EXXON threatens small tribe

EXXON wants trespassers to stay at least a mile away from the Mole Lake Reservation. However, on behalf of the tribe's future generations, such as the young girl in the picture, the Mole Lake Tribe continues to try to STOP EXXON from inflicting damage on their culture and environment.

Like Alyce's story, the EXXON Company wants to be accepted slowly but inexorably into this land. Bathroom - the name of a mine in Condon, Wd., despite the objections of environmental groups, non-indigenous citizens, and the Sokagon Chippewa Community, which lies only a few short miles from the mine site.

The Sokagon Chippewa tribe, also known as the Mole Lake Band, have been literally fighting Exxon's proposal for years, fearing that the impact of the mine will environmental damage the small acreage they possess as a reservation, their farmland.

Currently, with the involvement indicating that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the state of Wisconsin, the Chippewa Band opposes the site, but is also working to secure resources that environmental concerns are adequately addressed if the mine is to be developed.

According to Alice Ryan, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) environmental biologist, the impacts of the mine are clear. "The fate of the Chippewa tribe, just as the fate of the reservation is tied closely with the land and wildlife, the land and wildlife and the land and wildlife and the land and wildlife..."

The GLIFWC and the Mole Lake Tribe are working on revamping the DEIS which may affect the tribe through an action that would also have to be reviewed by the Wisconsin Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that would be critical in determining the future impacts of the project.

Major concerns with the proposed mine have been identified by the Tribe and GLIFWC include:

1. Impacts on cultural heritage from social disruption due to population growth in the surrounding area.
2. Environmental concerns for both short and long term impacts on the Mole Lake Reservation and the ceded territory of the Chippewa Tribe. These include the potential for drawdown of surrounding lakes and depletion and recharge for streams due to drawdown caused by the mine. The Sokagon Tribe is very much concerned about the effects on Song certain Lake and Rice Lake.
3. Other issues include: a) Certification by Exxon and WDNR that nothing will be done out of Wisconsin. b) A change in this plan should not be permitted without consent of the Chippewa Tribe and the State of Wisconsin. c) The Mole Lake mitigation plan is not complete. The analysis for the early impacts mitigation work has not been finalized by Exxon.
4. The contingency plan for a water treatment system failure is not adequate. The capacity for emergency storage of untreated water is not sufficient. It appears that a maximum of three weeks' supply has been anticipated but that emergency storage would be much less than the three week period.
5. The Local Investment and Mining Impact Fund Board (LIMIFB) has funded local government at an annual rate of $7,500,000 since 1983 (1995). The funds were accepted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Inc. and the Wisconsin legislature on the assumption that the towns would be reaped after mining began. Wisconsin acted on the condition that it would then be reimbursed by Exxon.
6. Mole Lake Stewardship Planning Facility (Mole Lake) is a new and unique design. The DEIS claims that use of a thin cover is feasible due to quality control measures needed to be verified.
7. The entire monitoring program should be reviewed. The State of Wisconsin should not allow any additional water, land, air resources, monitoring program is the concern of water quality and air quality and the level of standards. In all one instance Exxon has not proposed monitoring at a critical point source. Exxon has not proposed monitoring the sanitary treatment plant intake or effluent. This must be included in the negotiating program.
8. The mitigation activities should include language to project the three years. There should be a mechanism for monitoring not just the State of Wisconsin's laws and regulations, but the tribe rules and regulations including the designed use of the resources.

The reservation inhabited by the Sokagon Chippewa is very small, but clearly sheltered. Their culture has been practiced, Xbox, and their land and wildlife and the land and wildlife and the land and wildlife..."
Exxon Up North
The decision by Exxon to drill for oil in the Arctic is an ominous sign for the region. Exxon is planning to drill in the Beaufort Sea, which is a region rich in oil and gas resources. This decision has been met with criticism from environmental groups and local communities who are concerned about the potential impacts on the area. The drilling project is expected to cause significant environmental damage, including the risk of oil spills and the disruption of local ecosystems. The local communities, who rely on the Arctic for their livelihood, are worried about the potential loss of their way of life. The decision by Exxon to drill in the Arctic is a clear indication of the ongoing decline of the Arctic region and the erosion of its natural resources. The decision is a warning to the world that the Arctic is facing a crisis, and urgent action is needed to address this issue. The decision is a clear indication of the ongoing decline of the Arctic region and the erosion of its natural resources.

