GLIFWC conference hosts state legislators

More politicians at GLIFWC conference

More politicians attended this year's GLIFWC conference and the Native American community in Minnesota is more conscious of the work that the Commission is doing. The conference was held at the Orca Hotel in Minneapolis on April 24 and was attended by over 100 people.

The conference is open to anyone interested in the issues facing the Native American community in Minnesota, and it provides an opportunity for dialogue and networking. The attendees included politicians, tribal leaders, community members, and representatives from various organizations.

The conference is an important event for the Native American community in Minnesota, as it allows them to share their experiences and perspectives with each other and with the larger community. It also provides an opportunity for politicians to learn more about the issues facing the Native American community and to develop relationships with tribal leaders and community members.

The conference also includes a variety of workshops and panel discussions on topics such as housing, education, health, and economic development.

Tribal deer harvest safe and successful

By Jonathan Gilbert

GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

The 1989 Off-Reservation Tribal Deer Harvest Season was a success, with tribally managed deer populations remaining stable and harvest levels being managed to ensure the long-term sustainability of the resource.

The 1989 season opened on September 1 in the St. Croix and Kickapoo areas and closed on October 31. During the season, 7,267 deer were harvested, which was slightly below the 1988 harvest of 7,321.

The commission manages the deer population to ensure that it remains sustainable for future generations. The harvest levels are determined based on the deer population, habitat, and other factors.

Safety issues and Gov't presentation critical to state-tribal meeting

By James H. Schlenker, GLIFWC Assistant Director

A recent meeting between tribal leaders and government officials in Minnesota was highlighted by discussions on safety issues and government presentations.

The meeting was held on February 9 in St. Paul and was attended by representatives from the U.S. Department of Interior, the Department of Justice, and various tribal nations.

Governor Thomas Johnson and tribal leaders discussed the importance of public safety and the need for increased collaboration between government agencies and tribal communities.

Johnson emphasized the need for improved communication and coordination between the various agencies to ensure the safety of all Minnesotans.

Schlenker also noted that the meeting was an opportunity to strengthen relationships between the government and tribal nations and to address the challenges facing the Native American community in Minnesota.

"It was a positive meeting," Schlenker said. "We discussed a number of important issues, and I believe we made progress in finding solutions to some of the challenges we face."
Brown seeks tribal input during midwest tour

Dr. Eddie Brown, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, arrived in Minneapolis from Fort Pierre, South Dakota, this week to tour the national Indian reservations in the Midwest. The purpose of his tour is to develop communication and understanding between Washington and the handling of reservations.

In a few short weeks, he will be in Montana to gain more first-hand knowledge of tribes there. Brown stated that he is committed to strengthening government-to-government relations with the tribes.

Speaking at a few state assembly of Indian tribes in Wisconsin, Brown shared his vision of working closely with the tribes to ensure that every Indian on the reserve is able to understand his or her individual tribal needs.

Brown said his support of tribal self-determination and need to continue strengthening government-to-government relations with the tribes.

He plans to focus on improving early childhood education and economic development projects.

In the area of Indian education, Brown said it is important for all of the government to improve on school’s accountability to the tribes and greater parent involvement. Brown said he is committed to improving early childhood education.

In regard to economic development, Brown stated that it is the responsibility of the tribes to find ways to become self-sufficient. Brown expressed support for tribal leaders and businesses that are working to improve their communities.

The federal government should also support projects that are economically feasible, Brown said. Brown also noted that Brown expressed a commitment to protecting Indian resources and environments to the highest degree of studies.

Brown said he will seek to improve the Department of the Interior’s management of natural resources, and the protection and management of Indian land and resources, Brown said.

New tribal chairmen elected

Gregory Adkins, Luc Currie Otarilla, Eugene Taylor, St. Croix

Historians offer different view of Thanksgiving

By Christine Javid
Wisconsin Week

The Thanksgiving holiday is celebrated in many ways, but what is its true meaning? Historians offer different views on this holiday.

The Thanksgiving tradition has been celebrated for generations, with various interpretations. Some historians believe that the holiday was created to bring families together and to give thanks for the harvest.

Others view Thanksgiving as a time to reflect on the sacrifices made by the Pilgrims and the Native Americans who lived on the land.

Regardless of the interpretation, Thanksgiving is a time for celebration and reflection.

