Youth learn traditions, language respect

The younger generation of Anishinabe learned something of the old ways during the Great Lakes Running Strong for American Indian Youth Camp at Raspberry Bay, Red Cliff reservation this June. Preparing venison soup over the open fire was but one small portion of the total learning experience in regard to the meaning of being Anishinabe people. Respect for Mother Earth, one's self, and others became a strong theme as traditional teachings unfolded. Numerous Anishinabe leaders shared their spiritual wisdom through teachings and stories, their knowledge of the language, and their skill in traditional crafts with the younger generation throughout the week. Picture above, from the left, are: Rose Gonzalez, Rodney Pappish, and Sheena Cunliffe. Story on page 39. (Photo by Amoose)
The 1993 Chippewa spring spearing season

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

With little but the weather hampering Chippewa spearing, a good harvest and landings free from protesters made this season a hallmark of peace in the fly-over history of the off-reservation, spring spearing season.

With everything centered with poor weather throughout the season, fishing was still good. Harvest figures show the band took a total of 24,332 walleye this season and 1,466 muskies. Walleye harvest was an increase from both the 1992 and 1993 seasons, but did not meet levels of walleye harvested in either 1992 or 1990 (legend below).

The Bad River and St. Croix bands opened the 1993 spring spearing season in Wisconsin on April 17th this year. The bad band to go out was Lac Du Flambeau on the night of May 18th, making the season span almost one month.

Glenn Miller, GLIFWC Island Fishing Operations Director, spoke very well with one "major factor" except for the weather. "Weather definitely has a role in the total harvest," he commented. "Fog brought many people in early on several nights and the infamous spring probably discouraged some viewers from going out." Similarly, GLIFWC Chief Enforcement Chief Brian Bresette said, "It was a very busy season which really went well from an enforcement perspective."

Only a few minor incidents were reported in regard to this season with one malfunctioning opener on Kayset Lake, April 24th, where several Walleye Club members were spearfishing. According to the report several by-standers on the shore of the lake were observing the situation, taking a photo of noise and throwing rocks into the lake to scare the walleye.

In Michigan, Betty Martin, Lac Vieux Desert representative in the Voyage Inter-Tribal Task Force, said the season went as expected. "As long as enforcement came off the expectations of officers self-regulation and the presence of police. The-fellowing season, involving enforcement and biological staff, worked like a dream. No major problems were reported this season even though the weather was not ideal, said even though new laws were added. The enforcement on the spearing area was at some landings, but they were interested in what the band was doing rather than preventing.

"You can tell from the attitude," she commented, "that people are more conscious about leaving the water in good shape and clean.

"The spearing season was a success and a safe season. Not harming the fishery." Lac Vieux Desert, like other bands, gathered eggs for future stocking from spearing. Owners who drew the interest of officers, Martin said. (See Regulation, page 3)

Safe harvest of landings free from protesters made this season a hallmark of peace in the fly-over history of the off-reservation, spring spearing season. This season was plagued with a "safe level of harvest" system proposed by the State of Wisconsin and adopted by the federal government. The system is used by by-catch to calculate the number of walleye and muskellunge that can be harvested each season.

The safe harvest system can be understood fairly easily. As agreed to by GLIFWC and Wisconsin DNR, a walleye harvestable population can be removed annually without jeopardizing the ability to maintain future. This ratio is called the Total Allowable Catch (TAC). The TAC harvestable population is the amount of walleye that can be harvested from the population.

The safe harvest level, however, is obtained from the average one-third of the TAC, and is such, that year by year, 100% of the TAC harvest has only a one in 40 chance of exceeding the TAC. This management system

The 1993 Chippewa spring spearing season continues (Continued from page 2)

Regulation, enforcement, and biological monitoring

The Wisconsin Chippewa bands have been self-regulating the spring spearing season since 1991, using the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission. (GLIFWC) to provide the necessary staff to help in the areas of management and enforcement.

Spearing is very tightly regulated under codes adopted by each tribal council. Size restrictions on walleye also makes sure that only a limited number of target fish spearing system.

The attitude," she said, "the Chippewa treaty, spring spearing season successful and effectively monitored.

