Congratulations to NCAI officers!

Above: Reelected as NCAI President was gaishkibos, LCO tribal chairman, pictured with Hillary Waukau, Menominee and gaishkibos' wife, Rita. Lower left: Mille Lacs Chief Executive Marge Anderson was elected as Vice-President for the Minneapolis Area at the recent NCAI convention. See inside for coverage of NCAI activities, page 18. (Photos by Amoose)
Conference on mining asks for action to protect citizen interests

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Ashland, Wis.—The Great Lakes Mining Impacts Conference drew about 150 participants to Wisconsin Industrial Technical College, Ashland, Wis., on Dec. 6 to discuss the current status of mining in the northern Midwest.

The conference was jointly sponsored by twenty-one environmental organizations and sought to bring both to provide new information to the mining industry.

According to Ron Forst, chairperson of the Administrator of the EPA in "inhabitability," the Crandon Mine proposal, which has been the subject of a series of debates over the past few years, has led to significant concern among mining interests in the region.

Wichita mining code reform

Under the mining code reform bill, mining companies would be required to submit a detailed report to the Department of Natural Resources on the environmental impact of their proposed mining operations. The report would include information on the location of the mining site, the amount of coal to be mined, the type of equipment to be used, and the estimated time required to complete the project.

By virtue of its pass, the mining code reform bill now goes to the Governor’s desk for approval. If the Governor signs the bill, it will become law in six months.

The Crandon Mine proposal: What does it entail?

By Sue Erickson

Ashland, Wis.—The Crandon Mine proposal was a major concern of participants at the Great Lakes Mining Impacts Conference. A presentation by Kent Potts, a mining engineer for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, provided details about the proposal.

The ore body

The Crandon deposit is located in Marquette County, Wisconsin, and is estimated to contain 2.5 billion tons of ore. The ore body is composed of a series of mineralized lenses that dip steeply to the east and are elongated in a northeast-southwest direction.

Environmental issues

The site of the proposed mine and the primary issue surrounding the mine is the potential for groundwater contamination. The mine would be located within the Wolf River basin, whose water is used for drinking.

Fate of the Crandon Mine proposal

The fate of the Crandon Mine proposal is uncertain, as it is currently under review by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The department is evaluating the economic viability and environmental impacts of the project.

The Crandon Mine proposal has been met with opposition from environmental groups and local residents. Some of the concerns include the potential for groundwater contamination, the impact on the local economy, and the loss of wilderness areas.

The Crandon Mine proposal is one of many mining projects proposed in Wisconsin. The state has a long history of mining, and mining is a significant contributor to the state's economy. However, the environmental impacts of mining have been a concern for many years, and there is growing opposition to new mining projects.

The Crandon Mine proposal is just one example of the challenges facing the mining industry in Wisconsin. The industry is facing increased scrutiny and regulations, as well as public opposition to new projects. However, the mining industry remains an important part of the state's economy, and it is likely that mining will continue to be a topic of debate in Wisconsin for years to come.
Chippewa leaders say there is no "safe" mining

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Ashland, Wis.—Representatives from several Chippewa bands walked out of the Mining Impact Conference at the Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC), Ashland, Wis., Dec. 6 after listening to discussion on legislation that would make mining safer. "We just can't sign up to that," said one Chippewa leader who walked out. He said his people and their environment as well as the legislative process would not provide effective protection from the impacts of mining. Fred Ackley, Mole Lake County Indian, identified himself as "opposition" or "warrtor," was short and to the point. He said his tribe has never been consulted about the impact any mining could have on its environment. Referring to phrases such as, "no clean up, no mining," he further said, "This was not the way the Earth was meant to be treated. We can continue to exist, but we cannot continue to destroy the Earth."

By Jay Green
MN Audubon Council

Silver Bay, Minn.—An unusual agreement between environmental groups and a mining company regarding the看望 mining operation Large Northshore Mining to last a new technique for preventing acid drainage on the North Shore. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) made a Board decision in May that allowed the company to change its proposed plan to make copper and nickel after putting the Band through years of negotiation. Acreage: 10,670 acres of land leased for exploration from Oneida County. Also some companies testing for gold and copper.

By Lynn A. Culp

Status: Exploration for gold, copper and silver.

Companies: Western Mining Corporation.