Happy Thanksgiving from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission staff
Resolutions support treaty rights

City of Minneapolis Resolution

Recognizing Treaty Rights, especially hunting and fishing rights of the Chippewa people in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, the City of Minneapolis recognizes Treaty Rights as the supreme law of the land as proclaimed in Article 1, Section 10 of the United States Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the United States and the various Indian Nations have entered into a series of Treaties, many of which contain provisions guaranteeing the natural rights of sovereign Tribes to hunt, fish, and harvest wild rice and other foodstuffs provided by the Tribe to the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Chippewa Nation located in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin and their members, including members who reside within Minneapolis have rights to hunt, fish and gather resources. The Chippewa people have a right to maintain their treaty rights without interference from private or public governmental entities; and

WHEREAS, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Wisconsin and the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit have established jurisdiction of Treaty Rights of the Chippewa People; and

WHEREAS, these are necessary to maintain tribal identity and governance of Indian Nations; and

WHEREAS, it is essential that citizens of Minneapolis and the City Council recognize that these constitutionally guaranteed rights are upheld; and

WHEREAS, the Minneapolis City Council recognizes that treaties made between Indian Nations and the United States government are between independent sovereign entities and are still in force and effect; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS:

That Treaty Rights, especially hunting and fishing rights of the Chippewa people in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, be given the recognition to which they are entitled.

(The above resolution was passed by the City of Minneapolis on May 26th.)

National Congress of American Indians Resolution

WHEREAS, the treaty and sovereign rights of the Lake Superior Chippewa of Wisconsin, and all other Indian Nations and Tribes of Wisconsin, the State of Wisconsin, in the lawful exercise of their rights, have experienced and have been adjudicated to the most virile and overt forms of R.A. Sim, and

WHEREAS, the Lake Superior Chippewa, carrying the sacred Pipe, has joined Treaty Rights support groups, Honoring other Religious Festivals, in a spiritual walk for Peace and Justice, from the La Crosse Reservation in Minnesota, Wisconsin, to meeting at the State Capitol on June 24, 1989, to call attention to the racism directed against Chippewa spearing rights.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the National Congress of American Indians assembled during the National Congress of American Indians Mid Year Conclave, supports this spiritual walk for peace and justice and condemns the racism directed against the Indian People, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Congress of American Indians, Executive Committee, recognizes the unprovoked support for the treaty and sovereign rights of Lake Superior Chippewa of Wisconsin, and all Indian Nations and Tribes throughout this land.

(Adopted by the National Congress of American Indians Executive Committee, June 22, 1989, Tampa, Florida)
First time for fall spearing

Quota taken on Round Lake

On October 7th tribal members from the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa of Wisconsin State Reservation traveled to Round Lake in Price County. The Lake had been stocked for spearing by the Bad River Tribe and an estimated 1,500 walleyes had been harvested. Walleye harvest on the lake is managed by the state through a system of permits. The quota on the lake is based on the estimated number of walleyes based on historical data and current population estimates. The quota for Round Lake was set at 500 walleyes with a limit of 2 walleyes per person.

Walleyes were harvested using live-baited hooks with a 1/0 Black Copper wire leader and a 1/0 bronze hook. Walleyes were harvested from 4 to 10 feet deep. Harvest was conducted in 1,500 feet of water and harvesting was allowed from 8am to 10pm. Harvesters were required to carry a Maryland license and a spearing permit.

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Issuing permits at Round Lake is Larry Mann, GLFWC warden stationed at Lac du Flambeau.

Stevie Moore, Bad River, stands with a wall on Round Lake to look for walleyes.

With time running out, Steve and Ray Moore, set out on Round Lake to look for walleyes.

American Indian Advisory Council Resolution Against Racism

WHEREAS, Article VI, Section 3 of the United States Constitution guarantees that “no person...shall be excluded from any Office by Reason of Religion” and guaranteeing the right to run for public office, no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any right under the laws of the United States; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the American Indian Advisory Council of St. Louis supports the following:

1. The right to public office, no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any right under the laws of the United States; and

2. The right to public office, no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any right under the laws of the United States; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the American Indian Advisory Council recognizes that the Formative and United States Constitution guarantees the right to public office, no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any right under the laws of the United States; and

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the American Indian Advisory Council recognizes that the Formative and United States Constitution guarantees the right to public office, no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any right under the laws of the United States; and

The resolution was presented to the Chippewa Nation of northern Wisconsin.)
First time for fall spearing

Quota taken on Round Lake

On October 7th tribal leaders from seven reservations (Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau) traveled to Round Lake in Price County. The lake had been opened for spearing by the Bad River Tribe a few months earlier. Other tribes were welcome to open up their quota limits by Bad River. This marked the first time that a commercial fall spearing had occurred in an off-reservation lake.

