Allen assumes chairmanship of GLIFWC board

ODANAH, Wis.—The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Board of Commissioners unanimously elected Mike Allen, La Pointe Band member, as their new chairman during a January meeting. Mike Allen, a former member of the GLIFWC board, will succeed Larry Alves, who also served on the board.

The board is responsible for providing direction and policy for the Commission.

Allen has also been actively involved with the Great Lakes Fish Tribal Task Force, which has recommended principles of Indian self-determination for the U.S. government in the region.

James Schleicher, GLIFWC executive director, said, "Mike is an experienced leader who brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to the board." "I look forward to working with Mike and the other members of the board to continue the great work of the Commission.

Budget reductions in lamprey program to hurt fishery

Two commercial fishermen from the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan, were recently rescued from their ice-bound boat on January 13, according to a report filed by Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Lieutenant, Rich Semonsky.

According to Semonsky, the two fishermen were hauling stilling net gear in the Apostle Islands area when their boat became ice-bound. Semonsky said that the fishermen were eventually rescued by a nearby fishing vessel.

Semonsky said that the fishermen were ‘extremely lucky’ not to have been injured.

Additionally, the report notes that the U.S. and Canada have been working together to reduce lamprey populations in the Great Lakes region.

This lamprey was taken from one of GLIFWC's traps.

James Schleicher, GLIFWC executive director addressed teachers from across the state of Wisconsin at a workshop entitled "Rides the Future." The workshops, sponsored by the Wisconsin Indian Education Department and the Wisconsin Indian Education Commission (WIEC), focused on the impact of differing cultural values on education and society. Topics included Indian history, literature, and community involvement, curriculum innovation, values clarification, acculturation, treaty rights, teaching strategies and other contemporary issues.

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Minnesota Tri-Band sets policy codes for off-reservation seasons

As the name implies, the Minnesota Tri-Band Authority is responsible for setting the seasons for the deer and elk in the region. The Tri-Band is comprised of representatives from the DNR, the Tribe, and Tribal entities like the Fond du Lac Tribe. The authority sets the seasons for the deer and elk in the region.

However, the agreement allows for the exercise of treaty rights on the lands. The authority also establishes the seasons for the deer and elk. The authority sets the seasons for the deer and elk in the region.

Moose

Zakowski explains that the Tri-Band is currently involved in developing a management plan for the moose population. The Tri-Band is working with the DNR and other organizations to develop a plan that will help to manage the moose population.

Waterfowl

The Tri-Band is also involved in developing a management plan for the waterfowl population. The Tri-Band is working with the DNR and other organizations to develop a plan that will help to manage the waterfowl population.

Trapping

The Tri-Band is currently involved in developing a trapping plan for the region. The Tri-Band is working with the DNR and other organizations to develop a plan that will help to manage the trapping population.

Legislation

The Tri-Band is also working with the DNR and other organizations to develop a plan that will help to manage the legislation.

Wisconsin deer hunters

254,687 whitetails in 2018

(Sources: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) reported that 254,687 whitetails were harvested in Wisconsin during the 2018 hunting season. This was a decrease of 5.3% compared to the previous year. The DNR attributes the decrease to a variety of factors, including a slight decline in the deer population.

State vs. Tribal off-reservation seasons

Legal Deer Harvest in the County Territories of Wisconsin 1988

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Legal Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dane</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fond du Lac</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukesha</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Sokakon elders' treaty rights agreement

The Sokakon elders' treaty rights agreement was signed in 1987. The agreement granted the Sokakon elders the right to hunt and fish on the reservations in exchange for $25,000. The Sokakon elders have been able to harvest deer and elk on the reservations ever since. The agreement was a significant victory for the Sokakon elders.
Minnesota Tri-Band sets policy
codes for off-reservation seasons

As the name implies, the Minnesota Tri-Band Agreements represent three Chippewa bands: Grand Portage, Fond du Lac and Bois Forte, in Minnesota. The Tri-Band, as its name suggests, is a unique band, consisting of three bands which have agreed to share certain management functions as a means of addressing the unique needs of the Bands. The Agreement provides a framework for the Bands to work together to develop and implement policies for the management of the natural resources within the Bands' territories.

The Agreement was entered into through an understanding with the state of Minnesota in which the Bands agreed to share certain management functions as the harvest of certain game species in a manner acceptable to the state. The Agreement is called the Tri-Band Agreement, in recognition of the unique nature of the Bands.

