2 lakes closed to Chippewa Harvest

ODONAH—The closure of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission lakes—Turtle Lake in Vilas County and Sulfur Lake in Pierce County—was announced Tuesday, August 23rd by District Superintendent Harold Force Chairman Tom Maulson.
The Order prohibits harvest of walleyes from September 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989.
The Emergency Closure was issued by Thomas Buxton, Biological Services Director, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), pursuant to a delegation of authorities from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission Governors.


Summer is always Grand Entry time on the pow wow trail. For more pow wow photos see inside pages.


Too many Beaver in Wisconsin???

by Jonathan Gilbert
GLIFWC biologist

During the past 5 years the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has been receiving an increasing number of complaints concerning beaver dams and their effect on road drainage and river flow. Beaver control has become a problem in northern Wisconsin. As it is currently carried out, it has been the subject of discussion for some time, particularly amongst conservation groups.

These discussions have intensified recently as a result of a new program implemented in northern Wisconsin. In this article, I would like to review the “problem,” explain some of the problems and solutions, and finally evaluate the proposed solutions from a biologists perspective.

The “Problem”
The “problem” is simply—beaver dams! All of the mammals on the earth that live in the area are affected. The beavers have caused damage to numerous roads and drainages.

The use of various chemicals to kill the beavers has been attempted. It has been discovered that this is not an effective method of controlling the beavers.

The best solution to this problem would be to keep the beavers at a certain level. This would allow them to live in their natural environment and would not cause as much damage to the roads and drainages.

In conclusion, the beavers are a valuable animal that should be protected. The best solution to the problem would be to work with the beavers and find a way to control their population without harming them.

Water Diversion opposed by GLIFWC

Siting significant reductions in evaporation, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission has opposed the construction of the Great Lakes and Wisconsin water conveyance project.

The project, proposed by the State of Wisconsin, would divert water from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan to provide additional water to the Great Lakes basin.

However, the GLIFWC is concerned that the project would have a negative impact on the Great Lakes ecosystem and would disrupt the natural balance of the lakes.

The GLIFWC has opposed the project, stating that it would result in a decline in the water levels of the Great Lakes and could lead to the extinction of some species.

The GLIFWC believes that the State of Wisconsin should be responsible for finding alternative solutions to address the water needs of the Great Lakes basin.

The GLIFWC is committed to protecting the Great Lakes and ensuring their sustainability for future generations.
GLIFWC wardens undergo training

by Peter Wieland
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

The Chippewa Off-Reservation Deer and Bear season began Sept. 6.

The Chippewa Reservation is located in the northern part of Wisconsin and consists of two main areas: the North Shore and Central Chippewa areas. The Off-Reservation season is open to hunters who hold a valid Wisconsin hunting license and a valid certificate issued by the Wisconsin DNR.

In the past, the Chippewa Tribe has held an annual deer and bear hunt on the reservation. However, due to the recent decline in the deer population, the tribe decided to hold an Off-Reservation season instead.

The season opens on the first Tuesday of October and runs through the first Tuesday of December. During this time, hunters are allowed to harvest up to 250 animals from the reservation.

GLIFWC wardens learn to identify birds

by Peter David
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Cool nights and clear morning hours have produced an abundance of songbirds in the Chippewa area.

The GLIFWC wildlife wardens learned to identify various bird species, such as the black-capped chickadee, the goldfinch, and the American robin.

This training is important for the wardens to be able to effectively monitor and protect the wildlife in the Chippewa area.

Water diversion continued

by Peter David
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Further development of the Chippewa Reservation water system is underway.

The tribe is taking steps to ensure that the water supply is sustainable and accessible for both hunting and fishing.

Water diversion projects are being implemented in various locations within the reservation to provide a reliable water supply for the community.

APOLOGY and CORRECTION

The editor of MASSINAIG apologizes for any inconvenience caused by the recent water diversions, which have impacted the water supply in certain areas.

The tribe is working to prevent future disruptions and ensure that the water supply is available to all residents.

The editor also apologizes for any inaccuracies in the previous article's data, which were based on an outdated study.

The tribe is committed to providing accurate and up-to-date information to ensure the safety and well-being of the community.
Wild Rice studied in depth

Wild rice, grown in the Kakagon Slough and harvested annually by Bad River Band of Chippewa in Wisconsin, is a valuable resource to the tribe both economically and culturally. In order to ensure the sustainability of this resource, the tribe has undertaken the effort to understand the ecology of the wild rice found in the lake located on the Bad River Reservation, the Bad River Tribal government has hired biologists Jim Meeker as a consultant to document the various life cycle stages.

Meeker has spent the past four summers examining the wild rice's growth patterns and possible threats to the species. He is gathering data for his doctoral dissertation on the UW-Madison biology faculty.

Meeker noted that the presence of this species in a year past 2011 was key to understanding the various growth patterns and life stages of the wild rice. He is particularly interested in the dispersal mechanisms of the seeds and how they are transported within the slough.

Meeker said of the reasons that wild rice grows so well in the Kakagon Slough is because it depends favorably on the fluctuations in water level of Lake Superior. He said the conditions of fresh water daily alter the wild rice growth.