Acreage: 300 acres of private land leased for exploration from Oneida County.

Land: Mining could begin sometime in 1994. Opponents concerned about protection of wetlands and nearby Willow River, including the Willow Rapids, an important walleye origin. This mining area also contains timber wolf pack and is considered sacred ground by Chippewa Indians.

Burden of gift

(Swirl Elliott, former Secretary of the Interior, provides a succinct description of the contemporary problems related to mining in the second story, minus his introduction: Burden of Gift, a book produced by the Mining Policy Center, Madison, Wis.)

Burden of Gift is a singularly apt title for this important report. The phrase succinctly captures just how hard knocks mining has been—and is still going to be, for America. The extraction and conservation of minerals, silver, copper and other valuable metals that make most parts of our economy work, has been at the root of our history. But there has always been an irony to mining. The gift comes with a price, which has included more often than not, damage to our environment and the surrounding communities. Mining and the extraction of minerals, silver, copper and other valuable metals has been a necessary evil, but it has also been a blessing. This mining gift to America is a two-edged sword. We have to bear these "externalized costs"—the cost of pollution, the cost of injury or death—all of which happens more often than not, and only our communities have to pay for. We must bear these costs and continue to do so in order to enjoy the benefits of mining. But we are not interested in any other mining industry, either. We are not interested in any other mining industry that is not willing to pay for its "externalized costs"—the cost of pollution, the cost of injury or death, all of which happens more often than not, and only our communities have to pay for. We are not interested in any other mining industry that is not willing to pay for its "externalized costs." We are not interested in any other mining industry that is not willing to pay for its "externalized costs.""
Chippewa/environmental leaders see victory in Noranda pullout

Craniod, Wis.—Noranda Minerals Wisconsin Corp. announced today that it is "closely cooperating with all permitting activities as it prepares mining projects" in Oneida County, environmentalists and Chippewa leaders were quick to respond to the announcement.

Adrian Ackley, Chairman of the Menominee Lake-Saugatuck Chippewa said, "The decision by Noranda Minerals to pull out for the time being, clearly signifies they are willing to do their side in their own interests." Ackley said, again, it's always, the standard excuse of low metal prices was used. That's ridiculous when you consider that last month Exxon announced its renewed interest to open a nickel sulfide mine next to my reservation. The reality is that Noranda is unwilling to accept the social responsibility that has been placed on them. Their story of low metal prices is no more an effort to buy time to dry out their dirt and create a public image. They're trying to buy time to reorganize, and bring further pressure on local and state governments. I think they should be called on to fulfill their responsibilities.

Karl Fann, of the Tomahawk-based Wisconsin Resources Protection Council responded to the announcement saying, "I find it possible than a year ago Noranda's earlier announcements that they were suspending their permitting efforts, that they again call a press conference to make some announcement. This time Noranda called attention to a new DNR decision about the lake bed and water quality the proposed mining would be impacted by. Noranda may wish to blame the DNR for this statement, but it's not the case. In one, in another, in my mind, it's pretty easy to see that Noranda is trying to go to the public and environment of Wisconsin.

"Attemping to open a mine in a wetland and lake area is like that game is unethically program," said Fann. "The potential for the saddle mining waste is extremely dangerous and society our water, in no great that it ever propose it suggests the mining company has no genuine regard for the future of the people of Wisconsin who would not have access to the lake bed and water quality."

Chippewa activist Walt Bruneau, a founder of the Wisconsin Environmental Coalition, said he would be "very concerned" by the announcement made by the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council by the 1st DNR announcement by the Noranda Minerals. In one, in another, in my mind, it's pretty easy to see that Noranda is trying to go to the public and environment of Wisconsin.

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"Honoring encourages action thru Conservation Congress

Honor Principle #3

Honor Principle #3 says that Native Americans have to struggle for natural resources in their environment, including Wisconsin's environment. The principle encourages action through the Conservation Congress. Even the executive of Wisconsin Indian Tribes and organizations, HONOR and other Wisconsin residents, Indian and non-Indian, are concerned about proposed mining... all of which negatively affect the environment. More of them affect Indian reservations/waterways.

One of the most effective ways to stop mining in Wisconsin is to make sure there are strong clean water laws. If the mining companies don't want Wisconsin waterways designated as "outstanding resource waterways" or CRW, then they can't dump into the streams.