The purpose of the Tri-Band Agreement is to ensure that the Bands are able to manage their natural resources in a manner that is consistent with the state's laws and regulations. The Agreement also provides a mechanism for the Bands to work together to address common resource issues and to develop strategies for the sustainable management of their natural resources.

The Agreement is administered by the Tri-Band Authority, which is composed of representatives from each of the Bands. The Authority is responsible for making decisions related to resource management, including the development of management plans and the implementation of management strategies.

The Agreement is an innovative approach to resource management that recognizes the unique needs of the Bands and the state of Minnesota. It provides a framework for the Bands to work together to manage their natural resources in a manner that is consistent with the state's laws and regulations. The Agreement also provides a mechanism for the Bands to address common resource issues and to develop strategies for the sustainable management of their natural resources.
Enforcement needs for tribes in MAO region reviewed

Robert Jackson, MAO biologist addressing enforcement needs during a regional meeting of tribal enforcement personnel at Lakewood, Cable, Wis.

Tribal conservation officers participated in a regional "ghost off" at Cass Lake in the fall of 1988. The ghost off was sponsored by the Minnesota Area Office of the BIA. Representatives from seven U.S. agencies, including the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, participated in the event. Other agencies attended as observers.

Robert Jackson, MAO biologist addressed the enforcement needs during a regional meeting of tribal enforcement personnel at Lakewood, Cable, Wis.

Multiple resource management projects keep BIA biologist busy

Natural resource management specialist for the Minneapolis Area Office (MAO) of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Robert Jackson, is the coordinator for multiple projects on reservations throughout Minnesota. These projects vary in scope and emphasis, depending on individual reservation priorities.

From developing a coordination mechanism to provide the coordination and technical assistance to tribes as they are developing and managing on reservations, to providing specific on-the-ground assistance, the projects are designed to help tribes manage their resources.

The latter would be a new lake management project for the Anishinabe Band of Lake of the Woods, an area downstream from Leech Lake.

For Fiscal year 1989 thirteen tribes have already been included in the coordination mechanism, which includes funding and financial and personnel assistance. The coordination mechanism provides a forum for tribes to exchange ideas and information on resource management issues.

Commercial fisheries—Jackson, along with the BIA, is responsible for the development of tribal commercial fisheries. In the Lower St. Croix River, the BIA has been involved in the development of a commercial fishery.

Food Security—Jackson is also responsible for the food security program. This program involves the development of food security plans for tribes in the region who have been identified as having food security needs.

In the last fiscal year, BIA has spent over $1.5 million on food security projects. These projects have focused on developing food security plans for tribes in the region.

Tribal enrollment—Jackson is also responsible for the development of a tribal enrollment program. This program involves the development of tribal enrollment plans for tribes in the region who have been identified as having enrollment needs.

In the last fiscal year, BIA has spent over $500,000 on tribal enrollment projects. These projects have focused on developing tribal enrollment plans for tribes in the region.

Gen-X greens acknowledge civil rights of Chippewa, want protection

Leck, WI—Jeff Petersen, state spokesperson for the Wisconsin Green, has called for mobilization of the Wisconsin National Guard, federal troops, and the FBI as peacekeeping forces during the upcoming meeting of Chippewa springwater production.

"Every spring the Chippewa need to try to keep the peace," Petersen said. "But with all of the tension between the tribes and the federal government, it is difficult to ensure a peaceful meeting."

"We must still enforce the law to prevent violence and to get the federal and local governments behind the back of the local government," Petersen said.

"With the opening season approaching we are again hearing threats of violence," Petersen said. "We must recognize that these threats arise under federal control and acknowledge the unique civil rights of the Chippewa people to harvest resources under federal law. But as with other civil rights, the rights can ring hollow unless those who exercise them can do so without harassment or violence."

"Since these rights arise under the laws of the United States, we think it is appropriate for the Wisconsin officials to call upon the federal government to assume the moral and fiscal responsibility as called for by the constitutional rights of the Chippewa people," said Petersen.

DePerry assumes deputy administrator position

Gerald DePerry, GLIFC vice president, has been named deputy administrator for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFC) in February. He succeeded Patrick Zitkow who resigned to take the position of Tribal Band Coordinator in Minnesota.

DePerry will oversee day-to-day operations and assume the responsibilities of the Commission's director. Since he has been employed by the Commission, he has been familiar with the Commission's activities and responsibilities.

Previously DePerry has worked as the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior tribes' supervisor of data processing for the Hinesburg Survey. He has also served as supervisor of the Hinesburg Survey and as a consultant to the Red Cliff Band.