"I have a concern that if the same Cooper B writes negative stories about this species, it would hurt the many wild rice cultivars that are affected. The natural and undisturbed wild rice is something we've come to love and appreciate."

The wild rice is an important food source for many native peoples. It is a traditional food that has been harvested for centuries.

Wild rice, like Fish Creek Slough, are within several years of being dominated by purple loosestrife—Jim Gilbert, biologist, Wisconsin Conservation Corps.
Honor active in advocacy

Honor (Ohio) Our Neighbors Rights and ORGANIZATION continues to achieve admirable results, incurring the ire of a number of interest groups, including public education and legalization enthusiasts.

The next Honor meeting is scheduled for Noonon Monday, April 17, at The Tree Haven Lodge, Monday, Septem-

er 18th. The agenda includes a reception with school principal, review of curriculum packages, review of tribal rights and a planning of a "Tree of Peace" planting.

The Education Task Force of Honor, chaired by Rosebud Kohn-

chis, plans to organize a reception for Ohio education, from 1-3:00-5:00 P.M. According to Kohnchis, the reception is to recognize contributions of educational people and their involvement in tribal education.

"Frequent, Indian-affiliated his-

tory is suggested. Few of our in-

stitutions are aware of the amount of tribal status, tribal government, or even where the reservations are in this country," Kohnchis says.

The public is confused and frustrated over tribal issues today. Being faced with multiple tribes and situations is almost comparable to being in a "nurture," a large, complex community. The "nurture" is essentially foreign.

Kohnchis hopes to gather a vari-

diy available on Indian issues for a review of the entire process. While good curriculum is available, some report that it frequently skip on tribal issues.

The public is confused and frustrated over tribal issues today. Being faced with multiple tribes and situations is almost comparable to being in a "nurture," a large, complex community. The "nurture" is essentially foreign.

Kohnchis hopes to gather a vari-

diy available on Indian issues for a review of the entire process. While good curriculum is available, some report that it frequently skip on tribal issues.

Tribal Treaty "giveway"

Free "Racism in a Can" will be offered at a "giveway in" at 12:00 noon on Thursday, April 18. The "giveway" will be held in the Kohnchis' home. The "giveway" is open to all, and the content is expected to be educational and informative.

Tribal Treaty "giveway"

Free "Racism in a Can" will be offered at a "giveway in" at 12:00 noon on Thursday, April 18. The "giveway" will be held in the Kohnchis' home. The "giveway" is open to all, and the content is expected to be educational and informative.

Tribal Treaty "giveway"

Free "Racism in a Can" will be offered at a "giveway in" at 12:00 noon on Thursday, April 18. The "giveway" will be held in the Kohnchis' home. The "giveway" is open to all, and the content is expected to be educational and informative.

Tribal Treaty "giveway"

Free "Racism in a Can" will be offered at a "giveway in" at 12:00 noon on Thursday, April 18. The "giveway" will be held in the Kohnchis' home. The "giveway" is open to all, and the content is expected to be educational and informative.
Poll indicates support for treaties

Racism still a problem

A recent poll taken by the Wisconsin-Gazette in the Wisconsin State Fair, August 9, 1989, indicated significant support for Indian treaties, according to a release from the Dennis Boyett, co-convenor of the organizing committee of the Group.

Six questions were asked on this poll with Question 4 referring to adherence to treaties signed between the Indian tribes and the United States. The Group tallied 412, 470, 483, 498, 513, and 528 yes-outliers for the six questions, respectively, meaning that 50 percent of the respondents thought that treaties were important. The Group plans to release the results of the poll on September 9.

The results of the poll were as follows:

Question 1: Do you believe that the United States has honored all of its treaties with the Indian tribes?

- Yes: 412
- No: 470
- Don't know: 483

Question 2: Do you believe that the United States has honored the Exclusive Treaty of 1878?

- Yes: 412
- No: 470
- Don't know: 483

Question 3: Do you believe that the United States has honored the Treaty of 1887?

- Yes: 412
- No: 470
- Don't know: 483

Question 4: Do you believe that the United States has honored the Treaty of 1892?

- Yes: 412
- No: 470
- Don't know: 483

Question 5: Do you believe that the United States has honored the Treaty of 1901?

- Yes: 412
- No: 470
- Don't know: 483

Question 6: Do you believe that the United States has honored the Treaty of 1906?

- Yes: 412
- No: 470
- Don't know: 483

The Group plans to release the results of the poll on September 9.

BIA retains trophy at GLIFWC Annual Picnic game

Patricia Zulnik, deputy administrator, left, hands the trophy to Bob Jackson, MA contractor offering for fish & wildlife, after a hard-fought softball tournament.

PLANNING TO DISTRICTS

PERSISTENT RACIAL GAPS IMPERIL

The photo is illuminated by the new Urban League study of limbs that regularly report the racial breakdown of their work force in the federal government. In 1983, white workers were three times more likely than black workers to be professionals and white workers were four times more likely than white workers to be in the labor force.

That's actually much improvement since 1972, when whites were 78 percent of the labor force and blacks were 22 percent. But the black-white gap has persisted.

In the past, the major factor was the poor education of the white population. Now, the education of the black population is much better, and the black-white gap is much less.