Unsung the catch no "major hassles" except for the feeling level of harvest. (Photo taken Lake, characterized 1993 downturns in population. The fact that tribal quotas are typically less than 100% of the safe harvest, concentrated and massive effort towards effective tribal self-regulation which has made by tribal spearers. All taken gathered eggs for future stocking from headquarters.

Staff Writer

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Mille Lacs gears up for litigation after Legislature balks at settlement

By Sue Erickson

Staff Writer

Oconomowoc, Minn.—The Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa and the State of Minnesota have entered into the negotiating valley from which the U.S. Department of the Interior has emerged. Fishing, gathering and hunting rights have been the focus of recent negotiations, and the state has decided to define the rights of the band more strictly than the band has proposed.

The band and the state, through the Minnesota Timber Advisory Council, have agreed to allow sport fishing in the Mille Lacs area, but the state has proposed a limited, reasonable exercise of the treaty rights, according to Minnesota timber advisory council chairman Joseph Panzarino.

The band and the state have been in negotiations for more than a year, and the council has been meeting regularly to discuss the issues. The council has been meeting with the band to try to reach a settlement, but the state has not been willing to compromise on its position.

The council's latest proposal includes a limited exercise of the treaty rights, which would allow sport fishing in the Mille Lacs area, but the state has proposed a limited, reasonable exercise of the treaty rights, according to Minnesota timber advisory council chairman Joseph Panzarino.

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Win in appeals court not a victory for Crist

By Sue Erickson

It is regrettable that Crist, STA and their supporters may view their defeat in today's appellate victory, considered a minor legal technicality, as a vindication of their tactics and a victory for Crist, the leader of the former Treaty Alliance. In fact, the only real victory is that Crist has been stopped in his efforts to prevent the legal process from determining if he and STA have violated the rights of the WaSwaGan Treaty Association and others and have acted in a racist manner.

Crist and STA supporters may see the Crist victory as a sign that the legal process has been defeated. However, the appeals court has not only upheld the lower court's decision but has also rejected Crist's arguments that he was denied a fair hearing.

The appeals court, in affirming the lower court's decision, found that Crist and STA had violated the rights of the WaSwaGan Treaty Association in this matter. The appeals court decision held that both Crist and STA members from prospective hunting and fishing organizations boycott the landings.

Crist, leader of the Treaty Alliance, Wisconsin was active in leading boycotts to disrupt this process. While the boycotts may have been effective in disrupting the landings, they were also illegal and damaging to the legal process.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that boycotts of this type are illegal and disruptive to the legal process. The appeals court decision upheld the lower court's decision that Crist and STA had violated the rights of the WaSwaGan Treaty Association.

The appeals court decision is a victory for the legal process and a defeat for Crist and STA. It is a sign that the legal process is working and that Crist and STA will have to face the consequences of their actions.

Crist: Stay home but send your checks

By Dean Crist

Dear Editor,

On April 15th in the 16th Circuit Court of Appeals, Wisconsin supreme court judge Barbara Barbara ruled against Wisconsin and restored the case to the lower court. This is an important victory for the WaSwaGan Treaty Association and for the legal process.

The lower court found that Crist and STA had violated the rights of the WaSwaGan Treaty Association and had acted in a racist manner. The appeals court decision upheld this decision and rejected Crist's arguments that he was denied a fair hearing.

The appeals court decision is a victory for the legal process and a defeat for Crist and STA. It is a sign that the legal process is working and that Crist and STA will have to face the consequences of their actions.

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Anti-trtety rights leaders form new organization

**Goal of stopping Indian spearfishing remains**

Wausau, Wis.—Leaders of a group that prosecuted mostly private disputes during spearfishing have created a new organization to finance legal efforts to end American Indian treaty rights.

The American Rights Foundation re-designed the native treaty abuse Wisconsin Educational Foundation. The foundation has run $20,000 and has employed a variety of tactics, including tax deductions, that are available to the public. Crist, a group that promoted rowdy protests during spearfishing, appears to be on the uptick, and spearfishing protest organizers are45% of the effort to organize spearfishing protests, said Michael Napolitano, a former chairman of the organization. Napolitano said the group’s efforts to organize spearfishing protests, which have been declared dead in the water, will continue to be focused on raising funds to finance legal efforts to end American Indian treaty rights.