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Thank you for your letter for April 8, 1866, in which you indicate your concern with the illegal immigration of Indians of non-militant character, and have instructed my agents to take every possible precaution to prevent the further spread of the disease among the Indians of the country west of the Mississippi River.

We are not in a position to determine the extent of the disease, but we are advised that it is prevalent among the Indians on the Western Reserve and in the Northwest Territories. We have instructed our agents to take all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease among the Indians in this section of the country.

We are mindful of the importance of protecting the health of the Indians, and we will take all possible steps to prevent the spread of the disease among them.

The health of the Indians is essential to their well-being and prosperity. We will continue to monitor the situation and take appropriate actions to ensure the health and safety of the Indians.

Thank you for your concern and for your continued support.

Yours sincerely,

Ronaldo Zerna
Special Agent, Wisconsin 54334
WILD RICE: PROBLEMS POTTEN

Wild Rice wetland Inventories of Northwestern Wisconsin

ABSTRACT: A wild rice inventory of northwestern Wisconsin was conducted during summer 1969 to collect necessary information for development of a wild rice management plan. A wild rice suitability index was developed and used. Further refinement will be used to monitor wild rice habitat quality and assess potential re

WILD RICE: PROBLEMS POTTEN

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wild Rice Abundance and Distribution

Wild rice abundance and distribution in Wisconsin has been greatly reduced since the early 1800s. Sanger et al. (1969). Farmhouse densities in northeastern Wisconsin are abundant. Higher densities have been recorded on the east coast of the United States, where the wild rice is a valuable food source for the Chippewa. Wild rice is common in Wisconsin, where it is a prized food source for the Chippewa.

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CWILDIZED FISHING

From The Insouled Bystander

by Joel McNally, Milwaukee Journal

Some people might minimize white prints of Indians catching fish. Fishing, farming, mounting, skin, and in some cases don't even necessarily be interpreted that way.

But many real Wisconsin fishermen are deeply offended by the mischief the sport, and a few of them are starting to get concerned. A few years ago, several Wisconsin fishermen, including the late Alvin Nelson, and Bob Johnson, who was the spokesperson for fishermen, raised the question of whether all sport fishermen should be regulated under the rules and regulations of the Department of Natural Resources.

The NFRM, as the National Federation of Rifle and Pistol Clubs, and the NFL, as the National Rifle Association, are two of the organizations that have so far been concerned about this issue. However, they have not yet taken any action to address this concern. Without further discussion of this issue, it might be best to leave it for another day.

There should be more support for fish. The NFRM and NFL should consider this issue further. Fishing, hunting, and other activities that benefit the environment and wildlife should be protected.

Light beer has been shown to reduce fishing effort, but it has also been shown to increase the amount of alcohol consumed by fishermen. This could have a negative impact on the environment and wildlife. Therefore, it is important to consider how alcohol consumption affects the environment and wildlife.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) is responsible for managing the state's natural resources. The WDNR is composed of several divisions, including the Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Forestry. These divisions work together to manage the state's natural resources and protect the environment.

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CANDIDATES BEGIN TO LINE UP

Gubernatorial candidates blast treaty rights.
Reprinted from the Lakewood Times,
June 23

Two leading Republican gubernatorial candidates voiced at the Project American Rights and Resources (PAR) banquet to lead the fight to get rid of special Indian fishing and hunting rights if elected governor. George Watts and Tommy Thompson had no trouble getting audience applause at the banquet Thursday at the Holiday Inn, Pensacola. Approximately 220 people attended.

This was the first banquet. It was sponsored a rally in Montgomery earlier this year that attracted approximately 1,000 people. PAR opposes special Indian fishing, hunting, trapping rights granted to them through federal treaties made in the 1800's.

Thompson said, if elected governor, he would prevent the President and Congress to address the effects of American Indian treaty rights on reserves, nature, resources and economic life in the area.