If you want to help——

You can get involved with the Conservation Congress, it's free. And best of all, the Department of Natural Resources is required to consider resolutions presented from the Conservation Congress. Noranda is the only man in the state that has this mechanism.

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Tribes push for voice in policy-making at IJC

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Oshkosh, Wis.—The International Joint Commission (IJC) convened for its 7th Biennial Meeting in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The IJC is a binational body that was established in 1909 to study the Great Lakes region and to develop policies and programs to manage the Great Lakes ecosystem. The IJC is composed of representatives from the United States and Canada, and is chaired by a Joint Chief who is appointed by the U.S. President and Canadian Prime Minister, respectively.

In 1983, an executive agreement was signed by the US and Canada to establish the IJC as a permanent binational joint commission with authority to study the Great Lakes. Since then, the IJC has been instrumental in promoting environmental protection and conservation efforts in the region.

After nearly two weeks of meetings, the IJC adjourned its biennial session Thursday at the Clarion Hotel in Oshkosh. The IJC, which is comprised of 24 members, including 15 from the United States and nine from Canada, is an independent commission established by treaty and by the laws of the two countries.

The IJC is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, which was signed in 1972 and aims to protect and preserve the quality of the Great Lakes. The IJC's work focuses on a wide range of issues, including water quality, fish and wildlife management, and coastal zone management.

The IJC's mandate is to ensure that the Great Lakes ecosystem is protected and preserved for future generations. This includes the development of policies and programs to address issues such as pollution, invasive species, and climate change, as well as to promote public awareness and engagement in the management of the Great Lakes.

The IJC meets at least once every two years to review progress and make recommendations to the U.S. and Canadian governments. The next biennial session is scheduled to take place in 2021.
Four bands sign on to cooperative forestry management MOU

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Red Cliff, Wis.—Increased cooperation and coordination regarding management concerns was the primary objective of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by representatives of the Chequamegon National Forest and the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau and Red Cliff Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa on November 10th.

Bilyeu says that the MOU involves several new concepts, according to Bilyeu. For one, it does not recognize jurisdictional boundaries, but it does recognize different people as a part of the system.

Bilyeu, who consulted with several elders in preparing the MOU, feels that traditional, tribal philosophy fits well with the ecosystem management concept which recognizes all components of nature have worth and need protection.

Several cooperative management activities are outlined by the MOU, including conducting inventories of resources and monitoring activities in 1) assessing resource conditions on the various resources; and 2) preserving threatened and endangered species both on the National Forest and Indian lands bordering the Forest.

Another joint project entails promoting intertribal exchange pertaining to socio-cultural values and hunting/gathering and resource uses of the Anishinabe people. According to Bilyeu, it is important to look to the Chequamegon National Forest.

The Forest Service is to work on identifying, monitoring and preserving cultural and natural resources, areas, and places in the Forest, with preserving opportunities to purchase or protect areas of historic or spiritual significance to the Anishinabe people, hunting, fishing and gathering rights, maple sugar or pew-new gardens.

Bilyeu says that the MOU has been received very well and is regarded much interest normally. It’s incorporation of an indigenous world view and its lack of government jargon make it appealing and useful. The MOU may be used as a model for other such agreements between other tribes and the Forest Service, he states.

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Lake Superior’s Future

Minneapolis Star Tribune

Lake Superior, the world’s third largest lake, is considered a part of the Great Lakes basin that includes Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The lake covers an area of 24,500 square miles, or about the size of Portugal and is about twice the size of the province of Quebec.

The lake is connected to the other Great Lakes through the St. Mary’s River, which flows north into Lake Huron. Lake Superior is the northernmost and deepest of the Great Lakes, with a maximum depth of 1,332 feet.

The lake’s surface area is 18,600 square miles, and it has a coastline of about 3,200 miles. The lake’s shoreline is primarily composed of sandstone and limestone, with some areas of granite.

Lake Superior is one of the five Great Lakes and is the largest freshwater lake by area. It is the second deepest lake in the world, with a maximum depth of 1,332 feet. The lake’s total volume is about 3,790 cubic miles, which is equivalent to about 1.4% of the world’s total freshwater.