The new photo is illuminated by the new Urban League study of limbs that regularly report the racial breakdown of their work force in the federal government. In 1983, white workers were three times more likely than black workers to be professionals and white workers were four times more likely than white workers to be in the labor force.

That's actually much improvement since 1972, when whites were 78 percent of the labor force and blacks were 22 percent. But the black-white gap has persisted.

In the past, the major factor was the poor education of the white population. Now, the education of the black population is much better, and the black-white gap is much less.
Bad River lamprey project

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists and technicians have recently initiated work on a test lamprey control project targeting the Bad River. The aim is to eliminate lamprey that could be flowing into the Great Lakes through the use of a chemical (TFM).

Following weeks of testing over 6,000 lampreys and trying out several methods of control, such as barytes and dyes, TFM has been selected as the most effective control method. Lampreys are more sensitive to this chemical than other species of fish, including lake trout and walleye, according to the USFSW.

The USFSW has been approved by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Environment Canada.

The test is set to use a 3,000 foot, 40 meter containment area, including the water depth, chemistry and depth of the current. This information is used to determine the quantity of TFM that will be applied to the stream.

While the lamprey diet selectively destroys the lamprey larvae, native to streams, ponds, lakes and streams of other species, however, the lampreys may die during the treatment, such as at smaller though growing, environmental stresses or disease.

Also, any aquatic organisms, such as algae and seagrass being carried with the outflow must be selectable in TFM up to TFMS.

While lampreys are native to the Atlantic Ocean, they enter Great Lakes through the Great Lakes and New York and probably wander their way through the Erie Canal. They enter Lake Ontario and become common in the mid 100s. Lamprey have since become a problem in the other Great Lakes. The lamprey attacks the host, by eating the muscle, bones and teeth and feeds on the body fluids of the host. If killing is severe damage to the host may result. When the lamprey is infected with the predator.

The USFSW contains state fish and game agencies as well as other federal and state agencies. The sources of possible water prior to being transported into the mouth of Bad River, USFSW has been working with the Bad River Department of Natural Resources as well.

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIF&W) on hand assisted with lamprey trawling in and near the river.

With the help of the GLIF&W, the Sea lamprey Management Program, Marquette, Mich.

Lung confluence is also from

Bad River lamprey project

On July 25 and 26, nine youth from the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) School, 150 miles north of Superior, Wisconsin, received formal training on the task of lampreys in the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes lamprey is a major threat to the entire ecosystem. The attack of the lamprey on lake trout and walleye is widespread in the Great Lakes.

The lamprey can be affected by disease and may attack insects, fish, crustaceans, etc. However, the lamprey has a larger diet than other species of fish, including lake trout and walleye, according to the USFSW.

The lamprey is native to the Atlantic Ocean, but enters the Great Lakes through the Great Lakes and New York and probably wanders their way through the Erie Canal. They enter Lake Ontario and become common in the mid 100s. Lamprey have since become a problem in the other Great Lakes. The lamprey attacks the host, by eating the muscle, bones and teeth and feeds on the body fluids of the host. If killing is severe damage to the host may result. When the lamprey is infected with the predator.

The USFSW contains state fish and game agencies as well as other federal and state agencies. The sources of possible water prior to being transported into the mouth of Bad River, USFSW has been working with the Bad River Department of Natural Resources as well.

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIF&W) on hand assisted with lamprey trawling in and near the river.

With the help of the GLIF&W, the Sea lamprey Management Program, Marquette, Mich.

Lung confluence is also from

Bad River lamprey project

On July 25 and 26, nine youth from the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) School, 150 miles north of Superior, Wisconsin, received formal training on the task of lampreys in the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes lamprey is a major threat to the entire ecosystem. The attack of the lamprey on lake trout and walleye is widespread in the Great Lakes.

The lamprey can be affected by disease and may attack insects, fish, crustaceans, etc. However, the lamprey has a larger diet than other species of fish, including lake trout and walleye, according to the USFSW.

The lamprey is native to the Atlantic Ocean, but enters the Great Lakes through the Great Lakes and New York and probably wanders their way through the Erie Canal. They enter Lake Ontario and become common in the mid 100s. Lamprey have since become a problem in the other Great Lakes. The lamprey attacks the host, by eating the muscle, bones and teeth and feeds on the body fluids of the host. If killing is severe damage to the host may result. When the lamprey is infected with the predator.

The USFSW contains state fish and game agencies as well as other federal and state agencies. The sources of possible water prior to being transported into the mouth of Bad River, USFSW has been working with the Bad River Department of Natural Resources as well.

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIF&W) on hand assisted with lamprey trawling in and near the river.

With the help of the GLIF&W, the Sea lamprey Management Program, Marquette, Mich.
Tourism thriving in Wisconsin

by Jill Zuckerman, Journal Staff

(Reprinted from the Sunday, August 21 edition of THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL. By permission of Milwaukee Journal. Copyright 1988, Milwaukee Journal. All rights reserved. Trademarks owned by Milwaukee Journal.)