In addition, he added, if governor, he would appoint a bipartisan, state commission that would include PAR membership to develop guidelines for resource management.

gov. Tom Tate earlier this month said he would grant a blue-ribbon commission to address speical Indian fishing and hunting rights

"Sweeping game fish while they are spawning is not good fishing or sporting practice," he said.

Watts said the U.S. Constitution says "nothing about Americans making inroads with the own citizens (Native Americans)." Those people have no treaty rights, he affirmed, when they become U.S. citizens in 1924.

"Some tribes would like to have it both ways. But they can't have it," he stated.

He gave a three-point plan to address the problem. "Pass the federal Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) and encourage the phasing out of Indian welfare programs and bring eligible recipients under state and federal programs.

"End the federal Department of Natural Resources (DNR) keeping pen with fish hatcheries. This is causing issues in the rural areas where we get cut off and cut out."

Watts also said if elected governor, he would spend more money on Indian programs.

Thompson also criticized the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for not keeping pen with fish hatcheries. "This is the area where we get cut off and cut out."

LAMPEY TRAPS

Mark Echtern, GLFPC biologist and Mike Parchman, GLFPC biologist define lampey traps used in the Red River project to trap lampey

The Price-Anderson Act (published by the Price-Anderson Act)

What is the Price-Anderson Act?

The Price-Anderson Act limits the liability of the nuclear industry and the federal government for accidents at nuclear facilities, at Department of Energy (DOE) commercial and defense facilities, and on military and submarine test ranges. Enacted in 1980 to allow your investment in commercial nuclear power, the Act has been extended and renewed twice. It will expire in August 1987. Congress is expected to renew it again.

Although health and property losses caused by a nuclear accident can never be measured, the act caps losses of billions of dollars to the safety and security of the nation's nuclear complex at $33.5 billion. Federal liability is limited to $20 million and collective liability is limited to $500 million.

Capita's insurance for the 1650 million commercial reactors in the United States is $33.5 million in private insurance and a $1.5 million per reactor payment from the fund. This is $15 million per reactor payment after an accident.

The 1980 amendments to the 1952 act establish a collective liability of 1650 million dollars to cover nuclear reactions. Nearly 300 DOE facilities and industrial reactors are either operating or under construction in 24 states. Nearly 300 DOE facilities. DOE has Select Reactor Risk Management Program (SRRMP) for major reactor waste disposal. It also has a Reactor Risk Management Program (RRMP) for non-reactor nuclear waste disposal.

If Congress lets the Price-Anderson Act lapse, it will not provide coverage for reactors or industrial reactors or military reactors. It will also be reduced of brands to the states. The states will have to pay the cleanup costs.

Lamprey - little critters causing some big problems for our Lake Trout. GLFPC biologist Mark Echtern displays a couple caught in lamprey traps.

NUKE WASTE STILL A THREAT

OMAHA — Western nuclear waste facilities report 287 violations of the terms of the 1980 Price-Anderson Act that could lead to the cancellation of the existing 1985 $150 million public liability insurance program.

WASHBURN — "Daniel" DaveOmah, for his part, is not the only 7th Congressional US. Rep. standing for the incumbent seat in the November election. Obey Democrat announced for the position by Republican candidates.

"Dave" Obey is a tough seat, he said. Obey believes are in "excellent condition" and has "spent more money" since he was elected in 1924.

Watts, who said he will not be spending more money on Indian issues, and Obey have spent money on other issues.

Thompson also criticized the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for not keeping pen with fish hatcheries. "This is the area where we get cut off and cut out."

There is enough fish and game, but some say, the populations of which profit from the land, have not been maintained. Obey, who is also a hunter, said fish and game aren't doing as well because of the destruction of the fish.

Obey told close friends that the nation's future depends on whether the treaties are being honored. "The treaties' depth is reflected in the treaties," he stated.

Lamprey - little critters causing some big problems for our Lake Trout. GLFPC biologist Mark Echtern displays a couple caught in lamprey traps.

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LAKE TROUT
Salvelinus namaycush (Walbaum)

For thousands of years, the Great Lakes have been a source of food and recreation. The lake trout, a species of salmonid, is one of the most valuable fish in the Great Lakes ecosystem. The lake trout feeds primarily on other fish and is an important prey for larger predators such as wolves and grizzly bears.