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**PARR head: 'We’re dead in the water'**

Anti-trtety rights groups continue to organize spearfishing protests. The organization has applied for tax-exempt status so contributions can be tax deductible, said Crist, a Minocqua pizza parlor owner who was a leader in Wisconsin’s spearfishing protests. The American Rights Foundation re-designed the native treaty abuse Wisconsin Educational Foundation. The foundation has run $20,000 and has employed a variety of tactics, including tax deductions, that are available to the public. Crist, a group that promoted rowdy protests during spearfishing, appears to be on the uptick, and spearfishing protest organizers are45% of the effort to organize spearfishing protests, said Michael Napolitano, a former chairman of the organization. Napolitano said the group’s efforts to organize spearfishing protests, which have been declared dead in the water, will continue to be focused on raising funds to finance legal efforts to end American Indian treaty rights.

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**Racial problems in schools**

Solutions hard to find

By Todd Hawkes

The County Ledger Press

Racism and discrimination are problems that many school districts have struggled with in recent years. However, there are some promising strategies that have been implemented to address these issues.

One school district in Wisconsin, for example, has implemented a program that focuses on building positive relationships between students and teachers. This program includes regular meetings between teachers and students to discuss their experiences and concerns. The district has also implemented a workshop for teachers on cultural competence and the importance of creating inclusive classrooms.

Another school district has implemented a mentoring program that pairs students with teachers who can serve as role models and provide guidance. This program has been successful in improving academic performance and reducing incidents of racism and bullying.

Overall, addressing racism and discrimination in schools requires a comprehensive approach that includes cultural competence training for teachers, leadership support, and a focus on creating inclusive and equitable learning environments. While there is no one-size-fits-all solution, these strategies have shown promising results in improving school climates and reducing racial tensions.
Racism, overt and not, can ‘murder’ kids

By Susan Stanich

New Tribune Staff writer

It's one thing to read about the schools where Indian students are harassed. It's another thing entirely to be a young person living the experience.

"It's a hard situation, it's not easy," said an 18-year-old high school sophomore who asked not to be identified. "It's hard being the only Indian at the school and having people call you names."

The teen, who is one of three Indians in his school, said he has been the target of name-calling at school and home. "I've heard of kids running into walls just to avoid being called names," he said.

"It's hard to understand why people can be so mean," he added. "I don't know why people think they can do that."

The teen said he has been teased by classmates and teachers at school. "I've heard teachers say things like 'redneck' and 'squaw.'"

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Native American curriculum
One response to racial misunderstanding

By Jacqueline Seibel
Lifestyle/Education Reporter

At least 10 years ago the federal government began an effort to address the educational neglect of American Indians and Alaskan Natives. An estimated $500 million is spent annually on the American Indian Education Program (AIEP) and its various grants to help educate American Indians and Alaskan Natives. Federal funding is provided to schools, tribes, and other organizations that serve American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Native American curriculum seeks change in pro team's logo and name

American Indian activists have asked the Cleveland Indians to drop their Chief Wahoo logo and change their name. Activists have been calling for a change in the team's name and logo for years, but the team has been resolute in its defense of the Chief Wahoo logo.

The team's owner, Mike Panek, said the Chief Wahoo logo is a part of the team's history and heritage.

"It's a symbol of our culture and our history," Panek said. "We've been using it for generations, and it's a source of pride for our fans."

"It's not just about a logo," said Zane Zorn, a member of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band. "It's about respecting our history and the cultures that have come before us."

Zorn noted that the addition of the Chief Wahoo logo to the team's uniforms and stadium was a source of controversy and division.

"It's a symbol of white supremacy and colonisation," Zorn said. "We've been fighting against it for decades, and it's time for it to stop."
Ethnobotanical thoughts

By Jim Meeker, GLIFWC Botanist

In the last issue of the MASNAGAN, I discussed the importance of languages as sources of knowledge about our environment. In this issue, I will try to document how the Ojibwa language can help us answer questions about natural resources other than plants.

One of the questions about the past that we have often been asked and continue to ask ourselves is: "Are there any plants that the Ojibwa language implies that many groups of Canadian yew plants, or what we call 'Ojibwa yew'..."

John Heim, GLIFWC wildlife activist, had hoped to finish this project this spring. Unfortunately, what we're seeing right now is that the natural numbers of the Ojibwa yew are diminishing at an alarming rate.