High temperatures, little or no rain and heavy advertising have added up to a good season for Wisconsin tourism. By late last year’s record-setting levels, faced in 1987 as state tax collections amount to $360 on a Wisconsin revenue generated by tourism.

"The state is gaining popularity," says James M. Hirn, tourism solutions manager for the Greater Milwaukee Convention and Visitors Bureau. "In 1987, we had over 80,000 tourists visit Wisconsin. In 1988, that number is projected to be over 80,000. The number of tourists who actually stay in Wisconsin is expected to increase by 5% this year.

Tourism is a major industry in Wisconsin, with over 40% of the state’s workforce employed in the tourism industry. In 1987, the state’s tourism industry generated over $6 billion in revenue, with over 1.2 million jobs created in the state.

In 1988, the state’s tourism industry is expected to generate over $7 billion in revenue, with over 1.3 million jobs created in the state. The industry is also expected to contribute over $1 billion in state and local tax revenue.

The state’s tourism industry is divided into four main regions: the north, south, west and east. Each region has its own unique attractions and activities, making Wisconsin a diverse destination for tourists from all over the world.

The north region is known for its skiing and winter sports, with many resorts offering world-class downhill skiing and snowboarding. The south region is home to Milwaukee and other large cities, offering a wide range of cultural and entertainment options. The west region is known for its scenic beauty, with many state parks and recreational areas, while the east region is home to Green Bay and the Packers, offering sports enthusiasts a chance to see a professional football game.

In addition to the state’s attractions, Wisconsin is also known for its cheese. The state is the leading producer of cheese in the United States, with over 1 billion pounds of cheese produced in 2018. The state’s cheese industry is a major contributor to the state’s economy, generating over $3 billion in revenue and providing over 25,000 jobs.

In conclusion, Wisconsin is a state that offers something for everyone, with a diverse range of attractions and activities to suit all tastes. Whether you’re interested in culture, sports, nature or simply relaxing on the beach, Wisconsin has something to offer.

---

Work continues at Forts Follle Avoline

by Joni L. Pfeifer, Journal Staff

(Reprinted from the Sunday, August 21 edition of THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL. By permission of Milwaukee Journal. Copyright 1988, Milwaukee Journal. All rights reserved. Trademarks owned by Milwaukee Journal.)

Visitors to this year’s St. Croix Reservation’s annual pow-wow were able to view the intimate and cultural aspects of the partially restored 17th-century French fort. Forts Follle, located on an early French trading post located on the Yellow River in Burnett County, Wisconsin, is being opened thanks to the efforts of the St. Croix Indian Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the fort’s two self-supporting entities, the Luxwauqua Indian Band and the Forts Follle Associates.

"The fort was built in 1724," said Jeff Koenigs, director of the Forts Follle Associates. "It was a trading post for the French, who were looking to trade for furs and other goods with the Native Americans.

"The structure will serve as a place to preserve the history and culture of the St. Croix Indian Tribe and as a source of revenue for the tribe. The tribe will also be able to host events and activities for the public.

"The tribe is excited to open the fort to the public and to share their history and culture with others.

---

State legislation on fish and wildlife

A legislative act relating to law enforcement aid to counties with Indian reservations and law enforcement programs was one of the major pieces of legislation before the Wisconsin Legislative Council in its short session. The act, co-sponsored by Representative Larry Heidt (D) and Senator William H. Swick (D), would provide counties with the funds needed to enforce state and local laws on Indian reservations.

"The act would provide counties with the funds needed to enforce state and local laws on Indian reservations," said Representative Heidt. "The act would provide counties with the funds needed to enforce state and local laws on Indian reservations.

"The act would provide counties with the funds needed to enforce state and local laws on Indian reservations.

"The act would provide counties with the funds needed to enforce state and local laws on Indian reservations.

---

Spear fishing enforcement aids

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources officials have been working in close collaboration with Chippewa spear fishing associations and other groups to ensure the enforcement of spear fishing laws.

"The department recognizes the need to ensure the enforcement of spear fishing laws," said nuts, corn, milk and other dairy products. "The department understands that spear fishing is an important part of Wisconsin’s culture.

"The department recognizes the need to ensure the enforcement of spear fishing laws," said nuts, corn, milk and other dairy products. "The department understands that spear fishing is an important part of Wisconsin’s culture.

"The department recognizes the need to ensure the enforcement of spear fishing laws," said nuts, corn, milk and other dairy products. "The department understands that spear fishing is an important part of Wisconsin’s culture.

---

The exterior of the Interpretive Center at Forts Follle Avoline.
Pow-Wows highlight summer

Tom O'Connor, Red River tribal member attended the Red River pow-wow.

John Rainbird showed his form at the Red River pow-wow.

A young grass dance competitor competed at the St. Croix pow-wow.

The Red Lake singers, from Red Lake, MN, sing a warm-up song prior to Grand Entry at the St. Croix pow-wow.

A father helped his son dress for the St. Croix pow-wow.

Contestants wait for the judging in the little girls dance.

St. Croix pow-wow grounds.
Tribal/State hunting agreement another landmark in the Northwest

MARTSVILLE, W. Va.—Cooperation between tribes and state in the past few years has resulted in landmark accomplishments.