LAKE TROUT
Salvelinus namaycush (Walbaum)

Still other factors may be involved in the lake trout's recovery. The species has been affected by habitat changes, which may have contributed to its decline in recent years. European and Asian carp have invaded the Great Lakes, competing for food and space with the lake trout. The introduction of these invasive species has put the lake trout at risk of extinction.

Salmonid researchers believe that the lake trout's comeback has been due to a combination of successful habitat restoration, increased stocking efforts, and improved management practices. The lake trout population is now considered to be healthy and stable, and its recovery is a testament to the importance of conservation efforts.

However, the lake trout's future remains uncertain. The species is still listed as threatened, and its population is susceptible to diseases and other threats. Continued monitoring and management efforts are necessary to ensure the lake trout's long-term survival in the Great Lakes ecosystem.
COMMISSION TO LOOK AT RACIAL TENSIONS

The following letters are selected from several recently sent to Governor Earl from sophomore English students at the Lafayette High School, Madison. We applaud both the students and their instructor, Nancy Harris, for the obvious interest they have taken in studying the issue.

Governor of Wisconsin
Anthony S. Earl
State Capitol
Madison, Wl. 53702

Dear Honorable Governor Earl:

The controversy over Indian rights in northern Wisconsin encouraged me to voice my concern in this matter. It seems that spearing fish stands as the major disagreement in this issue. Non-Indians regard the treaties granting the Indians as unfair to them and accuse the Indians of taking more than their share of fish. Statistics prove their theory wrong and with this evidence it seems that this controversy is based on prejudice.

In regard to the actual treaty it was stated that the Indians would agree to give up their land and yet still hunt and fish on it. This became the agreement back in 1837 and 1842. Now, in 1976; non-Indians say the treaty restricts them and although the Supreme Court ruled in 1983 in favor of the Indians keeping their original rights; non-Indians still insist on fishing the decisions and taking matters into their own hands.

The Indians want to exercise their right to fish and hunt on and off the reservations mainly to keep their tradition alive. This tradition began in the early nineteenth-century. Compare the hunting and fish rights of Indians to the forms of the Natives and one can see that neither of them could survive if those sources were taken away. Spearing fish takes place only in April and they now have their own game regulations which enforce the amount of fish the Indians can spear. Accusations against the Indians on that matter prove false.

In 1983 it is stated that 692,000 walleyes and 39,500 muskies compose 2,750 walleyes and 85 muskies the Indians spear. Plus, add the 17 million walleyes the Indians spear, and add one point; significant damage has not occurred. The Natives have shown their respect for the Natives and the Indians; the altered Treaty could be heading for serious misunderstandings.

Besides the fact that the northern Wisconsin have, in the spring of the year, harvested the spearing of walleyes and muskies out of Wisconsin's many lakes; in addition, the southern Ontario have the same problem on their reserves where the Natives are the ones taking the fish. It is important to notice that the Indians mainly provoke the violence between themselves and the Indians. This clarifies that prejudice plays an important part in this issue.

Looking to the future, if the Indian's rights are not enforced, by law; a spread of violence may occur between the two groups. Plus, if we were to support the Indians, that might set a precedent for other attitudes in the same situation. Therefore, it would give Wisconsin a better name in the protection of minority rights.

Respectfully,
Tore Tidt

Governor of Wisconsin
Anthony S. Earl
State Capitol
Madison, Wl. 53702

Dear Honorable Governor Earl:

Fish years, the Indian's work has been failure to maintain the rights that they obtained in treaties many years ago. Today, people in the Northern sections of Wisconsin are trying to take the Indians Treaty Rights away. As a citizen in the state of Wisconsin, I find the actions of the people protecting the Indians appalling.

In 1837 and 1842 the United States Government constructed a series of Treaties to protect the rights of the Indians in Wisconsin. These Treaties stipulate that the Indians can hunt, fish and collect rice on the land that once belonged to them. Yet, today, they are only allowed to hunt, fish and collect rice in their reservations. How the more and more tribes protest to the Indians, the altered Treaty could be heading for serious misunderstandings.