"To make sure that the book will be available for the Ojibwa people in the future, the information has already been a part of the oral tradition, and..."

GLIFWC Botanist John Busi took on the task of completing it. "I worked with Eddie Benton-Benai, program director for the project, GLIFWC Botanist Dr. Jim Meeker..."

Here's a first example of the diversity in the Ojibwa language. Ojibwa was written in Latin script, as was the original version of the dictionary. However, John corrected the Latin versions as he had learned them. He then wrote a small paragraph with excellent oral language skills, used the original Ojibwa names and many other plant names.

"John has cut almost 2,000 of them. Plants such as these may be added at a later date. There are obviously many other plants in this region as being so thick with wild rice that travelers found never passage and the original names are found in the..."

The project, in collaboration with the Ojibwa language, was contracted to take on the task. "An example in the Wisconsin area, Mr. Nicholas had his own database of Ojibwa names, but the database is scattered about..."

Scientists have begun to analyze the plant life in a lab and then look for what it can tell us about the environment. Because of the nature of plant life, the..."
Joint assessments build cooperation
Comprehensive walleye data base

By Sue Erickson
Staff writer

A total of 254 walleye population estimates were sized taken in Western Wisconsin’s 89 assessed territories this spring, according to a recently published report, the 1992 Assessment Report. The report was issued by the Joint Assessment Steering Committee.

The committee’s conclusions in Current
Light Upon the Waters was the third study
peaks specifying, which had been the


Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources estimates provided for additional assessment
activities are reviewed in the 1992


Karner blue butterfly gains protection

The Karner blue butterfly (Lycaeides melissa samuelis) was added to the list by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a federally endangered species, under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Other major public properties supported by the Karner blue include State Parks, Forests, County Forest Lands, urban parks, and lands managed by the Federal Government.

The Karner blue is one of many species that have undergone a significant
decline in numbers and distribution.

The Karner blue is found in a specific
habitat, which is a combination of
grassy and wooded areas.

The Karner blue is threatened by habitat loss, which is caused by human activities such as development and agriculture.

The Karner blue is an increasingly rare animal and plant species of concern in Wisconsin.

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Facilitating community cooperation
Goal of Tribal/State Task Force

Rep. Frank Boyle, Chairman of the Wisconsin Bad-Tribe Natural Resource Task Force, recently indicated that the task force is at a processing point between the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), tribes, and community organizations in crafting related management projects in the largest scale.

However, Boyle also feels that the task force's role and continued existence is at stake since it was formed in July and August of 1993 to determine the feasibility of expanded research and to assist the development of management guidelines and funding programs.

Boyle hopes to bring together representatives from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Bad-Tribe Natural Resource Task Force, the tribal and non-tribal parties, as well as the affected parties to discuss the potential joint efforts.

Indian Studies Committee
pushes for new health proposal

The Wisconsin American Indian Studies Committee is pushing for additional funding to support local health initiatives into the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Wisconsin State Legislature.

Tribal county promotional committees
advance tourism in the northwoods

Several promotional committees established at the end of the Governor's North Woods Initiative in 1991 are still going strong and have been instrumental in the development of a number of promotional projects for northern Wisconsin. The Board, the process, and the diseases of the committees, and their successful Indian and non-Indian stakeholders, according to Boyle, are the result of the Wisconsin Department of Tourism.

EHL received five work assignments under the Wisconsin Initiative in Science, Technology, and Environmental Research in the 1837 and 1842 Treaties. In the Wisconsin Initiative in Science, Technology, and Environmental Research in the 1837 and 1842 Treaties, EHL received five work assignments under the Wisconsin Initiative in Science, Technology, and Environmental Research.

In addition, EHL anticipated being in a position to submit its proposals for fiscal year 1993. Delays have been linked to the delivery of the Wisconsin Initiative in Science, Technology, and Environmental Research in the 1837 and 1842 Treaties.

Grand Portage community opposes development in bay

By Natalie De Pauwkl, Hon. Intern

Both members and non-members of the Wisconsin State Park System Association have opposed the development of the Grand Portage Bay project.

Nearly 200 people have signed a petition to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, expressing opposition to the project. The petition was presented to the Wisconsin State Park System Association at its annual meeting in Madison this spring.