Lake Superior is the main source of freshwater for the Western Great Lakes region, serving as a critical resource for both domestic and industrial use. The lake is also a popular destination for fishing, boating, and other recreational activities.

Lake Superior is home to a diverse array of wildlife, including many species of fish, birds, and mammals. The lake is an important spawning ground for lake trout, which are the largest game fish in the Great Lakes.

Lake Superior is managed by the U.S. Forest Service, which is responsible for overseeing the lake’s ecosystem and ensuring its sustainability for future generations. The service works closely with tribal and federal partners to protect and preserve the lake’s natural resources.

Lake Superior Tribal Commercial Fisherman’s Conference

Sponsored by: Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission

Where: Duluth Entertainment Convention Center (DECC)

When: January 20-24, 2023

This conference will feature keynote speakers and discussions with panel members including local, state, and federal officials, industry representatives, scientists and local business owners.

The workshop is designed to help you learn more about:

- Major economic and environmental issues facing the region;
- Regulatory programs that affect this region.

There will be a registration fee of $150. For more information, or to pre-register, call Minnesota Sea Grant at (218) 726-8106.

Bad River and Keweenaw Bay assist GLIFWC in fall fish assessments

Student awarded for lamprey research

Wisconsin Eau Claire student studies in fisheries and wildlife, takes top honors for the paper he presented at the Minnesota Chapter of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) 2022 Annual Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin.

Lindsey Weinl, a senior fisheries and wildlife major at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, took top honors for the paper she presented at the Minnesota Chapter of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) 2022 Annual Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin.

The paper was titled "Assessing lamprey abundance in the Flambeau River: A novel approach using DNA analyses," and it describes a novel method for assessing lamprey abundance using DNA analysis.

"I was very excited to be able to present this research at the AFS meeting," Weinl said. "It was a great opportunity to share my findings with other scientists and professionals in the field of fisheries and wildlife management."

The research was conducted in collaboration with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and involved collecting lamprey DNA samples from the Flambeau River and using genetic analysis to estimate lamprey abundance.

Weinl’s research is an example of how scientific research can be used to inform management decisions and improve the sustainability of fisheries and wildlife populations.

"I hope my research can contribute to the management of lamprey populations in the Flambeau River and other Wisconsin waterways," Weinl said. "It’s important to have accurate data on lamprey abundance to develop effective management strategies.

"I am grateful for the support of my faculty mentor, Dr. Bill Bilyeu, and the resources provided by the AFS and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which made this research possible."

The AFS is a professional association for fisheries and wildlife scientists and managers, with a mission to promote the conservation, management, and wise use of aquatic resources. The organization advocates for sound science and policy, and promotes opportunities for professional development and networking among its members.
BIBOON — it is winter
zoogipon, miikwaan, zhoshkwaada'e, gisinaan, aadzooakanag, biwan, boddaw, wanlig'e, goon
(0t is snowing, ice he she skates, it is cold, traditional stories, it is drizzling snow, it he she builds a fire, he she the snows, snow)

Manabozho and the woodpecker


Manabozho lived with his grandmother, Niiwaan, in their lodge near the big water. As Woodpecker, his grandmother taught him many things. One day she told him about Megissogwon, the Spirit of Fever.

"Megissogwon is very strong," she told him. "He is the one who killed your grandfather."

When Manabozho learned about Megissogwon he decided he should destroy him. "Then I will be happy for the people," he said.

"But I will go and kill him," Manabozho said.

Some days later Woodpecker told Manabozho, "My friend, this victory is also yours."

"Thank you, " Manabozho said. "I am glad to see you."

"I have come to destroy Megissogwon," Woodpecker said.

Manabozho said, "Then I will go with you."

"Good, " Woodpecker said. "We will destroy him together." Then they began to fight. Manabozho shot his arrows at Megissogwon. The monster had no weapons, but he fought back. Manabozho was cold on his face. He loaded his birchbark canoe with many Manabozho would shout out as if to other warriors, "In the house of the lake, the two great serpents waited on either side. Manabozho would turn to look."

"Shoot at the top of his head, Woodpecker called, "his power is there, wrapped up in the knot of his hair.

"Manabozho defeated the Spirit of Fever, reminding the people to always respect the birds."

The chief gave Manabozho a red hat, reminding everyone of how it helped Manabozho defeat the Spirit of Fever, reminding the people to always respect the birds.