Since no fish had been harvested from Round Lake by Bad River members during spring, their quota remained at 59 for walleye and 39 for muskellunge. On the designated fall hunting season, a total of 167 fish were harvested by the seven reservations.

Issuing permits at Round Lake is Larry Mann, GLIFWC warden stationed at Lac du Flambeau.

Rules governing fall spearing are identical to those for spring.

American Indian Advisory Council Resolution Against Racism

WHEREAS, Article VI, Section (2) of the United States Constitution guarantees the rights of all people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the American Indian Advisory Council recognizes the Right to Peaceably Assemble as a fundamental right of the American Indian people.

BE IT RESOLVED that the American Indian Advisory Council will work to ensure that all laws and regulations are fair and just to all American Indians.

DATED this first day of September 1989

The above resolution was signed by members of the American Indian Advisory Council of Wisconsin. The resolution was sent to the Governor of Wisconsin on September 1, 1989, after the Governor signed the bill into law.
First time for fall spearing

Quota taken on Round Lake

On October 7th tribal squatters from the Crow Creek Reservation (Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau) traveled to Round Lake in Oneida County, Wisconsin, to begin the fall spearing season on the lake. The spearing season had been closed for almost a century due to over-exploitation. This marked the first time in nearly a century that fall spearing had occurred on an off-reservation lake. The total catch was 167 walleye, with 165 released back into the lake. The spearing quota was 35 for walleye and 5 for whitefish. The spearing season lasted from 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. A total of 15 permits were issued to the tribes, allowing them to spear on the lake. The walleye quota was set at 35 per permit. The spearing season was well-attended, with over 100 people participating.

Issue permits at Round Lake and Larry Mann, GLIFWC

With darkness settling, Steve and Ray Moore, set out on Round Lake to look for walleye.

American Indian Advisory Council Resolution Against Racism

WHEREAS, Article VI, Section 2, of the United States Constitution guarantees the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; and,Resolved, the United States Government and the American Indian Advisory Council, hereby, demand that the Indian people be protected from verbal and physical assault on the lands of the United States, and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the American Indian Advisory Council recognizes that the peaceable assembly and redress of grievances are essential to the well-being of the Indian people, and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be transmitted to the United States Government and the American Indian Advisory Council, and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be submitted to all appropriate governmental and nongovernmental agencies, for their consideration and action.

Dated this first day of September 1989.

The resolution was signed by members of the American Indian Advisory Council in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was presented to the Chippewa Indians of northern Wisconsin. The resolution was drafted in response to incidents of verbal and physical assault against Indian people on the reservation.

Bad River tribal members, Sunny and Tom Dargon, push off from Lake Namakagon landing for an evening of fall spearing.

Roger Stone, Bad River tribal member, chats with an enforcement officer at Round Lake, Price County. A police officer was present and charged with the task of enforcing the laws and regulations during the spearing season.

Sue Moore, Bad River, stands on the dock at Round Lake, ready for an evening of spearing.
Wisconsin leads in lake pollution levels

Jeff Bode, lake science management section chief for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, said Tuesday the Environmental Protection Agency's estimates for 1990 of 124,000 cubic feet of dissolved oxygen in Wisconsin waters were inaccurate. The agency estimated the dissolved oxygen levels at 124,000 cubic feet of oxygen in Wisconsin waters.

Overall, the Environmental Protection Agency's survey of 34 state and federal agencies found that Wisconsin had the second highest dissolved oxygen levels in the nation.

Fertilizer runoff is a major source of dissolved oxygen in Wisconsin waters. The agency estimated that 60,000 pounds of fertilizer are used in Wisconsin each year.

The state of Wisconsin also has the second highest amount of agricultural land in the nation, with 90,000 acres of land devoted to agriculture.

U.S. News & World Report

Sea Grant receives fall funding: Projects target lake invaders

Ron Parlin, GLIFWC biological technician, displays a bundle of aquatic plants. The plants are taken in wettest parts of the lake areas that are the same as other parts of the lake.

By the Associated Press

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Ron Parlin, GLIFWC biological technician, displays a bundle of aquatic plants. The plants are taken in wettest parts of the lake areas that are the same as other parts of the lake.