The Wisconsin State Park System Association has voiced opposition to the development of the Grand Portage Bay project. The petition was presented to the Wisconsin State Park System Association at its annual meeting in Madison this spring.

The petition states the following:

1. The Wisconsin State Park System Association has voiced opposition to the development of the Grand Portage Bay project.
2. The petition was presented to the Wisconsin State Park System Association at its annual meeting in Madison this spring.

Opponents of the project include: Cong. Craig of the U.S. Army Corps.

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Tribal hatcheries expanding production and stocking capabilities

By Natalie De Pasquale
HONOR INTEGRITY

Tribal hatcheries are busy laying the groundwork for another season of stockfish production, and as they gear up for the 1993 season, they are doing so with greater confidence than ever before. While it is too early to give estimates on their productivity, the fish will be released into lakes in the next several weeks.

Red Cliff hatchery

The Red Cliff hatchery began operations in 1984. In 1992, the hatchery was able to produce more than 400,000 walleye fry. With the addition of a new facility in 1992, the hatchery will be able to produce more than 500,000 walleye fry this year. The hatchery is staffed by milt collection personnel, who are responsible for the collection of sperm from male fish. The fry are then fertilized in situ, allowing the fry to be released into the lake as soon as possible.

Keweenaw Bay hatchery

The Keweenaw Bay hatchery, established in 1992, is one of the newest hatcheries in the area. The hatchery is located on the north shore of Lake Superior, near the town of Two Harbors. The hatchery is staffed by milt collection personnel, who are responsible for the collection of sperm from male fish. The fry are then fertilized in situ, allowing the fry to be released into the lake as soon as possible.

Lake Flambeau hatchery

The Lake Flambeau hatchery is one of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the area. The hatchery is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, near the town of Thebes. The hatchery is staffed by milt collection personnel, who are responsible for the collection of sperm from male fish. The fry are then fertilized in situ, allowing the fry to be released into the lake as soon as possible.

St. Croix hatchery

The St. Croix hatchery is one of the newest hatcheries in the area. The hatchery is located on the north shore of Lake Superior, near the town of Bayfield. The hatchery is staffed by milt collection personnel, who are responsible for the collection of sperm from male fish. The fry are then fertilized in situ, allowing the fry to be released into the lake as soon as possible.

Mole Lake hatchery

Mole Lake’s hatchery operation is in its third season, and the hatchery staff is working hard to ensure a successful season. Currently, the hatchery is staffed by milt collection personnel, who are responsible for the collection of sperm from male fish. The fry are then fertilized in situ, allowing the fry to be released into the lake as soon as possible.
Summer interns bolster staff for Red Cliff & GLIFWC

By Natalia De Pasquale

In an effort to promote a greater understanding of Indian rights, Valparaiso University (VU) students are spending their summer working on a variety of projects at two reservations. The students, including a number of chapters, are brought here courtesy of the R.C.I. (Reservation Community Intern) program under Larry Bailey, the HONOR intern. The students of VU, who are in the history, geology, and biology majors, are at Red Cliff and GLIFWC both working on GIS computerized mapping programs under Larry Bailey, the HONOR intern. Natalia De Pasquale has a degree in English, and is working at GLIFWC as a writer within the Indian Human Relations Office.

The students were chosen so as to provide a diverse focus to the program and encourage students in underrepresented fields to participate in the program. Students and the staff were selected on the basis of their interest in Native American rights and their ability to provide the tools necessary to achieve this goal.

Another focus is to host Crazy Horse busts, which are kept in Minnesota.

Indian issues listed as priorities for FCN1

By Natalie De Pasquale

SUMMER 1993

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Some Chippewa plant remedies

In 1918, Frances Densmore spent time with the Chippewa observing and recording their uses of plants as medicines. The following article is based upon her research.

Chippewa Indians used observation, experimentation, and dreams as sources for knowledge. They were guided by their Native culture and the teachings of their ancestors. The Chippewa believed that all things in nature were connected, and they respected the spirits of the plants. They used their knowledge to treat illnesses and to maintain balance in their lives.

The Chippewa used a variety of plant remedies, including herbal teas, poultices, and herbal medicines. They collected plants from the forest, meadows, and fields, and they prepared them in different ways. For example, they could dry, smoke, or boil the plants to extract their medicinal properties.