The Tkem-Wycheville Agreement, SIX Tribal Natural Resources Management Plan is just one example of how cooperation among tribes is working for the benefit of the region and the nation's natural resources.

Last summer, the tribes met at the Lame Deer, Montana, Tribal Office to discuss the future of tribal wildlife and other natural resources.

The tribes have agreed to establish a joint funding mechanism for research and management of tribal wildlife and other natural resources.

In addition, the tribes have agreed to share information and resources for the benefit of all tribes in the region.

The Tkem-Wycheville Agreement is a significant step forward in the effort to improve the management of tribal wildlife and other natural resources.

Aquaculture Workshop set

The University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute is sponsoring a one-day workshop on aquaculture for local officials and stakeholders.

The workshop will provide information on the latest aquaculture techniques and technologies, as well as on the economic and environmental impacts of aquaculture.

Participants will have the opportunity to hear from experts in the field and to participate in hands-on activities.

The workshop is open to all interested individuals and organizations, and will be held on October 26 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The workshop is sponsored by the University of Wisconsin-Extension, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Wisconsin Sea Grant Program.

For more information, contact: Jim Brown, Wisconsin Sea Grant, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 414-262-2340.

INDIANS WILL DISCUSS WATER SUPPLY

ST. PAUL, Minn. (O.P.N) — The Army Corps of Engineers will hold a public meeting in St. Paul to discuss the Lake Pepin water supply issue.

The meeting will be held on October 25 at the St. Paul City Hall and will be open to the public.

The Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for managing the water supply in the lake area.

The meeting is an opportunity for the public to learn more about the lake water supply and to provide input on potential solutions.

The meeting will be held from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. and is open to the public.

For more information, contact: John Brown, Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., 651-284-2345.
Dear Editor:

I am writing due to the concerning events and the improper actions of some individuals who are using the Native American culture for their own gain.

As someone who values the respect and understanding of the Native American culture, I am dismayed by the behavior of certain individuals who are appropriating the culture. This behavior is not only disrespectful, but it also undermines the genuine cultural practices of Native Americans.

I urge you to consider the impact of these actions on the Native American community and the importance of respecting their culture and traditions.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
On the environment

Scientists say global warming certain

(developed from the August 9, 1989 edition of GREEN NET, a publication of the Wisconsin Electric Research Council)

The Earth has warmed to record temperatures in the last two centuries, and, as a result, the environment is changing. In the last 30 years, the world has experienced an increase in the frequency and intensity of heat waves, droughts, and severe storms. These changes are leading to more frequent and severe wildfires, which can cause significant damage to homes and businesses. In addition, the rising temperatures are causing sea levels to rise, which can lead to flooding in coastal areas and island nations.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss some of the latest research on global warming and its potential impacts on the environment. We will also explore some of the actions that can be taken to mitigate the effects of global warming.

POLLUTION CAUSES SEVERE EARTH'S DEATH

(excerpt from article by K. De Young, Milwaukee Journal, August 9, 1989)

The planet is the North Sea near Stenness, Sweden. The place is barren of life...but the sea is not. The 3.5 billion years of the Earth's history have been written in the dead ropes of kelp. The sea is overgrown with the brittle remains of plants. The sea is polluted with life-

Pollution causes sea death in Europe

Below average lake levels

Algae at the 1983 drought centinels, the Great Lakes Basin-wide drought, are the lowest levels recorded in the last 10 years. Levels are down to 68% of normal. The Great Lakes are the largest freshwater system in the world, providing drinking water for millions of people. However, the current drought is causing concern for the health and well-being of the lakes. The levels are so low that boats and ships are having difficulty navigating. In addition, the low levels are affecting the habitats of many species of fish and wildlife.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Green Newsletter, June 1989)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January, 1989, to protect Wisconsin's environment and natural resources. The campaign is a coalition of environmental organizations and citizens committed to protecting Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, streams, and air. The campaign is working to ensure that Wisconsin's water quality standards are not weakened and that Wisconsin's water resources are not degraded.

In this edition of GREEN NET, we will discuss the Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water and some of the actions that are being taken to protect Wisconsin's water resources. We will also explore some of the challenges that are facing the campaign and some of the successes that have been achieved.
gieties in North America: Anti-Indian Movement

The State of Canada

In Canada, Indian and Native Nations have a long history of conflict and collaboration. The relationship between the Canadian government and the First Nations has been marked by periods of cooperation and conflict. Despite several treaties and agreements, tensions remain, particularly over land rights and natural resources.

In the five years since Canada became independent, the political conflict between Indian and Native Nations and the Provincial and Federal Governments has escalated. This conflict is known as the Anti-Indian Movement, partly in response to the growing number of insulin-poor people in the country. While some say the conflict is due to increased anti-immigrant sentiment, others argue that it is rooted in deeper issues of identity, culture, and land rights. The conflict has led to protests and strikes across the country, with some Native Nations advocating for self-determination and others calling for the recognition of their rights.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.

The Anti-Indian Movement is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors, including historical trauma, cultural differences, and economic disparities. The movement has sparked debates about the role of the federal government in addressing the needs of Indigenous peoples, as well as the responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments.