More dollars needed to combat sea lamprey

(Reprinted from the Literal Left Post, May 15 issue, by permission of the University of Illinois, with Sea Grant Institute.)

The U.S.-Canadian Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) is working hard to eliminate sea lamprey, an eel-like fish that has been decimating the whitefish and sturgeon populations in the Great Lakes region. The commission's main goal is to eliminate sea lamprey from the Great Lakes, but it is facing a number of challenges.

Sea lamprey invasions have caused significant damage to the Great Lakes ecosystem. They feed on fish eggs, larvae, and adult fish, which can lead to a decline in fish populations. The commission is working to control sea lamprey populations through various methods, including chemical and biological control.

The GLFC has received funding in the past to combat sea lamprey, but it needs more to continue its efforts. The commission has received $15.5 million in 1990, but it has requested $30 million in 1991 to combat sea lamprey.

Sea lamprey populations in the Great Lakes are monitored by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The commission works closely with the USFWS to monitor sea lamprey populations and implement control measures.

Sea lamprey populations have been monitored in the Great Lakes since the early 1900s. The commission has been successful in controlling sea lamprey populations in the Great Lakes, but it continues to monitor the populations to ensure that they remain controlled.

In conclusion, the GLFC's efforts to combat sea lamprey are crucial for the health of the Great Lakes ecosystem. More funding is needed to continue these efforts, and the commission is working to secure the necessary funding.
Wisconsin leads in lake levels

**By The Associated Press**

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Wisconsin has more acres of lake than any other state, and it’s a fact that has been widely acknowledged by environmentalists and conservationists. According to a recent report from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the state has more than 14,000 lakes, covering over 800,000 acres of land. This makes Wisconsin the state with the highest number of lakes in the United States.

Wisconsin’s lakes are not just a source of water for drinking and recreation, but also serve as habitats for a diverse range of wildlife. The state’s lakes are home to a variety of fish species, including walleye, bass, and trout, as well as waterfowl such as ducks and geese. The lakes also provide habitats for aquatic plants and invertebrates, which form the foundation of the food chain.

However, the state’s lakes are facing threats from various sources, including pollution, invasive species, and climate change. In order to protect these valuable resources, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has implemented several programs and initiatives, including the Wisconsin Lake Management Strategy, which aims to protect and restore the state’s lakes.

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More dollars needed to combat sea lamprey

(Reprinted from The Literary Digest, May 11, 1914, as published by The University of Illinois Press, with permission of the Sea Grant Institute.)

The U.S. - Canadian Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) is on the front lines in the battle against the sea lamprey, an introduced species that poses a threat to the entire Great Lakes fishery. The sea lamprey is a primitive, scaleless fish that feeds on the gills of other fish, causing them to die off. The sea lamprey has become a serious threat to the Great Lakes fishery, as it has eliminated many native fish species and disrupted the ecosystem of the lakes.

The GLFC has been working to combat the sea lamprey for decades. In 1957, the commission adopted a new strategy to target the lamprey, focusing on the spawning grounds of the lamprey. This strategy involved the use of a chemical, called a treatment agent, which was sprayed onto the spawning grounds to kill the lamprey. This approach has been successful in reducing the population of lamprey in the Great Lakes, but it is a costly and labor-intensive process.

The GLFC needs additional funding to continue its efforts to combat the sea lamprey. The commission has estimated that it will require an additional $15 million per year to fund its lamprey control programs. This funding is needed to support the ongoing research and development of new treatments, as well as to continue the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the current treatments.

The GLFC is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other federal and state agencies to develop new and more effective treatments to combat the sea lamprey. The commission is also working with the scientific community to better understand the biology and behavior of the sea lamprey, in order to develop more targeted and effective control strategies.

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Wisconsin Grant receives fall funding: Projects target lake invaders

(Reprinted from The Literary Digest, September 19, 1913, as published by The University of Illinois Press, with permission of the Sea Grant Institute.)

The University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Sea Grant College Program has awarded $1.8 million in federal funding to support research on lake invaders. These projects aim to identify and develop effective methods for controlling invasive species that threaten the health and productivity of the Great Lakes.

One of the projects, led by the University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Center for Limnology, is studying the effects of climate change on the Lake Michigan icefish, a species that is threatened by invasive species. The project is investigating how changes in temperature and ice cover affect the survival and reproduction of the icefish, which is an important food source for many residents of the Great Lakes.

