wisconsin. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

ANCIENT AGREEMENT

1985 migratory bird hunting regulations for Wisconsin included the ceded lands for the 1984 hunting season. The regulations included a bag limit, possession limit, and the hunting season dates. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 25 daily, 100 possession limit. On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 6 daily, possession limit 10. This allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on their ceded lands in Wisconsin. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

ANCIENT AGREEMENT

1985 migratory bird hunting regulations for Wisconsin included the ceded lands for the 1984 hunting season. The regulations included a bag limit, possession limit, and the hunting season dates. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 25 daily, 100 possession limit. On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 6 daily, possession limit 10. This allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on their ceded lands in Wisconsin. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

ANCIENT AGREEMENT

1985 migratory bird hunting regulations for Wisconsin included the ceded lands for the 1984 hunting season. The regulations included a bag limit, possession limit, and the hunting season dates. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.

On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 25 daily, 100 possession limit. On September 15 through November 19, the bag limit was 6 daily, possession limit 10. This allowed the tribes to harvest migratory birds on their ceded lands in Wisconsin. The tribes were also given the authority to manage their own wildlife resources and to establish hunting seasons that would reflect their cultural and traditional practices.
DEER HUNT REPORT

The 1985 off-reservation deer hunt is giving area residents a false sense of security, according to Stan Gilbreth, GLFWC wildlife biologist. Figures seem to indicate a tripling in numbers of deer harvested this fall season over 1984. Figures, as of September 30, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Harvested Deer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad River</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Red Deer</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missowee</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odanah</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cliff</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRIBAL CHAIRMAN REPORT

On the off-reservation deer hunt, Geronimo, 33 years-old of Ashland, said it was the first time he participated in the hunt.

DIVISION REPORTS

The FISH COMMITTEE

Chairman, James Schlender, reported that the Fish Committee met on July 2 to discuss the budget and program goals.

The Wiildlife Section has been working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the Bad River National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge was established to provide a wildlife habitat and aid in the conservation of waterfowl.

The Bad River Reservation is one of the largest Indian tribes in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The Reservation is located on the western shore of Lake Superior, in the Bad River area.

According to Ron DePerry, Executive Director of the Bad River Band of Ojibwe, the Reservation has a population of approximately 1,500 people.

Other matters discussed included the need for tribal unity. The Fish Committee also discussed the need for a tribal fish hatchery.

The Duck Committee

Chairman, Jim Schlender, reported that the Duck Committee met on July 3 to discuss the budget and program goals.

The Duck Committee was established to oversee the management of the tribal fishery. The committee is responsible for the development of a comprehensive fishery management plan.

The Duck Committee also discussed the need for an additional gill net for the Bad River.
To Ensure A Healthy Community

The Bad River Department Of Health

In recent years, Bad River's health provision system has expanded with considerable expansion, according to the Health Director, Charlotte Dickerson. It has greatly increased the number of health facilities, health care providers, and health programs.

COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVES—The four CHR representatives have been involved in a wide variety of health related activities. They operate the weekly dispensary and report, schedule and provide the audiologist, maintain the infant care loan bank, and distribute other health programs. CHRs also act as gatekeepers of health care and make referrals to the various health care providers.

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSE—One of the primary duties of the nurse is to assist people in planning for discharge from the hospital, making sure they have appropriate follow-up care. She also spends considerable time working with expectant mothers and with the child health programs.

MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM—Run through a state block grant, this program utilizes WCW (Women, Infants, and Children) as a vehicle to train the mothers and new born infants. The aim is to assure proper pre-natal care as early as possible. Women's health care in the program are also of particular interest. The program is currently the newest additions to Bad River's Health Department and is of particular interest. The Tribal women with alcohol or drug abuse problems. It emphasizes the role of women's support groups and works closely with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE—The Tribe maintains an alcohol and drug abuse program which includes outpatient counseling and assessment, referral which will serve the most appropriate needs. The program is currently the newest additions to Bad River's Health Department.

TRAILS—Targeting youth with alcohol and drug abuse problems, the TRAILS program is run by a state block grant. Community youth meets regularly to discuss their needs and develop ideas for their own programs.

CONTRACT HEALTH PROGRAM—This program provides services for health care to individuals who are not able to pay for them. The program is run by a state block grant. Community youth meets regularly to discuss their needs and develop ideas for their own programs.

The Bad River Clinic—The clinic is staffed by a family nurse practitioner and a licensed practical nurse. They provide primary care with a medical back-up. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.

The Health Department is also responsible for the Indian Child Welfare Program which is run by a state block grant. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.

To ensure healthy communities, the Bad River Department of Health has developed a program, called the Indian Child Welfare Program, which provides medical care for children in foster care. The program is run by a state block grant. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.