As in reported appearance of important ingredients in modern medicines, the Chippewa used plants such as plantain, blueberry, and tobacco to treat illnesses. They believed that the strength of the dose depended on the type of illness and the age of the patient. When in pain, patients were allowed to come in doses varied. When in pain, patients were allowed to come.

Some Chippewa plant remedies were boiled or steeped in water. Others were grilled or smoked in a example) might have several names. Some namestells of the plant origin. Sometimes an aromatic herb is dried, powdered, roots remedy (Winabojoremedy) or denote the plant has a use.

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Whiskey swindles
Also known as treaty negotiations

By Jim Carter
Northern Michigan University

Sixty years ago this fall, the Potawatomi Tribe of Wisconsin (now known as the Potawatomi Nation) entered into the Treaty of Washington for the purchase of 1,700,000 acres of land for $2,000,000. The Potawatomi are an American Indian tribe whose members are descendants of a Native American people who once occupied a vast area from what is now Michigan to what is now Illinois and southern Wisconsin.

The treaty negotiations between the Potawatomi Tribe and the U.S. government were complex and often torn by deceit and manipulation. The Potawatomi were promised that the land would be theirs forever, but that was not the case. In reality, the land was ceded to the U.S. government, and thePotawatomi were left with little land and no compensation.

As the Potawatomi's treaty negotiations unfolded, the government's representatives were met with resistance. The Potawatomi were determined to protect their land and way of life. The negotiations were long and arduous, with both sides pushing for their own interests.

The Potawatomi's treaty negotiations were a testament to their resilience and determination. They fought for their land and way of life, and their legacy lives on through their descendants today.
Radioactive releases in the Great Lakes Basin

By Ronald J. Servada and Linda J. Downing

The Great Lakes Basin's tremendous nuclear power resources, several with multiple reactors, and a network of radioactive discharge facilities in the basin's waters, make Great Lakes water an attractive dumping ground for spent nuclear fuel from both domestic and international sources. The Great Lakes Basin is considered as a potential nuclear waste repository site. The potential for radioactive releases from reactor fuel reprocessing plants located near the basin remains a concern for the basin states. The Great Lakes Basin's nuclear generating facilities are located near Thunder Bay, Ontario, in the Canadian province. These facilities include the Bruce Power Generating Station near Kincardine, Ontario, and the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station near Port Perry, Ontario.

Great Lakes nuclear waste control efforts are coordinated through the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, which was established in 1978. The agreement requires that the Great Lakes states and provinces develop and implement programs to control the release of radioactive substances into the Great Lakes. The agreement has been in effect since 1980, and it is currently under negotiation for renewal.

Great Lakes water quality standards are established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Canadian government. These standards are based on the best available scientific information and are designed to protect the health and welfare of the Great Lakes ecosystem. The standards cover a range of pollutants, including radionuclides. The standards are reviewed and updated periodically to reflect advances in scientific knowledge.

In recent years, there have been some concerns about the potential for radioactive releases from nuclear facilities located near the Great Lakes. These concerns have been raised by environmental groups, local residents, and government agencies.

A 1993 report by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission reviewed the potential for radioactive releases from nuclear facilities located near the Great Lakes. The report concluded that the potential for releases was low, and that the Great Lakes were unlikely to be used as a disposal site for nuclear waste.

The report noted that the Great Lakes are surrounded by a network of nuclear facilities, and that these facilities discharge large quantities of radioactive waste into the lakes. The report stated that the potential for releases was low, but that the Great Lakes are still at risk from radioactive releases from nuclear facilities.

The report recommended that additional monitoring be conducted to assess the potential for radioactive releases from nuclear facilities located near the Great Lakes. The report also recommended that additional research be conducted to better understand the potential for radioactive releases from these facilities.

In conclusion, the potential for radioactive releases from nuclear facilities located near the Great Lakes is low, but the Great Lakes are still at risk from radioactive releases. Additional monitoring and research are needed to better understand the potential for releases from these facilities.
Inter-tribal environmental summit pushes for tribal self-management

By Natalie De Pasquale
HONOR intern

A meeting of the minds and cultures took place last month when Indian country representatives and tribal environmental leaders met to discuss environmental issues from a Native American perspective. The forum was part of a four-state Native American Environmental Summit held in Traverse City, Michigan, and was sponsored by the Inter-tribal Council on Economic Development (ICTED). 

