Cooperation a key to 1990 progress

A letter from GLIFWC Board Chairman Donald Moore

As we are about to roll into 1991, I believe it is good to go back and reflect on the year and account for achievements which are often overlooked as we rush on in pursuit of our day-to-day work. That is one of the reasons why I am writing to you today. This year has welcomed new enthusiasm and new ideas into the Department. The one thing I can say quences of fishing until or beyond but implemented the reduced bag limit. Ongoing creel surveys indicate that the population has not yet recovered from the 1988 Bad Lakes harvest.

In this regard, I wish to remind you of the importance of open and transparent decision-making processes. I hope that you can take the time to answer my questions and give my concerns the attention they require.

This year, the Department has decided to establish a "watchlist" of 41 lakes, where walleye populations were considered to be at risk of overexploitation. The list includes lakes in Wisconsin that were identified by the Joint Fisheries Assessment as having populations that could be affected by fishing pressure. The purpose of the watchlist is to ensure that the Department takes action to protect these populations and maintain sustainable harvest levels.

In light of the Department's policy of openness, I have asked several questions to ensure that the public's interests are represented. These questions are designed to encourage the Department to be transparent and accountable in its decision-making processes. I hope that you can take the time to answer my questions and give my concerns the attention they require.

As we move into 1991, I believe it is important to reflect on the successes and challenges of the past year and to plan for the future. I am looking forward to working with you to ensure that the Department continues to provide quality wildlife management and conservation services to the people of Wisconsin.

Donald Moore
HONOR objects to WCA activities

Use of tax dollars questioned

By Sharon Metz

HONOR objects to WCA activities

If all troubles were abrogated tomorrow, Native Americans would still have the same problems as the rest of the American scene. No matter what new governmental policies are
to be formulated, the Native American scene is not complete without conflicts, court decisions, lawsuits, efforts at self-determination, and the like. The U.S. government must recognize the American Indians as a group within our system of government, and its federal officials must work toward alleviating the many problems facing their citizens.

The Solutions Conference

One such solution is the Solutions Conference (Solutions Conference, Southern Minnesota Women's Conference, Inc.) which is an ongoing conference that has been held in southern Minnesota for a number of years. The Solutions Conference is designed to bring in Native American experts to discuss the many problems facing their communities. The conference is attended by a number of individuals from various parts of the country, including Native American leaders, attorneys, social workers, and others who are interested in solving the many problems facing Native American communities.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Native American communities face a number of challenges. The Solutions Conference is one solution that is being implemented to address these challenges. The conference is attended by Native American experts who are working to find solutions to the many problems facing their communities. The conference is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that it will continue to be held in the future.

Sincerely,

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Emergency rules imposed on fishermen

Motives and process questioned

DNR Emergency Rules

1. Reduce the total annual kill of lake trout in Wisconsin waters of Lac la Croix. On August 2, 1994, the Department of Natural Resources adopted an emergency rule to reduce the total annual kill of lake trout from 3,000 to 812 (for 1995 only) in Lake Superior. This rule was effective immediately.

2. Allocate 11,600 lake trout to the state-harvest commercial fishery, 3,630 tribal tribal-harvest commercial fishery, 2,200 tribal-harvest recreational fishery, and 3,500 non-Indian commercial fishery.

3. Eliminate the size limit for lake trout caught in gill nets and establish a 25-inch minimum size limit on lake trout caught in entanglement nets.

4. Require all lake trout caught in large mesh gill nets in water of less than 50 feet in depth during the fall season (October 1 to November 30) to be immediately removed from the water and counted. lake trout caught in large mesh gill nets in water of more than 50 feet in depth during the fall season (October 1 to November 30) are not subject to this rule.

5. Require that all lake trout caught in large mesh gill nets in water of less than 50 feet in depth during the fall season (October 1 to November 30) be immediately removed from the water and counted.

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Partnerships—More than a buzzword inWA

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is implementing the Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group (RFEG) Program in Washington State. The program was initially funded by the 1989 Washington Legislature, completed via legislative capital budget, and continues to be funded through the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WDFW) Cooperative Federal and State Matching Grant Program.

The program's primary goal is to enhance fish populations, improve water quality, and enhance the natural environment. The program is designed to encourage collaboration between federal, state, and local agencies to achieve common goals. The program is administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 112 General Administration Office, P.O. Box 99, Olympia, WA 98507.

The program involves developing partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies to identify and implement projects that will improve fish populations and enhance water quality. The program is designed to encourage collaboration between federal, state, and local agencies to achieve common goals. The program is administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 112 General Administration Office, P.O. Box 99, Olympia, WA 98507.

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Mining/nuke waste issues provoke protest
Company wants permit to mine gold in forest

By Mary Jo Kewley
Wisconsin State Journal

A Cascade-based company will apply for a permit in January in an effort to begin producing 3 million tons of copper and gold from a site near the Yellow River, in the Taylor County town of Lake Michigan. The Federal Dept. of Energy hopes to develop a small mine that would produce 3 million tons of copper and gold. The company said the mine would create 125 jobs.

State geologist Thomas Evans said the proposed mine would affect the environment. When the mineral is mined, the water would be filled with toxic waste.

"This is not a small project," he said. "This is a massive project that would affect the environment." Rusk County, said Rusk County residents near the site have voiced strong objections to the mine.

Another mining organization, the Wisconsin Mining Commission, has expressed concerns about the project. The commission said the mining company must comply with state and federal laws and regulations.

The mining company plans to develop an integrated process to meet state and federal requirements, the commission said.

"If the mining company follows the rules, it will be able to conduct mining operations in a safe and environmentally responsible manner," the commission said.

The mining company said it has applied for permits from the state Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Two agencies overseeing the federal mining operations, the Underground Nuclear Waste Storage Act and the Federal Nuclear Waste Storage Act, will meet with mining company officials in January to discuss the federal mining regulations.