To ensure healthy communities, the Bad River Department of Health has developed a program, called the Indian Child Welfare Program, which provides medical care for children in foster care. The program is run by a state block grant. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.

The Indian Child Welfare Program is run by a state block grant. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.

To ensure healthy communities, the Bad River Department of Health has developed a program, called the Indian Child Welfare Program, which provides medical care for children in foster care. The program is run by a state block grant. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.

The Indian Child Welfare Program is run by a state block grant. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.

The Indian Child Welfare Program is run by a state block grant. Community members can come in for physicals, check-ups, immunizations, and laboratory work. The clinic also sees individuals with specific diagnoses who are referred to them. It provides the necessary health care that the patients need. The clinic is designed to see individuals who need to be seen by a health care provider and to provide the necessary health care that the patients need.
MEETING CHALLENGES, EXPANDING HORIZONS

**Tribal Government**

The Bad River Tribe has a seven-member Tribal Council, which is the law and policy-making body of the reservation, approving such things as condemnation codes and zoning regulations. The Tribal Council also serves as an appellate court for the Tribal Court and deals with the Tribe’s employment policies and personnel decisions. With about 80 programs in operation as well as businesses such as bingo, the Council’s tasks and responsibilities cannot be underestimated.

**Challenges Face Tribes And Tribal Governments**

Tribal Chairman Joe Corbine says that the Bad River Tribe has been in the process of developing a number of programs in order to more effectively manage their lands and maximize their benefit to the Tribe and community.

One of the keys to Tribal government is a strong leadership team. Corbine feels that the ability to integrate the various programs so that they are complimentary to one another and serve to achieve the economy. He cites the use of the Bad River Indian Mill, the Log Construction Training Program, and the new Living Heritage Center building as a number of projects, business, and projects involving in a supportive manner, stimulating the economic development of the Tribe and the community at large.

The Tribal Council has adopted a number of resolutions to focus on using their natural resources in promoting tourism. These resolutions focus on the preservation of the environment and are an important step in the advancement of the reservation and have an opportunity to appreciate the culture and heritage which the reservation will retain.

**Economic development**.

Economic development, he says, is top priority for the tribe, but not something that can be accomplished in isolation. The tribe is involved in the larger community, and being a first-hand member of the tribe, he feels that the community is working hard to achieve the goals.

**The challenge.**

In his capacity as tribal chairman, Corbine says that he is assisting the private sector as needed by providing support to individuals who are willing to take the risks that are involved in developing private sector businesses.

**Treaty Rights**

The Bad River Tribe has a seven-member Tribal Council, which is the law and policy-making body of the reservation, approving such things as condemnation codes and zoning regulations. The Tribal Council also serves as an appellate court for the Tribal Court and deals with the Tribe’s employment policies and personnel decisions. With about 80 programs in operation as well as businesses such as bingo, the Council’s tasks and responsibilities cannot be underestimated.

**Bad River Tribal Planner Joe Corbine**

Bad River Tribal Planner Joe Corbine says that the Bad River Tribe has been in the process of developing a number of programs in order to more effectively manage their lands and maximize their benefit to the Tribe and community.

One of the keys to Tribal government is a strong leadership team. Corbine feels that the ability to integrate the various programs so that they are complimentary to one another and serve to achieve the economy. He cites the use of the Bad River Indian Mill, the Log Construction Training Program, and the new Living Heritage Center building as a number of projects, business, and projects involving in a supportive manner, stimulating the economic development of the Tribe and the community at large.

Corbine feels that the Tribe must focus on using their natural resources in promoting tourism. These resolutions focus on the preservation of the environment and are an important step in the advancement of the reservation and have an opportunity to appreciate the culture and heritage which the reservation will retain.

**Economic development**.

Economic development, he says, is top priority for the tribe, but not something that can be accomplished in isolation. The tribe is involved in the larger community, and being a first-hand member of the tribe, he feels that the community is working hard to achieve the goals.

**The challenge.**

In his capacity as tribal chairman, Corbine says that he is assisting the private sector as needed by providing support to individuals who are willing to take the risks that are involved in developing private sector businesses.
TREATY RIGHTS DO NOT REFER TO THE GIVING UP OF RIGHTS.

Words: "Treaty rights... "

GLIFWC ANNUAL CONFERENCE

TIME TO SPEAK UP, TO SPEAK OUT

HANSEL TOLODEN, Tribal Chairperson for the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and Chairperson for the Michigan Inter-Tribal Council

"LET US NOT FAIL"

Hansel Tolonen, Tribal Chairperson for the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and Chairperson for the Michigan Inter-Tribal Council, was recently agreed upon by the Odanah, WI Community and Chairperson, most... 