"Shoot again, shoot again!" Woodpecker cried. Then he took some of the giant's blood and placed it on Woodpecker's crest, making it glow. "My friend," he said, "this victory is also yours."

"Thank you," Manabozho said. "I am glad to see you."

"I have come to destroy that one who hurts me," Manabozho said.

"Fine," Woodpecker said. "We will destroy him together."

Manabozho aimed at the center of the giant's knot of hair. His arrow grazed the giant's head. Manabozho turned to the place where the waters tapered and black mud and pluck. He took out the fish bladder and poured the slippery fish oil all over the sides of his canoe. Then the giant fell to its knees.

Manabozho defeated the Spirit of Fever, reminding the people to always respect the birds."

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WASHINGTON—The Chippewa in Wisconsin have enjoyed only one LeO attorney. LEFT: A pUblic
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Grasse USFWS public relations aide, the editor of Deer
1983 treaty deer season was exercised undera negotiated interim agreement
of the rights and the regulation. The Great Lake Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) had yet to bargain and an inter-tribal body known as the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force (VITF) was given the responsibility of implementing the interim deal.

Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force celebrates its first decade

The first Chippewa off-reservation treaty hunt in Wis.

Maulson assumes leadership of GLIFWC Boards

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Maulson announced his plans to run for 20th term in 1983 as the Chippewa, Band chairman, was elected to serve as the chairman of the Board, and OSFWS Forest Service.

Ten years ago this fall the Chippewa in Wisconsin exercised their first off-reservation deer season, which set a new record. The 1983 off-reservation season was set as the Chippewa's Band chairman. He was selected to serve as the Chairman of the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force (VITF), the body that had earlier negotiated the interim agreement.

Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force celebrates its first decade

The following text provides a brief overview of the events and issues discussed in the document:

- **Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force celebrates its first decade**: A decade ago, the first Chippewa off-reservation deer hunt in Wisconsin was held. The hunt was a significant event, as it marked the first time the Chippewa had the right to hunt outside of their reservation. The hunters put on a show of unity, with the Chippewa Band chairman serving as the leader of the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force (VITF), which was responsible for implementing the interim agreement.

- **Maulson assumes leadership of GLIFWC Boards**: Tom Maulson, the Chippewa Band chairman, was elected to serve as the chairman of the GLIFWC Board (VITF) in 1983. Maulson played a key role in negotiating the interim agreement and was instrumental in ensuring its implementation.

- **Congress dawdles as bigots**: The document highlights the issues of civil rights and discrimination, particularly in the context of the Conservation Congress chair's comments. The chair was criticized for making insensitive remarks, and the Conservation Congress itself was accused of being slow to address these issues.

- **Stone & Koser win civil rights suit**: The Stone and Koser civil rights suit is mentioned, with a reference to a decision by a U.S. District Judge Barbara B. Crabb that overturned a previous ruling. The case involved the right to display the U.S. flag and the use of symbols in public meetings.

The document also contains several other references to notable events and figures, such as the U.S. Flag Act, the U.S. Dad's Club, and the U.S. Forest Service. These references provide context to the broader themes of civil rights and discrimination that the document explores.
Indian curriculum legislation to be considered by Minnesota legislature

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

St. Paul, Minn.—An education bill modeled on the one adopted by the Wisconsin legislature several years ago is in the process of being refined for introduc­ tion in the Minnesota Legislature, accord­ ing to Randy Asunma, lobbyist for the Fond du Lac Band of the Ojibwe.

Asunma views the proposed curricu­ lum legislation as an effort to address the need for understanding of tribal governments and their role today.

As a result of the 1837 treaty the Band abandoned control of the land and has always had a right to hunt, fish and gather on these ceded lands without hassle from the State or any other authority. This includes all of Mille Lacs Reservation.

In 1978 two members of the Mille Lacs Band, speaking frequently to schools, wrote a book called, "A Field Guide to Understanding Chippewa Treaties." The book contains Impact Aid data produced by the Lake Superior Environmental Association, which would eliminate ongoing litigation over water quality in the area which includes all of Mille Lacs Reservation.