"This is a small mine," said Rusk County resident John Smith. "We have a lot of environmental regulations to follow." Rusk County and the mining company are seeking an agreement to allow mining operations in the area.

"We need to make sure that all our steps are in place before we allow mining to proceed," said Smith.

"Mining is going to be here for the next few years," he said. "It's something that will take a lot of time and effort to get right.

"Regulated with permission from the Department of Natural Resources".

Recent studies have shown that nuclear waste is not as safe as previously thought. In fact, the nuclear waste continues to present a serious threat to human health and the environment.

Wisconsin's radioactive status and future

Recently, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) announced that it would consider two options for low-level waste at the state's nuclear waste facility. The options are to create a new repository, or to transport waste to a safer location.

Underground, the repository would be 500 feet underground, and would be designed to contain the waste for 10,000 years. The repository would be monitored continuously, and would be designed to prevent any leakage of radioactivity.

Wisconsin stands a good chance of being selected as the nation's high-level nuclear waste site. It is a popular choice because of its geology and past nuclear programs.

The Federal government has stated that Wisconsin is one of seven states that are still being considered for a nuclear waste repository. The other states include South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is scheduled to begin hearings on the issue in January. It is expected to make a decision by early 2000.

"Wisconsin has a strong nuclear heritage," said Lt. Gov. John Doyle. "We have a history of cleaning up nuclear waste, and we are committed to ensuring that it is handled safely and securely."
The right to be different

American Indians are still struggling for basic legal rights

by Vine Deloria, Jr.

Back in 1954 the Supreme Court based its landmark ruling on civil rights in Brown v. Board of Education on those same issues that concern the nations of the American Indian today, including the right to equal educational opportunities. In the 1960s the Court did recognize that certain tribes do have an inherent right to be different, but in no way did it recognize the matter in a more comprehensive manner. More specifically, the Court ruled: "A state, through its educational policies, may make it more difficult for an Indian to become assimilated into the Anglo-American community than for a member of any other national or ethnic group." In effect the Court ruled that it is acceptable for a state to deny a tribe's cultural differences and thereby not provide equal educational opportunity for their students.

In the 70's, the civil rights movement declined, the American Indian community began to demand its civil and moral rights. Since 1970 the American Indian Movement has worked to obtain justice for the American Indians, and the Indian self-determination movement in the United States and around the world began to emerge. The government has ratified treaties with the tribes, and the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 was designed to implement the policies of the American Indian Movement. The 1975 Act has been in effect for over ten years, and the tribes have made significant progress in achieving their goals. The Indian Self-Determination Act has been a significant step forward in the struggle for Indian self-determination.

Unfortunately, the 1975 Act has not been implemented fully, and there are still many obstacles to overcome. Tribal governments have been slow to implement the provisions of the Act, and there is a lack of funding and technical assistance to help them. The federal government has not been fully responsive to the needs of the tribes, and there is a need for more comprehensive legislation to address the unique needs of the American Indian nations.

The Indian Self-Determination Act has been a significant step forward in the struggle for Indian self-determination. It has provided a legal framework for the tribes to develop their own educational, health, and economic programs. The tribes have made significant progress in achieving their goals, and there is hope that the Indian Self-Determination Act will continue to be a significant step forward in the struggle for Indian self-determination.

Cooperation a key to 1990 progress

Washington Governor acclaims tribal/state co-management

Governor Booth Gardner says the decades-old dream of Indian self-determination is coming true in Washington State. Speaking at the first annual meeting of the Washington Indian Resource Council, Governor Gardner said the state is making progress in the implementation of the accord, and that the state will continue to provide support to the new management of the state's Indian tribes.

"We have been working with the state and federal government to develop a plan for co-management of the state's Indian tribes," said Governor Gardner. "We are confident that this plan will be successful, and we will continue to work with the tribes to ensure that they have the resources they need to succeed."

The Washington Indian Resource Council was established in 1990, and its goal is to develop a plan for co-management of the state's Indian tribes. The council has been working closely with the state and federal government to develop a plan that is acceptable to all parties. The council has been working hard to ensure that the needs of the tribes are met, and that they have the resources they need to succeed.

The Washington Indian Resource Council has been a model for other states, and its success is a testament to the power of cooperation. The council has been working hard to ensure that the needs of the tribes are met, and that they have the resources they need to succeed. The council has been working hard to ensure that the needs of the tribes are met, and that they have the resources they need to succeed. The council has been working hard to ensure that the needs of the tribes are met, and that they have the resources they need to succeed.

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Treaty issues which face us today

National issues

Attorney Doug Endreson, Sault, Chippewa and Sico, Washington, D.C., provided an overview of the treaty issues concerning Indian tribes. Endreson indicated that these issues may involve five basic issues which will affect the treaty area and the tribes involved.

Those five issues are to be heard before the U.S. Supreme Court and the two are pending Constitutional action.

Supreme Court Action

Two cases which will be heard by the Supreme Court include the Noatak Case, which addresses the impact of federal law on the Alaska Natives and the case of the Supreme Court regarding the collective of original issues and issues of Indian tribes.

Another one, which is theSubmitted Indian Treaty Claim, which is discussed at the instigation of the Indian tribes, is being discussed at a meeting with Justice Seco. Raud’s outlook on Indian issues is not known, but it may be the latest business of the Supreme Court.

"Options make the situation more complex but because they are possibilities open to us," before defining what other courses are strategic choices to implement those defined objectives," Doug Endreson said. (See - Wisconsin Issues, page 10)

Treaty issues in Minnesota

Henry Buffalo, former treaty officer for the Fond du Lac, provided an overview of issues concerning Indian treaty rights in Minnesota. Buffalo pointed out that the Minnesota tribes have faced significant challenges in the past, but the state has worked to address these issues as responsible resource managers. buffalo noted that the Minnesota tribes have taken a proactive approach to managing the state's natural resources. buffalo stated that the Minnesota tribes have been successful in negotiating agreements with the state government that address treaty rights.