Another project, led by Michigan State University, is developing new methods for controlling the round goby, a invasive species that has spread rapidly in the Great Lakes. The project is testing the effectiveness of different chemical and physical methods for controlling the round goby, including the use of targeted frequencies to disrupt the goby’s behavior.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Sea Grant program also supports low-cost, innovative technologies that are effective in addressing invasive species in the Great Lakes. These technologies are being developed in collaboration with universities, government agencies, and private sector partners.

In conclusion, the University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Sea Grant College Program is committed to addressing the challenges posed by invasive species in the Great Lakes. Through its support of research and development, the program is helping to ensure the long-term health and productivity of the Great Lakes ecosystem.
Week justice, peace &
for Peace and Justice: LaCle Beau to Madison

The 1989 spring Chippewa sparrow fishing season left Wisconsin's bristly and undeniable occurrence of overt acts of violence. Many felt a need to respond in some manner and were unwilling to simply sit back and wait for a cure. The frustration of the community was expressed through the formation of several groups, including the Wisconsin Indian Treaty Support Group. The group's goal was to support the challenge to the federal government's policies and treaties. The group's efforts were part of a larger movement that sought to reassert native sovereignty and raise awareness of the need for justice and peace. The group's activities included organizing events and advocating for the rights of Native peoples. The group's efforts were part of a larger movement that sought to reassert native sovereignty and raise awareness of the need for justice and peace. The group's activities included organizing events and advocating for the rights of Native peoples.
**solidarity in the wake of violence**

John Rainbird, Bad River, carries the pipe another leg closer to its destination. Photo by Aroose.

On East Washington, numbers of walkers swelled to fill the street, twelve abreast, for several blocks—all joining in the support of treaty rights and in opposing racism and violence. (Photos by Aroose)

Walk participants carry the Eagle Flag up the Capitol steps.
solidarity in the wake of violence

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Walk participants carry the Eagle Flag up the Capitol steps.
Wapato spoke to head ANA

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Ot. 1, 1985

BINGO

Continued from page 6

On Nov. 6, the keno winner was chosen. The winner was drawn from the list of those who had purchased a ticket for the event. The winner was announced and their prize was awarded. The game continued with the next draw being announced and the ticket for that draw was purchased. The event was deemed a success and the organizers expressed their gratitude to all who participated.
Equal Rights vs. Treaty Rights
Conflicting visions of the common good and of America
by Ronald LaFleur

(Reprinted from the Native American Law and Education News Letter, June 1989 edition)

Treaty rights, in Wisconsin and elsewhere, have been the subject of considerable debate. Treaty rights are often seen as a matter of economic development and resource management. The debate is complicated by the fact that treaty rights are often not clearly defined and can be subject to interpretation by courts and regulatory agencies.

"The Neverending Story: The continuing denial of American Indian Rights"
by Sam Arnold

(Reprinted from the Native American Law and Education News Letter, June 1989 edition)

American Indian groups have been battling for decades to assert their treaty rights, which were negotiated with the federal government. These rights include the right to hunt, fish, and gather on traditional lands. Despite legal victories, Indian groups have faced ongoing challenges, including resistance from non-Indians and state authorities.

Treaty stand smells fishy
by Joel McNulty

(Reprinted with permission from the Milwaukee Journal - Green Bay Press-Gazette)

Wisconsin DNR Commissioner Bob Schorey is a recipient of Wisconsin's prestigious environmental award for his leadership in protecting the state's natural resources. The award recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions to environmental protection.

Consultation in the context of treaty rights
by Joel McNulty

(Reprinted with permission from the Milwaukee Journal - Green Bay Press-Gazette)

Indictments a victory for civil rights violations in WI

While most perpetrators who are supposed to be protecting the rights of the poor, civil rights violations continue to be a problem in Wisconsin. A recent indictment is a step in the right direction, but much more needs to be done to address the issue.

"Violations of civil rights and violence can lead to death or bodily harm, simply cannot be tolerated. One must use all tools available that still exist to fight this "progressive" image," Metz concluded.