DePerry is a member of the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa and resides in Bayfield with his wife, Susan, and sons Ben and Mark. On the side he serves as president of the Bayfield High School Booster Club and enjoys fishing and hunting.
Commercial fishing tests await another day's fishing.

Music, in the same way, is a way to control the emotions of all people.

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PARR to be on boat landings

(Regard to this Lakes News, January 15, 1989)

Protection Rights and Resources (PARR) members as individuals will work to get to the specified boat landings before their membership this year.

PARR has no plans to break the law. But its members believe that in exercising their right to fish, they are exercising their constitutional rights.

PARR will have a booth set up at one of the state landings on the opening day of the fishing season. The booth will feature information on how to exercise one's right to fish.

(Regard to this Ashland Daily Press, January 30, 1985)

Price of protesting a problem for PARR, local communities, taxpayers

We "get us a hike to a 10 percent hike in" the cost of the problem of keeping the federal government in business. "If we don't do something, we're going to have to raise the tax rate by 5 percent, or the country will go broke," the congressman said.

PARR is concerned about the federal government's continued support of the nuclear weapons program. "We have to do something about this," the congressman said. "The country can't afford to keep subsidizing the nuclear weapons program."
Over 1,000 non-Indians spear Lake Winnebago

(Upper Peninsula of Michigan)

STACY, WIS. (AP) - The stewed spearing season opened with a record number of 1,000 fishermen headed for the lake despite state warnings that the ice was not yet safe.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources said Sunday there were no accidents or reports of fish being killed in the first 35 hours of the season.

Felix, a fisherman with the state Department of Natural Resources, said several of the fishermen were having problems with the ice.

"Most of the people out there are fishing with ice, they don't know the dangers and they seem to be willing to take risks," Felix said.

The DNR has issued warnings since last week that much of the lake is covered by ice and that there were large areas of open water.

Still, hundreds of fishermen cast lines into the water from Friday afternoon until Saturday night.

Thousands of non-Indians were on the lake after the opening day.

The DNR's warnings come after a weekend of heavy snowfall and high winds, which have made the ice unstable.

"The ice is not safe yet," said DNR official John Miller. "We are advising people to be cautious and to avoid ice fishing until the ice is safe."
Letters to the Editor

Too Many Beavers?

No, I am not suggesting that the beavers in Wisconsin be removed or that their numbers be reduced to a point where they are no longer a problem. As a wildlife professional, I fully agree with Dr. Paul's assessment that beavers are an important part of the ecosystem and should be protected. However, I do believe that there are situations where the beaver population needs to be controlled.

The beaver's ability to alter the landscape is well known. They build dams and create ponds, which can affect the flow of streams and rivers. This can have negative impacts on other species and the overall health of the ecosystem. Additionally, beaver dams can cause flooding, which can be a significant problem for property owners and local communities.

Therefore, I believe that there are circumstances where the beaver population needs to be managed. This can be done through various methods, such as trapping, poisoning, or even controlled hunting.

In conclusion, beavers are important to the ecosystem, but their numbers need to be controlled in certain situations to ensure the health of the overall system. I hope that this viewpoint can contribute to the ongoing discussion on this important issue.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Institution]
Action Plan process underway

Great Lakes Areas of Concern

St. Mary's River
The St. Mary's River is classified as impaired because of degraded water quality which includes elevated lead levels, industrial pollution, and municipal waste discharge. The river is also designated as a navigable waterway with specialized uses including shipping and recreation.

BPAC members are responsible for selecting and implementing projects to improve water quality in the St. Mary's River. The River Steering Committee is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Action Plan.

A catch from a day's ice fishing ready to go to market.

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Great Lakes Commission

Highlight medical waste

The 2020-2021 Special Report of the Great Lakes Commission highlights medical waste, which is a significant concern in the region. The report recommends strategies to address this issue, including improved waste management practices and increased public awareness.

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WCC renovates LCO ballpark

The WCC council has started renovating the tribal ballpark. Bleachers will be built, new backstop will be erected and work on the infield and outfield will also be done. The work has been put off due to the weather, but will resume again in early spring.

This year's crew includes: Sheila Barber, Louise Chandler, Doreen Delmot, Britt Miller, Eric Quarrerier, Paul Steven, John Taylor and Jose Valencia. The crew leader is Mic Ithaca.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency has taken action against the Food and Drug Administration. The agency said it had sent a letter to the FDA warning that it may take action if the agency does not take action against U.S. pollution sources that cause acid rain to fall in Canada.