"The state of Minnesota has treaty areas of concern today. Those are the 1867 Treaty," said buffalo. buffalo noted that the 1867 Treaty established the boundaries of being both on and off reservation. buffalo explained that the state government has been working with the tribes to ensure that treaty rights are preserved. buffalo stated that the state has been successful in negotiating agreements with the tribes that address treaty rights.

"It was also the belief of the state government that it is important to leverage the resources and set aside the treaty to ensure that treaty rights are preserved," buffalo said. buffalo stated that the state government has been successful in negotiating agreements with the tribes that address treaty rights.

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Water Quality Issues

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Education

Education was the last major issue in Minnesota mentioned by buffalo. buffalo said that the state government is working to ensure that the tribes have access to education. buffalo stated that the state government has been successful in negotiating agreements with the tribes that address treaty rights.

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Addressing the conference during the panel presentations entitled Treaty Issues Which Face Us Today, from left, Attorney Doug Endreson, Sault, Chippewa and Sico, withAttribute; Kim Padjen, Enforcement Division administrative assistant and Dawn Bresette, Interagency Information Assistant; Brian Decision, MN. (See - Water Quality Issues, page 10)
"Finding Common Goals"

Common questions about treaties

Are the tribes depleting the resources?

The goal is to import cash from more affluent regions of the world and purify the ecosystem. This provides the government with a state of the environment, for sale, and for foreign tourists who come from abroad.

However, while tribal and non-Indian natural resources like fish and hunting management objectives, they differ in the area and each placed on the resources, and there, again, it is useful to take a different perspective. The Chippewa people of the seven Great Lakes region harvested fish, wildlife, and other natural resources for sustainable use. In the 1970s, the natural resources were in a nascent state of sustainability. A problem of shared management practices was more demanding, having a variety of resources, and the non-Indian government was more involved in the management. There was a time at the land creation, the Chippewa had long engaged in commerce with the French, British, and Americans, and used manufactured goods. Nevertheless, the people were an integral part of the landscape in a way that it is almost unimaginable.

In modern times, the ecosystems of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan are being sustained. Commercial salmon and trout fisheries are the foundation of the Great Lakes region, and conservation-minded natural resources is the highest in the Great Lakes region. The Great Lakes are a symbol of a glorious past.

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Boyle stresses acceptance of treaty rights as a first step

Representative Frank Boyle, D-Octagon, emphasized personal and political action as the foundation for a successful strategy in dealing with the shrinking of tribal lands. In particular, he emphasized the importance of political action, both on a personal and a state level, in order to preserve tribal sovereignty. Boyle stated that personal action can lead to political action and that political action has the potential to make a significant impact on the future of tribal sovereignty.

Conflicts of rights and, of course, of resources

The lack of a clear definition of treaty rights has led to numerous conflicts between the state and tribes. These conflicts have been exacerbated by the tendency of the state to assert control over natural resources, such as fish and wildlife, which are traditionally held by tribes as their shared heritage. Boyle asserted that personal action can help to preserve these rights and that political action is necessary to ensure that these rights are protected.

State-Tribal relationships: Possibilities for change

Stop scopegaping. Close doors to extremist groups.
Set policy to guide state-tribal relations

Bobbe Bieber, Superintendent of the Duluth Harbors, referred to the state's emphasis on development projects as a way of creating a sense of progress and stability. However, she emphasized the importance of setting policy to guide state-tribal relations and to ensure that the interests of both parties are considered.

Inconsistent fisheries management poses threat

Boyle also stressed that the consistent application of fisheries management policies is essential in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of fishing resources. He emphasized the importance of setting policy to guide these efforts and to ensure that the interests of both parties are considered.

Improved communications essential for change

Doug Mortillitto, WDFW, stated that communication between state and tribal leaders is essential in order to ensure the successful implementation of fisheries management policies. He emphasized the importance of setting policy to guide these efforts and to ensure that the interests of both parties are considered.

State-Tribal relationships: Possibilities for change

The importance of setting policy to guide state-tribal relations cannot be overstated. The success of these relationships depends on the ability of both parties to work together to achieve common goals.

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A common agenda and how to achieve it

Finding common ground, tribal leaders say, is a two-step process: first, identify common values, and then use the common values to craft a strategy for each specific project.

J. Schindler, a tribal attorney for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, said that the tribes are working on a nonIndian-white settlement proposal. He said that the proposal should be based on common values, and that the tribes are working on a proposal that would include a community development plan, a land-use plan, and a natural resources plan.

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Community Leadership: Pull together or pull apart

The concluding panel of GLIFWC’s annual conference caught the essence of the day’s discussions: a call for unity and an acknowledgment of the challenges to achieving it.

Jim Anderson, Northwest Indian Council Tribal Chairperson, Executive Director, said that the tribes are moving towards a place where they can collaborate on common goals, but that there are still obstacles to overcome.

"It’s not just about the treaties. It’s about the history. The treaties were a failure. We need to find a way to move forward together,“ said Anderson. "We need to work together on issues that affect us all."

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Community Leadership: Pull together or pull apart

The concluding panel of GLIFWC’s annual conference looked at the skills and dynamics necessary to pull together for positive community action, which will produce benefits for all.

Speaker Jim Anderson, Executive Director of the Northwest Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, looked at the options available when faced with a situation, Sharon Metz, Director, DePerry, provided strategies for pulling people together; and Red Cliff Tribal Chairperson Patricia DePerry looked at personal communication skills necessary to develop constructive, rather than destructive, relationships.

A common agenda and how to achieve it

Jim Anderson, Northwest Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission director, said in the opening of the session that the tribes have been fighting for years, but today it is about understanding and harmony. Anderson said that the tribes shouldn’t take a look at the future of the Indian and non-Indian. It is also an agenda which is about the future.

Sharon Metz, who served as a mediator in the state legislature, said in the introduction of the political campaign for the mediating role in the support of the common agenda.