The need for tribes to continue to build up their rights, which has... 

in Michigan. "It is imperative," he said. "It is not going to be easy... 

ERFE arguesafety for new state color

HAYWARD - At a recent news conference held at the State Capitol, there was no... 

"The need for tribes to continue to build up their rights, which has..."

"It is imperative," he said. "It is not going to be easy..."
The State of Michigan, under a 15-year agreement with the State, Tribal Trust, and Federal Trust, has the responsibility of forming several standing committees as part of the agreement, which would provide a problem resolution without immediate recourse to litigation, according to the Michigan DHEW Office of Enforcement. 

Michigan has been involved with the rights of tribal members to fish in the Great Lakes since the 1972 decision. It took until March 1984, for the State and the tribes to come into an agreement on the commercial fisheries. Michigan was one of the few states that have a commercial fishery, as well as the state that has been commercially involved with the agreements of the state and the tribes. The federal government has not been actively involved in the commercial fisheries, which is the reason Michigan has been commercially involved with the tribes. The tribes are interested in the commercial fisheries because the state has been commercially involved in the tribes' activities. 

The State of Michigan, under a 15-year agreement with the State, Tribal Trust, and Federal Trust, has the responsibility of forming several standing committees as part of the agreement, which would provide a problem resolution without immediate recourse to litigation, according to the Michigan DHEW Office of Enforcement. 

Michigan has been involved with the rights of tribal members to fish in the Great Lakes since the 1972 decision. It took until March 1984, for the State and the tribes to come into an agreement on the commercial fisheries. Michigan was one of the few states that have a commercial fishery, as well as the state that has been commercially involved with the tribes. The federal government has not been actively involved in the commercial fisheries, which is the reason Michigan has been commercially involved with the tribes. The tribes are interested in the commercial fisheries because the state has been commercially involved in the tribes' activities.

The State of Michigan, under a 15-year agreement with the State, Tribal Trust, and Federal Trust, has the responsibility of forming several standing committees as part of the agreement, which would provide a problem resolution without immediate recourse to litigation, according to the Michigan DHEW Office of Enforcement. 

Michigan has been involved with the rights of tribal members to fish in the Great Lakes since the 1972 decision. It took until March 1984, for the State and the tribes to come into an agreement on the commercial fisheries. Michigan was one of the few states that have a commercial fishery, as well as the state that has been commercially involved with the tribes. The federal government has not been actively involved in the commercial fisheries, which is the reason Michigan has been commercially involved with the tribes. The tribes are interested in the commercial fisheries because the state has been commercially involved in the tribes' activities.

The State of Michigan, under a 15-year agreement with the State, Tribal Trust, and Federal Trust, has the responsibility of forming several standing committees as part of the agreement, which would provide a problem resolution without immediate recourse to litigation, according to the Michigan DHEW Office of Enforcement. 

Michigan has been involved with the rights of tribal members to fish in the Great Lakes since the 1972 decision. It took until March 1984, for the State and the tribes to come into an agreement on the commercial fisheries. Michigan was one of the few states that have a commercial fishery, as well as the state that has been commercially involved with the tribes. The federal government has not been actively involved in the commercial fisheries, which is the reason Michigan has been commercially involved with the tribes. The tribes are interested in the commercial fisheries because the state has been commercially involved in the tribes' activities.

The State of Michigan, under a 15-year agreement with the State, Tribal Trust, and Federal Trust, has the responsibility of forming several standing committees as part of the agreement, which would provide a problem resolution without immediate recourse to litigation, according to the Michigan DHEW Office of Enforcement.
A GIFT FROM THE GREAT SPIRIT

The consideration of converting Long Island to part of the National Lakeshore of the Apostle Islands is not a new one, but its importance to the Ojibway remains. Many tribal members of Long Island's original inhabitants, the Polynesian, have long felt that their traditional rice beds and fishing rights should be preserved. This is a matter of cultural heritage and economic benefit to the tribe.

The tribe's traditional rice beds were used to feed their ancestors, and are still used today for ceremonial purposes. The tribe has long held that the rights to these lands and resources should be protected, and that any change in their management should be done in consultation with the Ojibway.

When the concept of converting Long Island was presented to the Smithsonian Institution, the tribe was not consulted. This led to the tribe's feeling that their interests were not being represented, and that the natural resources of the island were being used without proper consideration of their cultural significance.

The tribe's traditional rice beds are not only important for their cultural significance, but also for their economic value. The tribe has long held that the rice beds are a source of income for the tribe, and that any change in their management would be detrimental to their livelihood.