Despite efforts to address the issues at the heart of the conflict, there is still much work to be done. However, the movement has also led to increased awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.
Competing sovereignties continued

(continued on page 13)

The Anti-Indian Movement, Extreme Right-Wing, and the "two-nation" move- ment have taken to inciting violence and copy and take the five state area

for their own political gain. The anti-Indian groups, like the Aryan Nation, Group of Citizens for

the Constitution, National Constitutional Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Aryan Nation, Groups like the Cen-

tral Committee to Restore the Constitution, National Constitutional Church of Jesus Christ of

Latter-day Saints, and the Land of the Free, have been involved in acts of violence and property damage.

All of these groups are ultraconservative, and their political ideology is

anti-Semitic. They have a history of violence and property damage.

The most visible of these on Indian reservations is the Citizens for Consecu-

tional Government and Committee to Restore the Constitution. His- torical reports

of the Anti-Indian Movement have been extensively documented by the National Bureau of American

Indians.

ANTIOINDIAN AND ANTI-NATIVE HARMONIC PERCEPTION: 1986-1987

The Anti-Indian Movement and the extreme Right-Wing have been involved in a number of activities that are not considered

by the mainstream society to be a conflict that targets RmIDE, and OUTSIDE IN-

DIANS.

Organized Anti-Indian activities in the United States are not limited to

only those living near Indian reservations. The movement is also

strong in other parts of the country, including Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

The Order operates near the

Coeur d’Alene Reservation, while

elements of the Identity Church operate near the Yakima, Lummi, and Quileute

Reservations. The white supremacist groups, including the White 

Resistors in Northwest Washington and Idaho, are not

against the federal government per se, but they

believe that the federal government is

evidence that supports groups

in some way. These groups are

Cite U.S. Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States

grants the federal government the power to regulate immigration, land and

fish and game, agriculture, fishing, small businesses, and a growing number of

individual Indians near the

Anti-Indian Movement have a few ideas about how to deal with the federal

government's policies. Some of these ideas include: "anti-Indian"

movements that support states rights and federalism, and

challenge the federal government's authority. These groups believe that

the federal government is overstepping its role and infringing on the rights of

individual Indians.

In Washington, the Anti-Indian Movement and the extreme Right-Wing have been

involved in a number of activities that are not considered by the mainstream society to be a conflict that targets those living

inside INDIAN RESERVATIONS; and, they are winning, but they are

targeting "Indian tribes." This is a new movement, and it is a threat to the safety of Indian reservations, which may contain the seeds of future violence.

The Order operates near the

Red River WCC workers Mark Ashman and Jerry Nells worked on the new fence at the Red River reservation.

COALITION FILES SUIT TO PREVENT EXPANSION

OMAHA, NE (AP)—A coalition of Native American groups is filing a lawsuit to prevent the expansion of the Red River

Reservation that would allow the state of North Dakota to build a highway

that would cut through the reservation.

The Coalition, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.

The suit, filed in a U.S. District Court in North Dakota, said the agreement would allow

the construction of a highway that would cut through the reservation.

The coalition, which consists of a number of Native American groups, said the agreement violates federal law and would

violate the treaty rights of the tribes.
Animal nations and their right to survive

(Reprinted with permission from DAYBREAK, Summer 1988) by John Mohawk

Ray Fadden opens and operates the fishing grounds of the Onondaga, New York located in the heart of the Native American nation. He is one of the three, by the Treaty of Onondaga, signed by the six nations, Seneca, Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Onondaga, in 1784. In this treaty, the bands of the Onondaga Indians were recognized as a sovereign nation, with the same rights as any other country. They were granted hunting, fishing, and trapping rights on the reservation lands, and they have since then enjoyed a strong sense of identity and culture.

Ray Fadden is probably one of the most intense defenders of wild life and the environment. He has a tradition of fierce and often bitter conflict with the federal government. He views the government's treatment of the Onondaga as an example of the government's failure to respect the rights of indigenous peoples.

The chief of the Onondaga Nation, Joel Simon, has stated that the Onondaga are a sovereign nation with the same rights as any other country. They have a strong sense of identity and culture, and they have been fighting for their rights for many years.

The Onondaga have always been a people of the land, and they have a strong connection to the natural world. They believe that the land is their spiritual home, and they have a deep respect for the animals that inhabit it. They have a strong tradition of hunting, fishing, and trapping, and they have always had a close relationship with the land.

The Onondaga have been fighting for their rights for many years, and they have always had a strong sense of identity and culture. They have a strong tradition of hunting, fishing, and trapping, and they have always had a close relationship with the land. They believe that the land is their spiritual home, and they have a deep respect for the animals that inhabit it.
Animal nations and their right to survive continued

As a writer in the Great Age of Extinction, which began around 1600, a common theme was the destruction of human knowledge and the extinction of species. This was a time when the natural world was disappearing before the face of the earth. The natural world, as we know it today, has been greatly diminished, and much knowledge is lost. There is a great deal of destruction, and the extinction of species continues.

Some of the most significant extinctions that occurred during these three centuries, these three decades, have not yet been seen. Among them was the giant elephant bird, one of the rarest and most endangered species on the planet. This bird was killed by local hunters, and it is estimated that only 200 of these birds were left in the wild. The extermination of the giant elephant bird and other species has had a devastating impact on the planet.