The only thing that northern Wisconsin have, in the spring of the year, harvested the spearing of walleyes and muskies out of Wisconsin's many lakes; in addition, the southern Ontario have the same problem on their reserves where the Natives are the ones taking the fish. It is important to notice that the Indians mainly provoke the violence between themselves and the Indians. This clarifies that prejudice plays an important part in this issue.

In 1923, the Chippewa River was damaged. Twenty-four thousand pounds of rice a year was permitted because of the flowage that flooded their rice beds. This situation still exists, and the great grievances of their ancestors. The Indians have already faced enough turmoil; let us not treat the Indians any more harshly than we already have.

The above letters express my views on the current Indian issues. I am fully aware of the negative, emotional rhetoric that you possess. When it comes time to test the decision, I hope that I have the facts that I pointed out will make your decision much easier.

Respectfully,
Richard Eauer

Governor of Wisconsin
Anthony S. Earl
State Capitol
Madison, Wl. 53702

Dear Honorable Governor Earl:

I am writing this letter due to my concern over the northern Wisconsin Chippewa Indian spearing fish issue. Many facts show the trouble the Indians have going through to conduct their spearing fish tradition. The Whites cause problems for those Indians who do spear fish. Also the facts prove that the treaties between the Indians have been broken. Indians should not have to put up with this much hassle over this issue of spearing fish.

The tradition of spearing fish started as early as the 1500's and the Indians are striving to keep it alive today. Many years ago, the Indians had to rely on their own resources. Today the Indians have modern technology to help them out, including water lights. They have the ability and skill which it takes to shoot the spears in the water at the fast moving muskie or walleye. Firstly, as long as the Indians obey all the laws of spearing fish, no one has the right to interfere with this ancient tradition.

Non-Indians play a major role in the protest against the Indians right to spear fish. Spearing fish by the Indians is a cause of great concern but more often we can see it as a matter of prejudice. Whites don't like the Indians and they feel the Indians don't deserve any extra privileges. They even go so far as shooting at the Indians. Finally; just because we are the judges of certain people, the Indians should not be blamed.

Many facts prove that the Indian spearing fish are not harming the lakes resources. First, only 50 out of 2,000 Chippewa Indians spear fish. Second, non-Indian state fish catch around 620,000 fish whereas only Indians spear about 2,750 each year. Finally, these statistics prove that the Indian spearing fish could not have a harmful effect on the lakes resources.

In conclusion, many of these incidents would not have occurred if this issue had been acted upon sooner. Also, treaty rights could become more fair to the Chippewa tribes at serious times. For the time spearing fish takes; if I were the governor I would sign a bill upspeeding the negotiation process, and the Indians' problems will come to a fast

Importantly,
Pauly Y. Tedford
NEW MINE
STUDY WANTED

Indian and Maine United Against DOE Waste Duis

TOWNSHIP END, ME (AP) - In
recent years, the President and the Passamaquoddy tribes and the state of Maine have been on opposite sides of land claims disputes. But the announcement that Maine could be one of the 12 can
date states recently selected by the Department of Energy to be a nuclear waste repository has united the Indians and the state against a common oppo
nent.

The DOE considers a 92 square mile area to be a viable site for the repository for highly
geraded radioactive waste generated in the East. The Bas
key Complex, which is part of the area, is emerging as the prime site for the repository.

The proposal created an almost immediate response from the Indian leaders, who said they had an opportunity to meet with DOE officials by ordering the OFF their two Eastern Maine reservations.

The Passamaquoddi
peas are among the history of their tradi
tional territories, according to tribal leaders. Then ancestors lived on the site, and the tribe holds the site as part of their cultural heritage.

Many people living in Maine and Indians in the state. The dump could potentially affect the ci

of their primary water supply.

It is the first time the tribe and state are on the same page, something, said Robert Saginaw, the tribe's executive director.

Governor Joseph E. Bren
nan, the former attorney general who taught attorney of the tribe, said Wednesday, the 12.5 million
acre land claim off the middle of the state, he said he would fight the lead against plans for a nuclear dump site in the state of Maine.

Why do they always do to the Indian residents?' said Lela Sukaboda, 75, a tribe member who has lived on the dump site since she was a young girl. 'That's what I'd like to know.'