The tribe has been working to protect their cultural heritage and traditional resources. They have been working with the Smithsonian Institution to ensure that their interests are represented, and that any change in the management of Long Island is done in consultation with the tribe.

The tribe's traditional rice beds are not only important for their cultural significance, but also for their economic value. The tribe has long held that the rice beds are a source of income for the tribe, and that any change in their management would be detrimental to their livelihood.

The tribe has been working to protect their cultural heritage and traditional resources. They have been working with the Smithsonian Institution to ensure that their interests are represented, and that any change in the management of Long Island is done in consultation with the tribe.

The tribe's traditional rice beds are not only important for their cultural significance, but also for their economic value. The tribe has long held that the rice beds are a source of income for the tribe, and that any change in their management would be detrimental to their livelihood.

The tribe has been working to protect their cultural heritage and traditional resources. They have been working with the Smithsonian Institution to ensure that their interests are represented, and that any change in the management of Long Island is done in consultation with the tribe.

The tribe's traditional rice beds are not only important for their cultural significance, but also for their economic value. The tribe has long held that the rice beds are a source of income for the tribe, and that any change in their management would be detrimental to their livelihood.

The tribe has been working to protect their cultural heritage and traditional resources. They have been working with the Smithsonian Institution to ensure that their interests are represented, and that any change in the management of Long Island is done in consultation with the tribe.

The tribe's traditional rice beds are not only important for their cultural significance, but also for their economic value. The tribe has long held that the rice beds are a source of income for the tribe, and that any change in their management would be detrimental to their livelihood.

The tribe has been working to protect their cultural heritage and traditional resources. They have been working with the Smithsonian Institution to ensure that their interests are represented, and that any change in the management of Long Island is done in consultation with the tribe.

The tribe's traditional rice beds are not only important for their cultural significance, but also for their economic value. The tribe has long held that the rice beds are a source of income for the tribe, and that any change in their management would be detrimental to their livelihood.

The tribe has been working to protect their cultural heritage and traditional resources. They have been working with the Smithsonian Institution to ensure that their interests are represented, and that any change in the management of Long Island is done in consultation with the tribe.
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RULES KLAMATH TRIBE Ceded Hunting and Fishing Rights

BOULDER, COLORADO: In a recent decision during the final days of the 1984-85 term, the U.S.S.C. ruled that the Klamath Tribe in Oregon no longer retains hunting, fishing, and trapping rights on lands ceded to the U.S. over eighty years ago. The 6-2 decision in Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife v. Klamath Indian Tribe reversed a court of appeals decision holding that the Tribe's rights on almost 700,000 acres of ceded land were never abrogated.

In reversing the lower court, the Supreme Court said: "We agree with the Court of Appeals that Indians may enjoy special hunting and fishing rights that are independent of any ownership of land, and that, as demonstrated in, the 1904 Termination Act and in the Klamath case itself, those rights may survive the termination of an Indian reservation. Moreover, the Court of Appeals was entirely correct in concluding that there is no doubt concerning the meaning of a treaty with an Indian tribe should be resolved in favor of the tribe."

But the Court went on to hold that the Tribe's rights were extinguished by a 1901 agreement which contained a broad and unequivocal conveyance of the Tribe's title to the land and a surrender of all prior claim, right, title, and interest to and in that portion of the reservation. The Court also reasoned that the Tribe's exclusive hunting and fishing rights secured by their 1864 treaty were extinguished during the final days of the 1984-85 term, and that the boundaries were reduced, the Tribe's rights were similarly limited and were not expressly retained. The Tribe had argued that the 1954 Termination Act was not an act of extinction and did not terminate hunting and fishing rights, since the Tribe's rights were not expressly extinguished.

Justice Marshall, joined by Justice Brennan, dissented from the Court's decision saying: The Court today holds that the Klamath Tribe has no special right to hunt and fish on ceded lands although it has done so undisturbed from time immemorial. Although all agree that hunting and fishing have historically been vital to the continued prosperity of the Rancho, the Court today assumes that the Klamath Tribe silently gave up its rights to hunt and fish on these lands in a 1901 agreement, approved by Congress in 1906, that had no purpose other than to benefit the Tribe for a previous agreement.

The Court today holds that the Tribe's hunting and fishing rights were extinguished by the 1901 agreement even though there is no historical evidence that anything other than the provisions of the agreement mentioned in the agreement contained in the agreement reached in 1901. The Court today holds that the Tribe's hunting and fishing rights were extinguished even though hunting and fishing practices did not in fact change as a result of the agreement.

The Court today reversed the Klamath case in order to resolve a conflict with a decision in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals which had held that the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians hunting, fishing, and trapping rights were extinguished despite the Band's claim that extinguishment of their reservation boundaries did not abrogate such rights absent explicit reference.