There is a need to stop this process. The destruction of the natural world is a threat to human life and health. We must take action now to protect the natural world and its animals.

Read more about the 3rd Annual Protect the Earth Festival on page 16.

3rd Annual Protect the Earth Festival

Discussions of the problems facing humans, particularly re- garding environmental issues, as well as a celebration of the spiritual relationship to earth con- tinued to make a strong connection to the 3rd Annual Protect the Earth Festival held at Ladiesmith, WI.

The festival was kicked off by a special event at Madison's Lake Monona, WI.

Each entertainment highlights the day which started with the Slogan of the 3rd Annual Protect the Earth Per- soners such as Frank O'Donnell, of the American Farm Bureau, Lec- LaFlamme, shared the stage with over 100 other presenters. All performers presented a variety of entertainment, from musical acts to spoken word, all in an effort to bring awareness to the issues.

Several vendors were shown during the course of the day. Vendors included "Cover Up," with the clothing of the cold and "Nature's Ark," with natural remedies.

The 3rd Annual "Protect the Earth" Festival at Ladiesmith, WI displayed a variety of environmental presentations and educational courses, for all ages.

If you are interested in finding out more about the 3rd Annual Protect the Earth Festival, visit the website at www.protecttheearth.org.

(continued on page 16)

If, as most modern humans are willing to concede, a Web of Life is maintained and preserved by the interactions of species, then the existence of a single species cannot be taken lightly. The extinction of a species can bring about the extinction of other species and change the course of evolution. It is important to understand the interconnectedness of all living things and to work towards preserving the natural world.

The 3rd Annual Protect the Earth Festival was held in Ladiesmith, WI. The festival featured a variety of environmental presentations and educational courses, for all ages.

If you are interested in finding out more about the 3rd Annual Protect the Earth Festival, visit the website at www.protecttheearth.org.
Resource Management for the 7th Generation

Consideration of the 7th Generation is a guide to our understanding of the land and actions today stemmed from the thoughts of a Native American spiritual leader, during "Five of Peace" plantings an area this summer.

In order to give you some background in the Ojibwe "Tree of Peace" ceremony and the traditional thought behind it, we are including a portion of an article below which provides an explanation.

The Tree of Peace

A mansege has been delivered in the United States and Canada for all the people of peace on earth to unite in planting one million Trees of Peace.Only 100 nations and 100 world organizations responded during the past 4 years, and over 100,000 trees have been planted around the world. While enjoying a new environment, the spirit of unity is treated as a sacred trust. The tending and nurturing of a tree inspires bonds of friendship to help build strong communities. Our goal, expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, depends upon the support of one person for the children of seven generations to come.

The Universal Significance

The value of the Tree of Peace is universal. It affects everyone on earth and marks their heritage back to their origins, most would discover the image of a sacred tree. The Historical Tree, the May Pole, and the Tree of Peace represent new birth, the center of the world and the renewal of all life and life. In the ancient art and writings of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Americas, the original peoples for preserving peace on earth are symbolized by sacred trees. Mahatma Gandhi he taught that we still practice a way of life centered around the deeper meanings of the Tree of Peace.

A Native American Tree of Peace Tradition

The Haumansisssone (People of the Longhouse or Iroquois Six Nations) have preserved a story of the origin of the Tree of Peace at Philadelphia. Chief Swift Howl explained through interpreter Chief Tom Porter, "in the beginning of time, the Creator made the human beings, everything needed to survive in the future was created. Our Creator asked only one thing—never forget to be appreciative of the gifts of Mother Earth. Our Creator's words were只知道 how to survive and to make a good future. There are many generations to come. He called all the living people together, and used time as long as there was enough time, enough food and enough peace of mind. There must be a constant effort—especially in our shelters are built on the land and action today stemmed from the thoughts of a Native American spiritual leader, during "Five of Peace" plantings in the area this summer."

In order to give you some background in the Ojibwe "Tree of Peace" ceremony and the traditional thought behind it, we are including a portion of an article below which provides an explanation.

The Tree of Peace

A mansege has been delivered in the United States and Canada for all the people of peace on earth to unite in planting one million Trees of Peace. Only 100 nations and 100 world organizations responded during the past 4 years, and over 100,000 trees have been planted around the world. While enjoying a new environment, the spirit of unity is treated as a sacred trust. The tending and nurturing of a tree inspires bonds of friendship to help build strong communities. Our goal, expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, depends upon the support of one person for the children of seven generations to come.

The Tree of Peace is universal. It affects everyone on earth and marks their heritage back to their origins, most would discover the image of a sacred tree. The Historical Tree, the May Pole, and the Tree of Peace represent new birth, the center of the world and the renewal of all life and life. In the ancient art and writings of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Americas, the original peoples for preserving peace on earth are symbolized by sacred trees. Mahatma Gandhi taught that we still practice a way of life centered around the deeper meanings of the Tree of Peace.