Different tribes have different rules of effective communication. The relationship is about working together in the interest of the parties and the common agenda.

DePerry emphasized that certain tribes have different rules of effective communication. This is about working in the interest of the parties and the common agenda.

Conflicts resolution requires change and communication

Red Cliff Tribal Chairperson Patricia DePerry noted that the introduction of personal communication in this area is also applicable to developing better relations among tribes and communities, and that there will be various organizations.

In the conclusion of the session, Jim Anderson emphasized that the tribes aren’t going to go away. There are times when they had to fight and destroy, but the State had to realize that there is an appropriate time for the tribes to go away. There are times when we had to fight and destroy, but the State had to realize that there is an appropriate time for the tribes to go away.

There is hope for change, for leaders are willing to evolve themselves. We have no heroes—just people like Sharon Metz, who is a veteran of the treaty rights movement. She also said, until the tribes become strong. The conclusion of the session is about the need to work towards the future, to achieve common goals.

The panelists argued that there is an appropriate time for the tribes to go away, and that there is hope for change. The tribes are going to have to exercise their sovereignty, but there is no better time to exercise this than the present.

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Can tribes responsibly manage the resources?

(Continued from page 7) and 1910 respectively, represent the oldest projects. Fish production, in turn, saw major improvements in the 1910s and 1920s. In this area, Jackson established a research station at the Great Lakes Fisherman's Institute in the 1920s, which marks the start of the region's fisheries.

He also remarked that the Lake Superior Fisherman's Institute, located in the Flambeau, Bad River, and Menominee reservations, which the most progressive state and tribal resource managers in Wisconsin.

The Great Lakes

Wisconsin issues

(Continued from page 6) and 1842 Treaties as the Treaty of 1837 and 1842 Treaties as the Waterfowl Initiative may be at the center of waterfowl initiatives in the Midwest. Tribal fishery efforts are also underway with the state, and two reservations plan to open their hatcheries for a Red Cliff hatchery.

The Wisconsin Fish Commission was established in 1931 and has since worked to improve the state's fisheries, including through conservation efforts. The commission's goals include restoring fisheries to their natural state, protecting fish populations, and promoting sustainable practices.

The commission's work is supported by a team of researchers and managers who work to understand the state's fisheries and develop strategies to protect them.

State-Tribal relations continued

(Continued from page 4) the responsibility of the State, the State should rather involve and encourage the State-Fish and Wildlife Department, for example, has worked closely with tribal leaders to develop joint management plans for fisheries. This collaboration has led to improved projects, such as the Lake Superior Fisherman's Institute.

The State-Fish and Wildlife Department has also worked with tribes to develop programs to protect and restore fisheries, including through the creation of the Tribal Fish and Wildlife Department. This department is responsible for developing strategies to protect and restore fisheries and for working with tribes to implement these strategies.

It is clear that the State and tribes have a history of collaboration in the area of fisheries management, and that this collaboration continues to evolve and be strengthened.
Can tribes responsibly manage the resources?

(Continued from page 4)

 tribus can cooperatively manage the resources within their own treaty rights and authority. This can be done through agreements and joint management plans that are mutually beneficial to both the tribes and the state. For example, tribes may enter into agreements to manage fisheries, water quality, or other natural resources within their treaty rights.

The State-Tribal relations

(continued from page 6)

The State-Tribal relations are complex and often involve difficult negotiations. It is important for both the state and the tribes to work together to find solutions that are fair and equitable for all involved. By recognizing the importance of the treaties and the rights they provide, the state and tribes can build a strong partnership that benefits both parties.

Tribal-state funding opportunities presented

Mark Heckert, biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), has identified several funding opportunities that may be available to tribes and the state for natural resource projects. These include grants, loans, and other forms of funding that can be used to support a variety of projects, such as habitat restoration, research, and education.

Heckert notes that there are many funding opportunities available for tribes and the state, but it is important to carefully review the eligibility requirements and application process for each opportunity. By doing so, tribes and the state can maximize their chances of securing funding for their projects.

The tribes now stand on the threshold of an era where they can implement the rights in a planned and long term way. —David Siegler

GULF

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a cooperative forum for federal and state officials to work together to improve fishery management in the Great Lakes. The commission is made up of representatives from the United States and Canada, and it is led by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC).

Tribal-state funding

Tribes and the state have long recognized the importance of natural resource management. Through the GREAT program, tribes and the state have been able to work together to improve fishery management in the Great Lakes. The GREAT program provides funding for tribes and the state to develop and implement fishery management plans.

A new opportunity for tribes

Tribes have been granted the ability to manage their natural resources in a way that is consistent with their treaty rights. This includes the ability to manage fishery resources, such as salmon and other species, within their treaty lands.

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Tourism continued

(Continued from page 7)

The difference between the two regions' number of resident and non-resident fishing days can be explained by the fact that northwestern Wisconsin is more dependent upon the Minnesota/Pool market while northeastern Wisconsin is more dependent upon the Milwaukee market.

3. What species are they fishing for and what are the projected harvests?

Species targeted by Chippewa spearfishing, walleye and musky, account for nearly 80% of the fishing days spent in the state. While non-resident Chippewa residents were the most species while walleye experienced a slight drop in the number of fishing days.

Wisconsin DOWNS OF FISHING PRESSURE

By these figures it is hard to understand how one can argue responsibly, for 90% of the adult harvest, that such angling, responsible for 10% of the adult harvest, would destroys the fishing population of northern Wisconsin.

The impacts of the tribal harvest upon tourism

In pursuit of walleye occurred before major spearfishing activities were perceived, it was the walleye harvest, rather than musky, that would complete the package (i.e., 448,000 and 1,256,000 fish (c. 234,000)). In order to complete the annual musky harvest at 14,167 fish.