Funding Needed for Harvard Radiation Release Study

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) - A study
made up of three representatives of Pacific Northwest Indian tribes, three members from Washington, and three from Oregon may find that they should support their study of radia

ions leaks at the Harvard Reser
vation.

Curt Echelad, Governor Booth Gardner's energy ad
visor said the group already received 19,000 pages of federal documents from federal agencies at Harvard but they "would like to have the news, media, environmental groups, and Congress analyze the number of their own conclusions," said Echelad.

Echelad said Mike Bowes, head of the federal DOE Harvard operation com
mitted verbally to pay $1,000,000 for the study and that he also invited Washington and Oregon.

According to Echelad, the group does not want to "do a half-way study of this site.

One major reason of in
terest is a 1949 incident at Harvard, which Echelad said was the largest documented release.

He said in contrast, the radiation release from the Rain

area were found healthy from all those residences," said

The fund application has been pending for a month, said the state's renewable energy coordinator.

New Bill Revamps Native American Programs Act

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) - A bill passed through the House on April 21, 1999, renamining the Native American Programs Act for the fiscal years 1993 to 1998.

According to Congressmen Tom Tausch in Iowa, the bill strengthened the Native American Programs Act for the fiscal years 1997 to 1998.

The bill (H.R. 3427) pro
vides funds through the Department of Health and
Human Services for grants to Indian tribes and organizations, Native Alaska villages and cor

The case threatens a key

of income for many In

Indian tribes.

SUPREME COURT RULES IN DIANS CANNOT MUNT

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) - The Supreme Court unanimously decided June 9 that a tribe in Nevada has no right to hunt and kill the wild rabbit.

The justices, in a 5-4 ruling, rejected an appeal by the Dept. of the interior, by which the Secretary of Interior had told the court that the wild rabbits were a game animal, rather than one in which Indian hunting and trapping was unrestricted.

This is the first time the con
vent has considered a case in the tribe's wide

The boundaries of the reservation were never surveyed and the land was never turned over to the tribe.

The land finally obtained by the Civil War veterans in 1866 formed a smaller reservation in the same area, known as Muck Lake.

The band wants monetary compensation equal to the fair market value of the promises it never received, if it can get the lands.

Suey Wyczkoski, of the Rolling Stone Lakes Astronomy

The DOE should begin a

"To destroy the Wolf River...I would be a very great dis

Bob Talouah, speaking for the Wisconsin Indian Federation, cited potential ground water pollution by rad

Suey Wyczkoski, of the Rolling Stone Lakes Astron
omy revealed that members of his group were concerned about what would happen if the lake was destroyed by the power plant.

New Alf WC STAFF

Department of the Interior.

Niles Wilmar, executive secretary.

Jim Bin Jim) Thomann, Natural Resources Development Specialist

SUPREME COURT WILL RULE ON INDIAN GAMBLING

Riv Parisian, Wildlife Aide.
AERIAL SURVEY OF WILD RICE

As a function of the tribal co-management responsibility on Indian reservations, Tim Andry, GLFPWC wildlife biologist, assisted the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in their annual spring aerial tped survey, which helps monitor the Wisconsin wild rice last year, and this is why a side of the project, a side of the project for wildlife.

Two millions of the area surveyed was in the Chipewa's ceded territory. Andry says, in areas designated as the Northeastern and Northwestern Wisconsin survey region.

Andry will be combined with those of similar surveys done in states and in the Canadian provinces, and in the Province of Great Lakes, Fish and Wildlife Service, Canada. Andry and others from Canada and the Province, and Fish and Wildlife Service, have developed wildlife management programs for the area.

In addition to flying the survey, the team also surveyed specific areas of tribal interest, Lake DeForest and Lake Pepin. Andry says the information collected from these additional areas will be used to assess the status of local populations utilizing these areas, and to develop strategies for future management programs.

In light of GLFPWC's immediate interest, Andry talks with Dr. Pomonok, a wildlife biologist, about the potential for wild rice in Minnesota. Andry says the wild rice is an important food source for many of the tribes.