Wisconsin Chippewa consolidated a traditional village as part of the Indian's right to Milwaukee's first Indian village. Members of the Wa-Sica Gut treaty support group as well as others assisted in the construction of the village.
MINASIGAAN

Race Religion—Gender Ethnicity—Lifestyle—Physical Ability—Mental Ability
LITTLE BOXES MADE OF TICKY-TACKY
(Reprinted from the Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL) Washington Newsletter, October 1989 edition)

Americans are known for their practicality. It is easy for us to tune in to the news and see that the choices we make are shaped by our values. However, the old saying that "a good end justifies the means" is nowhere in evidence as we consider the impact of government on our lives. It is easy to be critical of the actions of our government when we see that they are not doing what we have asked them to do. But it is also important to remember that our government is made up of people who have different values than ours. It is our job to make sure that our voices are heard, and that our values are represented in the decisions that are made.

The government is responsible for making sure that our society is run fairly and that our laws are followed. This means that they must make decisions that are based on the best information available to them. It is important for us to understand the decisions that are being made and to make sure that they are working for the benefit of everyone in our society.

It is important for us to stay informed about the actions of our government and to make sure that our voices are heard. We can do this by writing to our elected officials, by attending public meetings, and by getting involved in our communities. It is up to us to make sure that our government is working for the benefit of everyone in our society.
Fire training assumes new proportions

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Ashland Office, coordinated and planned a fire training exercise in Oregon on June 24th. The coordinator was Chuck McCadddy, Acting Resource Management Officer for the Ashland Agency. This was the second fire training exercise conducted by the Ashland agency, and it was considered a success. The exercise was held at the Chimney Rock Fire Training Area near Weed, Oregon. The exercise was designed to improve the agency's preparedness for fire-related incidents.

Honor forms new chapters in WI, MI and Pacific Northwest

New chapters of Honor (Our Neighbors Origins and Rights) have been formed in Wisconsin, Michigan and the Pacific Northwest. Honor is a grassroots organization that seeks to inform the public about treaty rights. The new chapters will work to raise awareness and provide resources to support the rights of indigenous peoples.

Enrollment

Denial (continued from page 14)

In response to the controversy surrounding the state of Wisconsin's refusal to recognize the rights of Native American veterans, a denial of enrollment in the state's veterans benefits program, the Council of American Indian Organizations (CAIO) issued a statement.

CAIO is an organization that represents Native American veterans and their families. The statement called for an end to the denial of enrollment and urged the state to recognize the rights of Native American veterans.

GLIFWC Wardens complete training

History was made in Duluth, Minnesota, last week when the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Wardens completed their training. The training was held at the Duluth Police Department Training Academy, and it was the first time that GLIFWC Wardens were trained by the Duluth Police Department.

On October 13th the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, Division of Conservation Enforcement, held three days of training and certification for their fish and wildlife officers. This training included a range of topics, such as fish identification, wildlife management, and enforcement techniques.

The training was important for the GLIFWC as it helps them to better protect the natural resources in the region. The training also provided an opportunity for the officers to network and share information with each other.

The training was funded by the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, through the Tribal Responses to Natural Resources Crimes Grant Program. This program was created to support tribal efforts to address natural resource crimes and improve the capacity of tribal law enforcement agencies.

The training was held at the Duluth Police Department Training Academy, and it was attended by officers from the GLIFWC, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and other law enforcement agencies. The training included lectures, role-playing exercises, and field trips to learn about the challenges faced by tribal law enforcement agencies in enforcing natural resource laws.
The pageantry of Pow Wows

Pow-wow time

Pow-wows celebrate simply, beautifully. We are the people, here for the people, to celebrate and honor the traditions of our ancestors. Pow-wows are a time to come together, to share stories and memories, and to remember the history of our people. They are a way for us to honor the spirits of our ancestors and to connect with our roots.

At a pow-wow, we gather to remember and to celebrate. We dance together, singing and chanting, to honor the spirits of our ancestors and to connect with our roots. We share stories and memories, and we come together to celebrate our heritage.

Pow-wows are a time to come together, to share stories and memories, and to remember the history of our people. They are a way for us to honor the spirits of our ancestors and to connect with our roots.

Above photos were taken by Amos, free-lance photographer, Red River. They depict Grand Entry at the Red River Montana Pow Wow, which thrilled the audience in August as they celebrated the spirit of our ancestors. Other photos on this page and the following attempt to capture some of the pageantry and variety of pow-wows, with which are held all over the reservations yearly.
above) Colt St. Arnold, one year old from Keenwood Park. Below, Colt takes time out for action, also part of pow wow season.

Dear E:

I'm from the men's powwow. We are an Indian community and we have a powwow every year. It's a great way to celebrate our culture and traditions.

Sincerely,

[Signature]