The Chippewa Bands harvested 25,346 walleye, 303 musky and 483 fish of other species during the 1990 Spring Spearfishing Season. Of the 25,346 walleye harvested approximately 9% were manufactured based on six survey data.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN FISHING PRESSURE BY MANAGEMENT UNIT: 1985

In 1985, USFWS projected 1985 in-state trip related expenditures range widely from $147 million in northeastern Wisconsin, residents account for over 3 million fishing days and non-residents slightly less than 1 million fishing days. While non-resident Chippewa residents were the most species while walleye experienced a slight drop in the number of fishing days.

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Comparison of harvests among anglers and tribes

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1990 ADULT VALLEYE HARVEST FROM LAKES IN THE 1837 AND 1842 CREDDED TERRITORIES

New staff

Ed White, island fisheries technician.

Carol Jensen, receptionist.

Ed White, island fisheries technician.

Carol Jensen, receptionist.

Room tax data shows spearfishing hasn't hurt Minocqua tourism

By Rick Rowell, Managing Editor Staff Writer

In normal Minocqua, the community is at the heart of the conflict over Chippewa Indian spearfishing, about which many of the town's officials have been on record as being opposed. The town officials stand by their stand, but the town's leading business officials, including the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce, agree that the town's tax base, which is largely dependent on tourism, is much better off for the spearfishing than it has been in the past. The tax base, which is largely dependent on tourism, is much better off for the spearfishing than it has been in the past.

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Booshoo! Ahneen! LCO School welcomes you

LCO Jospeh School students line up for lunch and provide the photographer with a variety of reactions.

The buzzword is... (a column of personal opinion)

Laurie Cody, a junior at the LCO High School, is engaged in the recently completed first phase of the project at the school, where she attended school at the Hayward Public School. She said she was uncomfortable. Laurie Cody was quoted as saying, "Asking the Indian students why they don't have some of the same legal-protecting as other Americans is one thing. They told us they want the same legal-protecting as other Americans. Today people want to be different. They want to be held. Clarification of the United States by formaltreaty provisions, the President's findings of constitutional provisions. And the United States found that..."

(LCO Jospeh School)
Tribal values reject mines, protect environment

Mining photographs by Sue Ericksen.

The decision regarding permits for the proposed Flambeau Mine in Ladysmith, Wisconsin, is quickly drawing news. Hearing examiner David Schwartz has until November 16, 1990, or 90 days after the close of the hearings, to either allow or reject the permits following a review of evidence presented during the proceedings.

The hearings held in Ladysmith during the latter part of July and early August, lasted nearly three weeks, included active participation in the public hearings, carrying into the night. The exchange of views on the approval of the mining proposal was as wide ranging as the road map or validity of the hearings.

Testimony, while dwelling on the risks to the environment and the potential for mining companies to provide adequate safeguards, was frequently intense and raw.

From the nothing can or will stop the exploitation and devastation of the environment through mining projects and that big bucks will prevail and sanction the well being of the earth and inhabitants led some activists to conclude the mining companies were target of the same violence of the effects.

Many who testified expressed frustration with providing testimony when they felt the decision in the permit was already a foregone conclusion for the state of Wisconsin. A Wisconsin State Senator, said Tuesday, that public hearings were a farce, and the mining industry had no right to say during the healing process when mining corporations were in concern with the mining industry. Many felt the signs were there and the northern region.

The most crucial concern in regard to inadequate public hearings for the Mine proposal, another major issue is the lack of hearings, and how the people at the earth as it was to be mining or do under mining interest in the northern region of the state and that the earth would certainly be destroyed through mining.

A few of the more serious objections in regard to the Flambeau mining proposal were; a) the need for the river—Michelle Stephenson, a Ladysmith resident, said the main purpose to be 1987 from the river—showing an arrogant disregard to be closer than a private citizen build a home.

b) The unavailability of core sampling to the public. These samples indicate what minerals are available and not very easy to keep secret. Fees that are charged could be very high, but would be used for all mining companies, and under new laws, it would be possible to tell in the future.

c) Manipulation of local government sentiment. Kennecott had previously accepted a court order to use the mining project and had been accused in 1982 and 1983 through a maneuvering on mining permits of the Department of Natural Resources. However, in 1987, a state budget amendment which allowed mining companies to circumvent normal mining codes and deal directly with the County Board. Kennecott was successful in negotiating an agreement with the State County Board, hence circumventing the community's tax benefits and mining laws.

d) Inadequate knowledge required by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Kennecott's application was in the early stages, and did not meet any state standards.

The Klause effort at the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEQ) for its La Crosse project was rejected by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1979, among other reasons, because of inadequate safeguards in the EIS—according to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' says on-site.

The environmental expert for the Kennecott project proposal, said during an interview with the Wisconsin Environmental Journal, "a report that outlines the environmental impacts of the proposed mine.

According to the Department of Natural Resources, this was the most comprehensive study of mining effects on the environment ever conducted in Wisconsin. The study outlined the mining company's plans for the future.

The Klause connection

The previous activities of governor Thompson's top aide, James Klause, were of great concern to many who testified at the public hearings. This concern related to his prior employment as a corporate attorney for the Kennecott Corporation, and a corporate lawyer for a number of mining companies.

The Kennecott Corporation had previously sued the citizens of Ladysmith, Wisconsin, for a lead-zinc mine referred to as "the Iron County Iron Corporation near the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, to which has been referred for trial.

"James Klause, has a long history of involvement with mining and a processing plant, its facility, and that big bucks mining companies to circumvent the state administration, those who testified were often frustrated with Klause being Nintendo's boss.

The following article, a 1982 story from the Wisconsin State Journal gives some indication of the environmental arguments that will be presented in the public hearings.

A veteran from mining battles from Makua Lakes years of fighting mining companies to turn the north into a mining paradise.

By Roy Sankey
Wisconsin State Journal

While everyone else is talking about the future of the mining industry and delineating the limits for the next hundred years, the mining industry is in the middle of the controversy.

Wisconsin has a significant mining history, and the mining industry will again become an important part of the state's economy.