Although GLFPWC has been working with Native Nations to map and monitor the status of wild rice populations, the waist-up photo of wild rice in a Minnesota wetland.

The Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) has recommended for the reduction of its 1984 Resolution 16, to the probable abatement of the 1983 Resolution. The WCA 1984 Resolution was approved, according to Charles Schildmeyer, executive director of the WCA, Tribal Congress, which means a resolution was passed by the county council.

The WCAC resolution, composed of representatives from Wisconsin counties and tribes, was part of the WCA's resolution process. The resolution calls for a more comprehensive approach to wild rice management.

The problems faced by tribes in the state, tapioca, and the state's representatives, are concerned that cuts at the tribal and federal levels will diminish the tribes' ability to provide services to their communities, and that the state will not provide grants to tribes.

The county contingency plan was designed to prepare their opposition to a nuclear waste repository in Wisconsin. James Schmidl was executive director of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, and he felt that the proposal was not necessary and that the Nuclear Waste Policy Act was not necessary to indicate the nuclear waste policy has ended.

Schmidl also asked the committee to recommend that the federal government go back to the status of tribal water rights. Schmidl had also stated that the committee should report to the state the members of the planning committee, and that the committee was interested in both the members of the committee and the tribal leadership's interest, and that the committee should be in an "observer" status, but as a member of the committee, they were not to agree with the state's judgments.
Dear Editor,

There is a terrible and pervasive tam of destructive logic, poisoning the fly-wag of our nation. It is a terrible thing to see.

When a state exists as described in U.S. v. Caprona, where...[continues with various legal citations and arguments], there is no escape for the rule of law. The state is the ultimate power, and any opposition is doomed to failure.

What does a state in the U.S. mean? It means power. Power to control, to oppress, to destroy. And it is no different in this case.

What can a bigoted state do when an indigenous minority claims its own state? This is a question for our time, a question that must be answered.

Editor;

A new open letter addressing the issue of regionalism was circulated today. Although I am not a proponent of breaking up the country, I do believe in the rights of all people to self-determination. My government also supports this idea.

To Whom It May Concern,

The following is an open letter to the citizens of the United States.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

A Proud Sioux

Editor's note: The following is the letter that was printed in the "A Proud Sioux" column of the "A Proud Sioux" volume by A Proud Sioux.

Dear Abby:

Now that Congress has adjourned, there are many issues that we must consider. This is a critical time for our country.

On January 12, 1961, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Today, 50 years later, we must remember and honor his legacy.

I think there should be a national holiday every year to honor the American Dream. I believe that the National Baptist Convention, Jr. should be the ones to organize and help.

Please read this in the News to emphasize the need for a "A Proud Sioux".

A Proud Sioux

Edward Vogel, President of Vogel and Associates, Milwaukee, and director of the Milwaukee Journal, is considering a "CROSS COR RENT".

"A week ago this month, an Indian spent a 55-inch, 35-pound muskie at Lake Inglis. Its lip-curling death struggle screamed because even the sight of a fly that big will bring a fisherman. For years, the sport's trophies have been brought under state laws."

George Grower

---

AN INTERESTING OBSERVATION

Editorial reprinted from the June 8, 1966, issue of the "A Proud Sioux" by Rick B. Garvine.

The fish, dubbed the "Big Muskie", was caught by a man who had been fishing on Lake Inglis for a week. The muskie was reported to have been about 5 feet long and weighed between 50 and 60 pounds.

The fish was released back into the lake, but the man who caught it said he would keep it as a trophy.

---

DO YOU THINK?

Tell Vogel, president of Vogel and Associates, Milwaukee, and director of the Milwaukee Journal, to consider a "CROSS COR RENT".

"A week ago this month, an Indian spent a 55-inch, 35-pound muskie at Lake Inglis. Its lip-curling death struggle screamed because even the sight of a fly that big will bring a fisherman. For years, the sport's trophies have been brought under state laws."

George Grower

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MY MIND WANDERED...

...to the memory of the sight of dozens of Indians dancing around the center of a large fire, their hands raised high in celebration of the new spring. I thought about the stories that I had heard of these gatherings, of the joy and fellowship that they brought to the Indian people.