The book also contains a line drawing of each plant, a description of habitat, and its uses. "The book provides a line drawing of each plant, a description of habitat, and its uses. The purpose and intent of the Impact Aid Program, as well as add to the available information to readersthat know little about the tribes polled.

"The tribes are poorly consulted by public schools on federal impact aid, study shows

Washington, D.C.—Roughly one in two Indian tribes are unaware why they receive Federal Impact Aid for Indian minority student enrollment with them as Congress mandates. Schools districts receive $320 million annually from the federal government in "Impact Aid." for teaching students from Indian reservations, most of which would be sent to the Wisconsin legislature and transferred to the Minnesota legislature.

The study conducted Impact Aid data for all states in 25 years. Asunma, Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connec­ ticut, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Wash­ ington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The study was conducted so as to report directly to Congress and to the U.S. Congress.

Asunma anticipates that the Impact Aid Program will be under joint jurisdiction by the U.S. Congress and the Minnesota legislature.

The study was conducted by the Minnesota Indian Education Association and the Wisconsin legislature.

The study was conducted through interviews of tribal leaders, school officials, and state officials.

In light of this story it can also be seen why the tribes polled have been dissatisfied with the Impact Aid Program.

The purpose and intent of the Impact Aid Program, as well as add to the available information to readersthat know little about the tribes polled.
Galshikibos wins NCAI presidency by acclamation

1993 NCAI highlights

In his presentation galshikibos reviewed some of the progress NCAI has made over the past year. Some of these include:

Work with the new administration's transition team

The establishment of a Tribal Consolidating Committee which worked directly with the Clinton Administration during the presidential transition period is particularly impressive. Galshikibos called the meeting between the Constituting Committee leadership and the new Indian Affairs, provided:

"The Indian people are in a position to build on a solid foundation we have laid. And that sovereignty can not ever be compromised."

The Native American Religious Freedom Act

In support of an important new perspective, Indian law, Indian religious freedom, Galshikibos said, "... we have opened the door to a new era of religious freedom in this country."

Native American Musings:

New roles for the federal government to address sovereignty issues. No one reckons with your role in national policy. "And it is today, as your friend," Inouye stated sincerely at the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs hearing, "... We have developed a deep and sincere relationship with you that is close, very, very close."

NCAI budget in the black

A fiscal-watchdog in the project. Galshikibos said, "... I have developed a deep and sincere relationship with you that is close, very, very close."

Congressional testimony and representation

NCAI has provided direct testimony to Congress in areas of concern to Native Americans. In addition, Galshikibos noted, "... the Indian Child Welfare Act regulation to address the Indian Country."

Tribal Coordination Act

The establishment of a Tribal Coordination Act is a significant exercise of sovereign rights. Galshikibos said, "... the Indian Child Welfare Act regulation to address the Indian Country."

Gaming:

"One you inspire me, you have truly won me over," Inouye told the galshikibos NCAI convention. "And as your friend, will continue to support your work."

The list goes on and on." Inouye views as increasing the power of Indian Country. "And it is today, as your friend," Inouye stated sincerely at the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs hearing, "... We have developed a deep and sincere relationship with you that is close, very, very close."

Second Congressional session and upcoming concerns

Inouye cited several areas that will need work during the second Congressional session and beyond. Among these:

1) The Indian Child Welfare Act regulation to address the Indian Country. "... We have developed a deep and sincere relationship with you that is close, very, very close."

2) The National American Religious Freedom Act as it strengthens the power of Indian Country. "... We have developed a deep and sincere relationship with you that is close, very, very close."

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10) The National American Religious Freedom Act as it strengthens the power of Indian Country. "... We have developed a deep and sincere relationship with you that is close, very, very close."
Forging change in the BIA

By Sue Erickson

Staff Writer

Mila Lake has been czased to be a major player in the National Congress of American Indian (NCAI). Her actions and involvement will reflect this priority, particularly in his selection.

Deer stated, "I don't have a magic wand, but I do have a resolute voice that has held Congress capable in the past... We need to make government respect by the bureau of history.

The new Indian Gaming Regulatory Act gives the NCAI the power to regulate gaming on Indian reservations. This gives the tribes the ability to regulate gaming on their own terms.

In an effort to get immediate input from tribal governments and to make changes which are expensive to tribal needs, Deer has met with over 100 tribal leaders since she assumed office in July and traveled to numerous reservations across the nation.