The mining industry in Wisconsin is the only one operating in the state. Kennecott Corporation, and the mining industry will again become an important part of the state economy.

There are, however, many in 15 computers exploring the role of mining as well as the same mining companies.

This is true for minerals that make up much of the earth, and are essential to making mining companies.

Flambeau Mining Co. permits expected by fall

By George Stanley
Wisconsin State Journal

Flambeau Mining Co. should have all the required permits by September to begin a 12-stope copper and gold mine near Ladysmith, officials said Tuesday.

Construction would start as proposed in the 1977 environmental impact statement. People at the earth as it was to be mining or do under mining interest in the northern region of the state and that the earth would certainly be destroyed through mining.

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Mining has strong potential in Wisconsin

By Roy Sankey
Wisconsin State Journal

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Mining photographs by Sue Foulkes.

The deadline regarding permits for proposed Flambeau Mining, Ladysmith, was recently extended. Hearing examiner David Schwartz has set November 23 or 29, 1993, or 90 days after the close of the comment period, whichever is earlier, to take testimony on the environmental impact statement (EIS). The project is expected to be in permitting decision in the second quarter of 1994, and possibly for a final decision in the third quarter of 1994. The project is expected to be in permitting decision in the second quarter of 1994, and possibly for a final decision in the third quarter of 1994.

The hearings held in Ladysmith during the latter part of July 1993 were to determine if Kennecott had the mining project permitted. The hearings were to determine if Kennecott had the mining project permitted. The hearings were to determine if Kennecott had the mining project permitted. The hearings were to determine if Kennecott had the mining project permitted. The hearings were to determine if Kennecott had the mining project permitted.

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Tribes say firm NO! to mining

The Chippewa Bands in Wisconsin are stating that opposition to the Ladysmith Mining Company is consistent with the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa of Wisconsin reservation and the treaty rights. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Wisconsin Surface Mining Board, and the Wisconsin State Commanding General have been threatened with legal action for mining activity.
Treaty rights provide avenue for environmental protection
Tribes say firm NO to mining

The Chippewa Bands in Wisconsin have long been fighting against the proposed mining of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin. The tribe has taken a strong stance against the mining proposal, deeming it a threat to their treaty rights, natural resources, and cultural heritage. They have stood firm in their opposition, pointing out the potential environmental impact of the mining operation.

The tribe asserts that the proposed mining project is a violation of their treaty rights. They argue that the mining would negatively affect their treaty rights, which include the right to hunt, fish, and have access to the natural resources found within the Ceded Territory. They emphasize the importance of these resources to their culture and way of life.

The tribe also highlights the potential environmental impact of the mining, including the risk of pollution and contamination of the surrounding waters. They argue that the mining would harm the natural resources they have relied on for centuries, including the Wild Rice, which is a symbol of their cultural identity.

The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa is not the only tribe opposing the mining project. Other tribes, such as the Fond du Lac Tribe and the St. Croix Band of River Otter Indians, have also voiced their opposition. They argue that the mining would pose a threat to their treaty rights and natural resources.

The tribes argue that the mining would harm the natural resources they have relied on for centuries, including the Wild Rice, which is a symbol of their cultural identity. They emphasize the importance of these resources to their culture and way of life.

The tribes' opposition to the mining project is based on their strong belief that the mining would harm the natural resources they have relied on for centuries. They argue that the mining would pose a threat to their treaty rights and natural resources, and that the mining would harm the wild rice, which is a symbol of their cultural identity.

The tribes have been consistently opposed to the mining project, and they have voiced their opposition through various channels, including legal challenges and advocacy efforts. Their坚定立场 has been reinforced by the support of other tribes and environmental organizations, who have joined in their opposition to the mining project.

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Fish hatchery may ease tensions, Thompson says

By Jeff Alexander
Grand Rapids Business News

MANISTEE—Nearly 20 years of growth and two federal lawsuits to preclude the discharge of hatchery effluents into tributaries and lakes have resulted in a markedly improved population of spawning salmon and steelhead trout in the waters of the Manistee River system.

From a hatchery incapable of producing a single salmon in 1972 to a facility capable of catching and releasing about 500 salmon annually in the 1990s, the Manistee River hatchery in Manistee, Mich., has become one of the most productive in the state.

"The hatchery is generating an enormous number of salmon in the Manistee River," said John Bunch, the hatchery's manager. "We're now releasing over 300,000 salmon and steelhead per year."

In addition to the regular releases of salmon and steelhead, the hatchery has recently started producing lake trout, which are released into Lake Michigan.

"We're now releasing 10,000 lake trout per year," Bunch said. "Lake trout are important to the local economy and help to control the population of invasive species such as the walleye, which can devastate the local fish population."

Fish hatchery programs have been successful in restoring populations of salmon and steelhead in the Manistee River system, but the challenges continue.

"We still have a long way to go," Bunch said. "There are still challenges related to habitat restoration, which is crucial to the success of these programs."

Despite these challenges, the hatchery continues to produce a significant number of fish, which are important to the local economy and help to control invasive species such as the walleye.

Fish and Wildlife Service Rustum said, "The hatchery's role is to provide a source of fish for the local population and to help to control invasive species. We're making progress, but we have a long way to go."

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PARR plans night protests at boat landings

The group’s leader says efforts to quell uproar didn’t get results

Opponent is fined in firing of shots near spearfisherman

Government official that Crist was not guilty

Judge Kennedy acquits Crist on boating charge

Ruling upholds dismissal of charge against Crist

Treaty Beer on the skids again

Dear Ms. Metz,

Over the past few months the Dixie Brewing Company has received several letters from those who were concerned about the issues surrounding Treaty Beer. As a small, independent, family-owned regional brewery, we are aware of the negative connotations of the Treaty Beer issue and we would like to address each of your letters in a thoughtful and respectful manner.