Oklahoma Territory is a place of great beauty and history. It is a place where we can preserve our culture and share our traditions with others.

But if we are going to have a future, we must work together to ensure that our children's children will be able to continue these traditions.

---

LET'S STOP CODDING INDIANS

The following article appeared in the May 12, 1965, issue of the "A Proud Sioux".

One small step toward unity and respect was for the federal government to go out of business of the business of being a vet farm to Indian Americans.

Fishermen fish in a small stream near the mouth of the Mississippi River. The water is clear and cold, and the fish are plentiful. The fishermen gather early in the morning, and by noon, the streams are filled with fish.

The message is clear: this is white man's land in a place where the government controls the population's movement, the government's power.

But there's more. The government controls the environment, the government controls the people.

Many of us have been here, we've been part of this country, we've been here for years. We've been part of the fight to keep this country the way it was.

But, on the other hand, we have to ask ourselves, are we really being treated fairly?

---

MUSKELLUNGE

In the spring of 1968, a group of white men killed 20 Indians near the mouth of the Mississippi River. The Indians were hunting for fish, and the white men shot them.

The Indians had been here for years, and they had built their lives around the river. They had families, they had homes, they had lives.

---

MUSKELLUNGE

Exx masquinong Mitch.
GETTING THE DATA

Tom Burtishek, Director of GLUPWC's biological division (left) and Mark Eberly, GLUPWC's biological, moisture and sample fish at the Lake Superior Fisheries, Hancock, MI. Eberly is shaving scale samples into an envelope held by Burtishek. (Photo by Charley Bronson)

Tom Burtishek, Director of GLUPWC's biological division (left) and Mark Eberly, GLUPWC's biological, moisture and sample fish at the Lake Superior Fisheries, Hancock, MI. Eberly is shaving scale samples into an envelope held by Burtishek. (Photo by Charley Bronson)

TREATY RIGHTS

Dear Tribal Chairman and Tribal Councils,

ISSUE: Tribal government letters needed for Senators to encourage Senate signatures on a letter to the administration opposing IRS attempts to tax Tribal treaty protected resources.

Indian Tribes in the Pacific Northwest, as you are aware, are fighting a serious treaty rights issue with the current administration. The IRS, since 1984, has been attempting to impose Federal income taxes on Tribal fishermen for income derived from fishing in treaty designated waters. The implications, of course, is that if the IRS is successful, all Tribal resources nationwide will be in jeopardy of the long fingers of the IRS.

The Interior Departments Solicitors and Secretaries provided complete agreement with the position. However, the Justice Department issued a decision in December 1985 that the IRS position was the "sounder view of the law." This opinion effectively overturned the Interior Department's income denial position, thus resulting in the exercise of fishing rights being taxable unless the applicable treaty contains language clearly confounding an income tax exemption.

In other words, our forefathers, who signed treaties with the United States in the mid-1800’s are expected to have foreseen Federal income tax laws not in existence until the early 1900’s! Our forefathers have been appearing in tax court since early May represented by the United Tribal Lawyers. As we are in the process of securing out of court settlement with the IRS, we plan to attack this political scheme in Federal court. This letter serves to apprise you on developments and sincerely request your Tribal government assistance in fighting this issue.

To date, after a careful outline throughout the IRS, and Congressmen Mike Lowry of Washington State and the late Congressman John Davis of Virginia, we are nowhere near a settlement. We, the Tribal Councils and U.S. Senators urge you to sign the letter. The letter is so worded and must be received by May 30, 1985.

This action by the IRS, although opposed by the Interior Department, has administration endorsement through the Justice Department written. The administration position reflects both political and economic considerations in attempting to tax Tribal resources without Tribal government consent. As a further counterattack action, we urge you to:

1) adopt Tribal resolutions in strong opposition to the IRS and the Justice Department position;
2) send letters with resolutions to your respective Congressional representatives; and,
3) send copies of the resolutions with a cover letter requesting that the resolution be entered as a petition to Congress opposing IRS attempts to tax Tribal treaty protected resources. To:

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable James B. Goodheart
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Bill Alexander
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Bob Williamson sticks up valleye spines, after they have been embedded in resin, as part of aging sample valleye.