Deer has successfully in the new Tribal Law published the Federal Register, including a listing of the NCAI Convention. There purposes for attending NeAl are ambles, individuals and tribes to provide a more meaningful role for youth within the organization. The group brought a major public awareness campaign, "WAR," and publicized their national campaign, "WAR," during the exhibit hall. The group brought a button during the exhibit hall, which "will serve as a reminder for the future.

From the outset, Deer stated that she looks forward to resolving the issues that have been a major area of concern. From the day she took office, her goal has been to make Indian Country safer and healthier for all Americans. And she has done so by leveraging the critical resources of the Interior Department to protect and serve the American people.

Coming out of the political branches, they hold the line for Indian rights are above all concerns. A group of Indian country: from the day she took office, her goal has been to make Indian Country safer and healthier for all Americans. And she has done so by leveraging the critical resources of the Interior Department to protect and serve the American people.

Topping her list is children. Anderson states that "securing the futures of Indian children is the most important issue facing Indian Country today," and she feels that the Interior Department will focus on the future. In response to the interest and determination of the youth, she anticipates several new initiatives.

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

The Minneapolis Area's participation in decision-making. To pursue this, Anderson connected herself to active involvement and created a new role for Indian Country: from the day she took office, her goal has been to make Indian Country safer and healthier for all Americans. And she has done so by leveraging the critical resources of the Interior Department to protect and serve the American people.

Proposed NCAI re-organization

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

The 1993 NCAI Convention re-organization is re-organizing the National Congress of American Indian (NCAI) in order to make it more effective in engaging in a government-to-government relationship with the Interior Department.

Anderson won the Minneapolis Area's vice-presidency during the 1993 NCAI Convention in Reno, Nev. Since then, she has been a consultant to the Minneapolis Area, and she is now a Deputy Assistant Secretary.

She also anticipates having a new Director of Economic Development and Management for Indian Education in her office as well. In conclusion, Deer stated that she looks forward to resolving the issues that have been a major area of concern. From the day she took office, her goal has been to make Indian Country safer and healthier for all Americans. And she has done so by leveraging the critical resources of the Interior Department to protect and serve the American people.

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NCAI Natural Resources Committee pushes for recognition of "tribes as states" and Indian rights

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

The NCAI Natural Resources Committee supports the concept of "tribes as states" and Indian rights. In a resolution adopted at its meeting, the Committee stated:

The resolution which would need to be met before the federal government took action affecting tribal rights.

RCRA amendments Tribes need more than talk from EPA

NCAI: "federal conservation statutes must be recognized.

Clean Water Act re-authorization addressed

The right for Tribes to be governed in their own affairs and Indian water, air, and mineral natural resources. The resolution of federal conservation statutes with respect to Indians. These rights include (a) the right to manage Indian lands and resources in accordance with the laws of individual Indian tribes and (b) the right to use the services of the federal government to prevent and abate pollution of Indian waters.

Clima Water Act re-authorization addressed

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Proposed policy for the administration of federal conservation statutes when federally-protected Indian rights are involved

The following proposal was endorsed by the NCAI Natural Resources Committee:

In brief:

The NCAI resolution during the 167th meeting of the U.S. Congress to:

1. Treat Tribes as States in the context of federal conservation statutes.

2. Recognize the right of Tribes to manage their own lands and resources.

3. Protect Indian rights and resources from federal actions.

4. Establish guidelines for the administration of federal conservation statutes with respect to Indian tribes.

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1. Treat Tribes as States in the context of federal conservation statutes.

2. Recognize the right of Tribes to manage their own lands and resources.

3. Protect Indian rights and resources from federal actions.

4. Establish guidelines for the administration of federal conservation statutes with respect to Indian tribes.

The resolution stresses the importance of recognizing the sovereignty of Indian tribes and protecting their rights to manage their own lands and resources.

The resolution asks for both the means to protect Indian rights and resources in terms of federal assistance and regulatory and enforcement activities.

Further, the resolution states that the Secretary's policy directives related to the RCRA Amendments have been intended to convey to the tribes that they are "states" as defined under federal conservation statutes. This is an unreasonable interpretation of the intent of the RCRA Amendments. The resolution states that the Secretary's policy directives related to the RCRA Amendments have been intended to convey to the tribes that they are "states" as defined under federal conservation statutes.