We would like you to know that from September 1969, when the company was founded, to present day, we have not produced or distributed any product that bears the name "Treaty Beer." It is important to note that our company, Dixie Brewing Company, Inc., has never been involved in the Treaty Beer controversy and does not have any connection to the AAA or the University of Washington.

We would like you to know that we are committed to honoring the treaties that govern the use of the land and water resources in the Great Lakes region. We are proud to be a part of the local community and to support the local businesses and organizations that make our region a vibrant place to live.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

Dixie Brewing Company
America's original sin and the legacy of white racism

By Joan Walsh

The United States of America was established as a nation, founded upon the principles of equality, liberty, and justice for all. Yet, America's founding principles have been tempered by the brutal realities of its history. The systemic racism embedded in American society continues to affect the lives of people of color and has resulted in the perpetuation of disparities in education, housing, and employment.

American Indians were the original inhabitants of the land that is now the United States. They possessed a rich and diverse culture that was based on a deep understanding of the natural world. The United States was founded on the principles of liberty and equality, but these principles have not always been realized for American Indians.

The legacy of white racism continues to shape the lives of American Indians today. The United States government has a history of violating the rights of American Indians, and this has resulted in a legacy of distrust and suspicion.

In conclusion, while the United States has made some progress in addressing the legacy of white racism, there is still much work to be done. The United States government must continue to work towards a more just and equitable society for all Americans.

Happenings on the anti-treaty front continued

STAY-TREATY WATCH/WISCONSIN

In a letter to the editor of the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, a writer expresses concern about the potential for violence and disruption that could occur if the treaty opponents continue to demonstrate against the treaty.

Meyer says Crist's attack is 'dangerous reasoning'

In a letter to the editor of the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, a writer expresses concern about the potential for violence and disruption that could occur if the treaty opponents continue to demonstrate against the treaty.

Injunctions against four treaty opponents dropped

An injunction against four treaty opponents originally issued by Vilas County Circuit Judge Lora Jones has been lifted by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Law agencies fault spearing payment State defends state's expenses

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has been criticized for its handling of the payments for the treaty.

One of the many signs that are at PAR and STA rallies, which target Indian rights rather than resource protection.

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One of the many signs that are at PAR and STA rallies, which target Indian rights rather than resource protection.
Circles upon circles: A look at the Pow-Wow

By Sherrolde Benton, Freelance Writer

Indian people can find a sense of affirmation and renewal around the pow-wow circle — music and rhythm. While tribes are often isolated within the dominant society, the pow-wow offers a place where Indians are the majority and where they can share a common world view.

The pow-wow is a place of creativity, dance, song and unity. It is a place to view spectacular spiritual and earthly beauty. It’s also a place to begin searching for answers, identity and lost cultural knowledge.

“For these people, they’re searching for something. They’re searching for the traditional way. They think they’ll find it here. Somebody will tell them about it on the microphone or something. Right now they’re lost. That’s why they have pow-wows now,” according to Joe Shabaish, a Big Drum elder from Fon du Lac, Minnesota.

The pow-wow is an event to enjoy, evolved from the sacred Big Drum societies, Shabaish said. The Sioux were the first people to have the sacred drums. They used it in ceremonies with tobacco offerings, prayers and special sacred songs, he added.

“Now, pow-wow, we don’t find it with the white man anymore,” Mosay said.

Sacred drums can be made from wood, hides and the labor of men and women. The symbols used on the drum represent life, direction and the quality of the universe.

The pow-wow drums are simple big bass drums from the white man’s marching bands; there’s nothing sacred about a pow-wow drum,” Mosay said.

The pow-wow began to evolve from the sacred drum ceremonies about 30 years ago, and became a social gathering. People put them on like a show or circus.

“That’s what they do out west. The white people run the pow-wows; gather the Indians, put on a show for the white people and charge so much money to get in,” Mosay said.

Many of the traditional dances are from old ceremonies like the Stamp-out, Two Step, Smokey Drum (a joining ceremonial), Brave Dance and the traditional dancing, Shabaish said. Most of the contemporary fancy dancing and pow-wow songs are from the Dakotas. The Crow Hop Fancy Dance and Fancy Shovel, Bear Dance, and general hopping around are new things, he said.

“Changes in the pow-wow happen so fast, I can’t keep up with them all,” Shabaish said.

While the elders and long-time pow-wow people would like to see the old ways preserved better, the young people forge ahead in finding new ways to express their cultural identity and create new meanings for their cultural practices. Perhaps this demonstrates the truth of the old cliché: the only thing that is for certain is change itself.

Photos by Amosoo
Staff Photographer
Tribes say firm NO! to mining

GLIFWC biologist questions environmental safety of mine

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Judy Pratt-Shelley, GLIFWC biologist, provided testimony as an expert witness before the Wisconsin Environmental Quality Board connected with preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed mining operation near Ladysmith, Wisconsin. The presence of her expertise was requested by the Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) as part of the public comment process in the early stages of the mine project.

GLIFWC (Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission) works with 13 Bands and shoots Chippewa to ensure the health of the Earth and we are the protector of our nation's natural resources. The Wisconsin DNR granted the project status as a public trust for future generations and their environmental freedom.

Judy Pratt-Shelley, GLIFWC Environmental Biologist.

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Michigan Indians want fishing rights

Baraga, MI—After years of preparation, a Michigan Indian band last week asked the federal government to develop a tribal fishery in a lake near Marquette, Michigan.

The proposal also would allow a commercial fishery to operate in waters adjacent to the tribal fishery.

The Band of Chippewa Indians of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, in a statement, accused the state of restricting tribal access to Lake Superior.

Specifically, the proposal is to stock about 100,000 lake trout, which has been established in Lake Superior's major tributary to Lake Superior, the Ontonagon River.

The state has not needed assistance in matching activities, she added. Others sites, she said, have been used in three years. Caused by trapnet operations can lead to stocky management or public opinion.

The stocking, which has been made to cooperate with the Board of Natural Resources, served to offset the tribal catch.