The letter, which was sent in response to a request from the Canadian government, said the FDA has not taken action against U.S. pollution sources that cause acid rain to fall in Canada.

The problem: Acid rain is a type of pollution that occurs when emissions from power plants, factories, and other sources react with moisture in the atmosphere to form acids. These acids can then fall to the ground as rain, snow, or fog, and can damage trees, forests, and water bodies.

The solution: The FDA has been asked by the Canadian government to take action against U.S. pollution sources that cause acid rain to fall in Canada. If the FDA does not take action, the Canadian government may take action on its own.

The impact: The potential impact of acid rain on the environment is significant. It can damage trees, forests, and water bodies, and can also harm human health.

The case: The case of acid rain falling in Canada is a good example of how international environmental problems can affect us all. If we do not take action to combat these problems, they will continue to affect us.

Solution: The solution is to take action to combat acid rain. This can be done by reducing emissions from power plants, factories, and other sources.

The benefit: The benefit of reducing acid rain is that it will protect the environment and human health.

The need: The need is for us all to take action to combat acid rain.

The future: The future of acid rain is uncertain. If we take action now, we can prevent it from becoming worse. If we do not, it will continue to harm the environment and human health.

The lesson: The lesson from the case of acid rain falling in Canada is that we all need to act together to protect our environment and human health.
Cooperation: The reasonable alternative

(Reprinted from the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, News, Vol. XIV, Number 3)

The state and tribal fisheries co-sponsored several recent public hearings on the issues facing the public. The meetings were held in locations where the speeches were well attended and there was enthusiasm.

We wanted to make sure our voices were not left out of the public dialogue, even though many of our people were not able to travel to the hearings.

The meetings were well-attended, and there was a strong emphasis on the need to listen and learn from everyone.

We recognize that the issues facing our communities are complex and multifaceted, and we appreciate the efforts being made to address them.

On the sidelines of a powwow.

From confrontation to co-management

The last twenty years of the treaty fishing controversy in the Pacific Northwest have been characterized by a path from confrontation to cooperation. Between 1850 and 1842 the stage was set with Washington, Columbia, Puget Sound, and the Pacific Northwest.

Representatives of the Intertribal Tribal Hunt Commission have stated that cooperation between the states and the tribes will work as well in hunting negotiations as in co-management.

People have just begun to see cooperation occurring in places like Kalama, where the interagency relationship has been strengthened.

We have always been good neighbors to one another, and that has helped us survive these times.

Kalama said the public should be aware that the tribes have a vested interest in the success of the fishery.

The tribes have a right to the subsistence and recreational harvest of salmon in many areas.

We are not commercial fishermen, but we have no objection to the idea of a tribal fishery.

People are encouraged to participate in tribal fisheries, and the tribes have a role to play in the co-management process.

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Jourdian/Chinio team up for lawsuit against Reagan/Bush on gaming

By Sheryll Benton

Reprinted from News from Indian Country
July 15, 1989

Jourdian/Chinio plan to sue January 6 against President Reagan in Washington, D.C., and former Interior Secretary Donald H. Hodel and Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

"We have waited long enough, and there is no more reason to wait," said Jourdian. "The Interior Department has been neglecting our rights and responsibilities as Indians for too long." Chinio added, "We must take action to protect our interests and ensure that our rights are acknowledged and respected.

The lawsuit seeks to challenge the Department of the Interior's decision to transfer ownership of the Chinio Gaming Corporation to the Hodel family.

"This move is illegal and violates our treaty rights," said Jourdian. "We believe that the transfer of ownership was made in violation of the terms of the treaty and was motivated by political considerations.

The Chinio Gaming Corporation was established in 1978 to operate a casino and gambling facility on the Chinio Indian Reservation.

"We have been fighting for years to protect our rights and interests," said Chinio. "We believe that the transfer of ownership was motivated by political considerations, and we are determined to take action to protect our interests.

The Chinio Gaming Corporation is the only entity that is legally authorized to operate a casino and gambling facility on the Chinio Indian Reservation.

"We will not tolerate any further attempts to undermine our rights and interests," said Chinio. "We are prepared to take any action necessary to protect our treaty rights and ensure that our interests are respected and protected.

The Chinio Gaming Corporation is committed to operating a casino and gambling facility that is safe and:responsible for the community. We will not tolerate any further attempts to undermine our rights and interests.

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