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167 Resolutions Passed

The 50th NCAI Congress passed 167 resolutions stemming from 167 resolutions passed by the NCAI National Office during the 167th meeting of NCAI. The resolutions address a wide range of issues, including tribal sovereignty, environmental protection, and federal-tribal relations.

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Resolution to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act
(The following resolution was adopted at the NCAI 95 Annual Convention.)

WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, recognizing the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and prayers in understanding and preserving our cultures and our responsibility to future generations under indigenous cultural laws and other provisions otherwise written into the constitution of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the oldest and largest national organization established in the United States and comprised of representatives of all of the tribes of the United States and territories.

WHEREAS, the health, safety, welfare, education, economic and employment opportunities, and preservation of cultural and natural resources are primary goals of NCAI.

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that federal budget constraints have limited and will continue to limit the availability of public resources to reduce poverty on reservations and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the United States Constitution and sufficient in treaty, statute, executive order, and regulation, a strong governance relationship exists between the federal government and the Tribes; and

WHEREAS, a continuing goal of NCAI is to support tribal sovereignty and defense against all attacks on sovereign rights, culture, and traditions by any non-Indian government, entity, or private person to the fullest extent they are not to do so; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that the exercise of tribal sovereignty is an essential way of promoting tribal economic development, tribal independence, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal government; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that tribal sovereignty enables the Tribes in conducting their activities on Indian lands, and tribal gaming has a long and distinguished tradition in Indian communities; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that tribal gaming that is done in a fair and effective way can foster Indigenous communities, to provide employment on Indian lands, and to improve the economic and political conditions which have resulted from poor economic development; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that to go me toward and to allow the full exercise of tribal sovereignty in the pursuit of economic and social self-determination, the Tribes may enjoy similar and undiscovered in designating, planning, and implementing their gaming activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NCAI hereby recommends to the United States Congress, that the Congress amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA) to provide a fair and effective way for the Tribes to develop economically, to provide employment on Indian lands, and to improve the economic and political conditions which have resulted from poor economic development; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that increased access available to the Tribes from gaming have provided a substantial increase in employment, education, health care, social services, utility services, real construction, new home construction and sales, redetermination of individual and other social benefits, and much-needed capital funds for economic development; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that the amendment to the act should not only allow the full exercise of tribal sovereignty in the pursuit of economic and social self-determination, but also provide similar and undiscovered in designating, planning, and implementing the gaming activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NCAI hereby recommends to the United States Congress, that the Congress amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA) by removing the Tribes to the exclusive jurisdiction in regulating gaming activities in Indian Country.

The Resolution: To Amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act

The resolution seeks to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) of 1988 to provide a fair and effective way for the tribes to develop economically, provide employment on Indian lands, and improve the economic and political conditions which have resulted from poor economic development. The amendment would allow the tribes to enjoy similar and undiscovered in designating, planning, and implementing their gaming activities. The resolution also recognizes that increased access available to the tribes from gaming have provided a substantial increase in employment, education, health care, social services, utility services, real construction, new home construction and sales, redetermination of individual and other social benefits, and much-needed capital funds for economic development.

The resolution emphasizes the need for a fair and effective way for tribes to develop economically, provide employment on Indian lands, and improve the economic and political conditions which have resulted from poor economic development. It recognizes that increased access available to the tribes from gaming have provided a substantial increase in employment, education, health care, social services, utility services, real construction, new home construction and sales, redetermination of individual and other social benefits, and much-needed capital funds for economic development. The resolution also emphasizes the need for a fair and effective way for tribes to develop economically, provide employment on Indian lands, and improve the economic and political conditions which have resulted from poor economic development.
Ban on Crazy Horse bear continues in Washington

Washington—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced on July 26 that it is maintaining a ban on the black bear, and it will continue to ban the bear on the area known as the Crazy Horse property.

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The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and its member tribes would like to wish you and yours a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!!

With wishes for a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a WONDERFUL NEW YEAR, one of Santa's elves brought candy to the GLIFWC Public Information Office. Helping spread good cheer and the spirit of giving is Karissa Laraby-Moore, Bad River, daughter of Stephen and Julie Laraby-Moore. (Photo by Amoose)