The Tribe expects to receive about $800,000 in state aid for the hatchery project. The facility would serve to offset the tribal catch.

A tribal hatchery and stocking program for a new fishery in Lake Superior would benefit the tribal commercial fishery in years to come.

Keweenaw Bay seeks funds for lake trout hatchery, opposes pulp mill proposal

Keweenaw Bay is waiting for news, good news or bad news, on the state's permit for its own hatchery project. The Tribe's proposal to develop a hatchery and stocking program would allow the tribe to use public access sites to avoid the effects of fishing for the state. The state did permit a Spring Hammond Bay fishery for the state.

The state had not needed assistance in matching activities, she added. Others sites, she said, have been used in three years. Caused by trapnet operations can lead to stocky management or public opinion.

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A tribal hatchery and stocking program for a new fishery in Lake Superior would benefit the tribal commercial fishery in years to come.

Indianans on Lake Superior draw fire

The Michigan Indians risked their fishing rights in both states as well as in parts of Lake Superior.

As a distinct user group within the Lake Michigan tribes, the state feels that the claims offered by the Michigan Indians are too vague to be accepted.

The Michigan Indians claim that they have been denied access to Lake Superior.

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**Tribal Council balks at mining plans**

By Ralph Wench

La Crosse Tribune

A consortium of Launis Environemental Takers for the Indian and Native American people has issued a new call for a moratorium on mining in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The consortium believes that mining in the area is a significant threat to the health and well-being of the Native American communities living in the region. The consortium is urging the federal government to consider the environmental impacts of mining in the area and to work towards a more sustainable future for the region.

**GLIFWC biologist questions environmental mine continued**

(Continued from page 29)

La Crosse Tribune

The GLIFWC biologist believes that the mine poses a significant threat to the health and well-being of the Native American communities living in the area. The biologist argues that the mine should be shut down immediately in order to protect the environment and the health and well-being of the Native American communities. The biologist is calling for a moratorium on mining in the area until a more sustainable solution can be found.

**America's original sin and the legacy of white racism**

(Continued from page 17)

La Crosse Tribune

The policy of economic marginalization is made worse by the fact that the Native American communities are forced to live in poverty. The policy of victimization is a result of the ongoing struggle for land rights and the continued discrimination faced by Native American communities. The policy of victimization is a result of the ongoing struggle for land rights and the continued discrimination faced by Native American communities.

**Another site proposed for mine**

The La Crosse Tribune

A new site for the proposed mine has been proposed by a consortium of Native American communities. The consortium believes that the new site is more sustainable and environmentally friendly than the current site. The consortium is calling for the mine to be shut down and for the environment to be protected for future generations.
Great Lakes sportfishing

expected to decline

The image of greats taking

its flyhigh every week-

day isn't as true these

days. Thirty years ago

the whole world was one

fly fisherman's world, with

his own fly box and his

fly rod. But today, the

world of fly fishing is

changing. The Great Lakes,

which were once the

heartland of fly fishing,

are now experiencing

a decline in population of

greats. 

As the populations of

greats fish decline, so does

the interest in fly fishing.

The demand for greats

is on the decline, as

people turn to other forms

of recreation. 

Great Lakes sportfishing

is facing a significant

challenge, as the populations

of greats continue to

dwindle. The future of

fly fishing in the Great

Lakes is uncertain, and

the industry must adapt

to these changes. 

The Great Lakes are

crucial to the economy of

the region. In 1995, 3.8

million pounds of fish were

captured in the Great

Lakes. 

The sportfishing industry

in the Great Lakes is

worth over $1 billion annually.

As the demand for greats

declines, the sportfishing

industry in the Great Lakes

will also decline. 

The Great Lakes sportfishing

industry is facing a

significant challenge, as

the populations of greats

continue to decline. 

The future of fly fishing in

the Great Lakes is uncertain,

and the industry must adapt

to these changes.
America's original sin and the legacy of white racism

(Continued from page 22) 
paraphrase to work toward a just and peaceful nation.

I believe that when white people meet and define the common good of whites in America, it is usually by reference to the community itself. White alliances have historically been significant in the struggle against racism, and their persistence and leadership are sufficiently great to make possible a genuine partnership. But even on these more important tasks for white Americans to examine ourselves, our institutions, our movements, and our society for the ugly puppet of racism.

Whites in America must admit the reality and begin to operate on the principle that racism is a reality not just personal. Places of defined advantage that are not simply simply not enough for us to grow and learn from our mistakes. All white people in the United States have a role in the destruction of racism, whether or not they have ever committed a racist act, entered a racist world, or had a racist thought uncharitably as that. As just as black as a sufferer in a white society because they are black, white people have also been suffering because they are white. And if whites have the power to define the structure, they must also change to it to make it possible for us to achieve our own goals.

The bottom line for me is that if we can't bring about a change in the inadequate white personnel in providing a Hunter Safety course, we will undertake a joint assessment of those courses. It has been extremely successful, those provided by the state in other parts of the country. We recommended the joint assessment of those courses, with the power to make the changes that must be made.

The church still has the capacity to be the much-needed intermediary between persons of different racial groups than has always depended upon metal and technology. The great means of communication. The church still should and could take the lead in the following, to help our society.

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In the States, the white churches, which still mostly serve the black communities. The church must admit that racism is more than what we do. We do not have the power to enforce the law. We have seen racism is more than what we do. We do not have the power to enforce the law. We have seen. We have seen that the power to enforce the law.

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The church still has the capacity to be the much-needed intermediary between persons of different racial groups. It can be a spiritual and social component of the solution.

We must not give in to the popular temptation to believe that all white people in the United States have a role in the destruction of racism, whether or not they have ever committed a racist act, entered a racist world, or had a racist thought uncharitably as that. As just as black as a sufferer in a white society because they are black, white people have also been suffering because they are white. And if whites have the power to define the structure, they must also change to it to make it possible for us to achieve our own goals.