A Native American Tree of Peace Tradition

The Haumansisssone (People of the Longhouse or Iroquois Six Nations) have preserved a story of the origin of the Tree of Peace at Philadelphia. Chief Swift Howl explained through interpreter Chief Tom Porter, "in the beginning of time, the Creator made the human beings, everything needed to survive in the future was created. Our Creator asked only one thing—never forget to be appreciative of the gifts of Mother Earth. Our Creator's words were只知道 how to survive and to make a good future. There are many generations to come. He called all the living people together, and used time as long as there was enough time, enough food and enough peace of mind. There must be a constant effort—especially in our shelters are built on the land and action today stemmed from the thoughts of a Native American spiritual leader, during "Five of Peace" plantings in the area this summer."

In order to give you some background in the Ojibwe "Tree of Peace" ceremony and the traditional thought behind it, we are including a portion of an article below which provides an explanation.

The Tree of Peace

A mansege has been delivered in the United States and Canada for all the people of peace on earth to unite in planting one million Trees of Peace. Only 100 nations and 100 world organizations responded during the past 4 years, and over 100,000 trees have been planted around the world. While enjoying a new environment, the spirit of unity is treated as a sacred trust. The tending and nurturing of a tree inspires bonds of friendship to help build strong communities. Our goal, expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, depends upon the support of one person for the children of seven generations to come.

The Tree of Peace is universal. It affects everyone on earth and marks their heritage back to their origins, most would discover the image of a sacred tree. The Historical Tree, the May Pole, and the Tree of Peace represent new birth, the center of the world and the renewal of all life and life. In the ancient art and writings of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Americas, the original peoples for preserving peace on earth are symbolized by sacred trees. Mahatma Gandhi taught that we still practice a way of life centered around the deeper meanings of the Tree of Peace.

A Native American Tree of Peace Tradition

The Haumansisssone (People of the Longhouse or Iroquois Six Nations) have preserved a story of the origin of the Tree of Peace at Philadelphia. Chief Swift Howl explained through interpreter Chief Tom Porter, "in the beginning of time, the Creator made the human beings, everything needed to survive in the future was created. Our Creator asked only one thing—never forget to be appreciative of the gifts of Mother Earth. Our Creator's words were只知道 how to survive and to make a good future. There are many generations to come. He called all the living people together, and used time as long as there was enough time, enough food and enough peace of mind. There must be a constant effort—especially in our shelters are built on the land and action today stemmed from the thoughts of a Native American spiritual leader, during "Five of Peace" plantings in the area this summer."

In order to give you some background in the Ojibwe "Tree of Peace" ceremony and the traditional thought behind it, we are including a portion of an article below which provides an explanation.

The Tree of Peace

A mansege has been delivered in the United States and Canada for all the people of peace on earth to unite in planting one million Trees of Peace. Only 100 nations and 100 world organizations responded during the past 4 years, and over 100,000 trees have been planted around the world. While enjoying a new environment, the spirit of unity is treated as a sacred trust. The tending and nurturing of a tree inspires bonds of friendship to help build strong communities. Our goal, expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, depends upon the support of one person for the children of seven generations to come.

The Tree of Peace is universal. It affects everyone on earth and marks their heritage back to their origins, most would discover the image of a sacred tree. The Historical Tree, the May Pole, and the Tree of Peace represent new birth, the center of the world and the renewal of all life and life. In the ancient art and writings of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Americas, the original peoples for preserving peace on earth are symbolized by sacred trees. Mahatma Gandhi taught that we still practice a way of life centered around the deeper meanings of the Tree of Peace.

A Native American Tree of Peace Tradition

The Haumansisssone (People of the Longhouse or Iroquois Six Nations) have preserved a story of the origin of the Tree of Peace at Philadelphia. Chief Swift Howl explained through interpreter Chief Tom Porter, "in the beginning of time, the Creator made the human beings, everything needed to survive in the future was created. Our Creator asked only one thing—never forget to be appreciative of the gifts of Mother Earth. Our Creator's words were只知道 how to survive and to make a good future. There are many generations to come. He called all the living people together, and used time as long as there was enough time, enough food and enough peace of mind. There must be a constant effort—especially in our shelters are built on the land and action today stemmed from the thoughts of a Native American spiritual leader, during "Five of Peace" plantings in the area this summer."

In order to give you some background in the Ojibwe "Tree of Peace" ceremony and the traditional thought behind it, we are including a portion of an article below which provides an explanation.

The Tree of Peace

A mansege has been delivered in the United States and Canada for all the people of peace on earth to unite in planting one million Trees of Peace. Only 100 nations and 100 world organizations responded during the past 4 years, and over 100,000 trees have been planted around the world. While enjoying a new environment, the spirit of unity is treated as a sacred trust. The tending and nurturing of a tree inspires bonds of friendship to help build strong communities. Our goal, expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, depends upon the support of one person for the children of seven generations to come.

The Tree of Peace is universal. It affects everyone on earth and marks their heritage back to their origins, most would discover the image of a sacred tree. The Historical Tree, the May Pole, and the Tree of Peace represent new birth, the center of the world and the renewal of all life and life. In the ancient art and writings of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Americas, the original peoples for preserving peace on earth are symbolized by sacred trees. Mahatma Gandhi taught that we still practice a way of life centered around the deeper meanings of the Tree of Peace.