The conference, entitled the Four State Inter-tribal Environmental Summit, focused on a variety of issues ranging from the impact of mining on tribal lands to the importance of environmental education. The forum was designed to provide a platform for tribal leaders to share their experiences and to build a network of support among Native American communities.

The conference opened with a panel discussion of representatives from different agencies explaining their functions and their responsibilities to the environment, as well as to the tribes. The conference then turned to specific issues brought about by the EPA and the Interior Department. Directors of various agencies addressed the delegates and shared their concerns on those issues.

Some of the issues discussed included prevention of pollution, environmental emergency response planning, water quality, and ground-water management. The conferences also addressed tribal water rights issues, tribal water management issues, and the tribal water management issues that the EPA and other federal agencies have been addressing.

The discussions focused on the relations of these issues and the recognition of the tribes that have been dealing with these issues for years. The tribes have been working on these issues for years, and they have been working with the EPA and other federal agencies to develop a better understanding of these issues.

The Inter-Tribal Environmental Policy Advisory Group, a subgroup of the Conference on the Environment, was formed during the conference. The group will work to develop a national plan of action to address environmental issues affecting Native American communities.

Senate approves plan for Indian EPA office

Defeat opposition from the Clinton Administration and Rep. Bill Owens, D-Area, amended the bill to create a new office called the Indian Environmental Assistance Act of 1993. Indians have the right to be consulted on any environmental plan that affects their land. The bill was approved unanimously by the Senate.

The bill, which was introduced by Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-New Mexico, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, will provide funding for the new office. The office will have the authority to conduct investigations, make recommendations, and take legal action to protect the environment on Indian land.

The legislation is designed to ensure that Indian tribes have a voice in the development of environmental policy and that they have access to the resources they need to protect their land. The bill was introduced in response to the Native American Environmental Summit held in Traverse City, Michigan, and was sponsored by the Inter-tribal Council on Economic Development (ICTED).
Inland Sea Symposium at Red Cliff stresses efforts of recreation on resources

By Natalie De Pasquale

The Red Cliff Band of Chippewa will be presenting their ninth annual Inland Sea Symposium on June 19-21 at the local casino. The theme this year is "sustainable development." The symposium will bring together experts from throughout the nation to discuss the issues facing the area.

The symposium is open to the public and will feature sessions on a variety of topics related to recreation and the environment. Attendees will have the opportunity to hear from experts and participate in discussions on a range of topics, from water quality to wildlife conservation.

The symposium is one of the many events that make the Red Cliff area a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts. The area is home to a variety of natural attractions, including the Red Cliff National Forest and the Red Cliff Reservoir, which provide opportunities for hiking, fishing, and other outdoor activities.

Lobbying, acting as a liaison for the symposium, hopes to see it begin—

...
Deer picked to head BIA

Ada Deer, daughter of a Meskwaki laborer and Indian, was picked by President Carter to head the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Deer, 31, a Wisconsin Indian, teaches social work at the American Indian Institute at the University of Wis. in Madison.

Carter knighted the appointments, Deer will become the first woman to hold the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

Deer made her debut as an Indian activist in the 1970s when she sat in a Nixtus protest for federal tribal status for the Meskwaki Nation. She was the only woman of the tribe from 1974 to 1976. Later, she made an appearance, but for a House seat in her state's Congress. After a strong showing in the primary, she failed to win the seat in November's Republican race.

Deer serves on President Jimmy Carter's Commission on White House Policy. The run in the 1976 Democratic primary for Wi. Secretary of State was a political stunt, as she was ineligible to vote. Her father died the same year, the Meskwaki Powhatan campaign that year was successfully fought. Deer serves the largest Native American nation within the Interior Department.

As head of the BIA, Deer will face a number of challenges. Her priorities include the development of a new program to assist Indians who have been disenrolled from the tribes and the government.

Ada Deer

nerns. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt must also approve any off-reservation treaty

government is drafting legislation to

The meeting focused on bringing the treaty-making process to a close. The discussions before the U.S. agencies were discussed in the document as "The Year of the Indigenous People." The first phase of the treaty negotiations included a meeting with the Nipmuck (Narragansett) and the American Indians in 1984 to discuss the use of the tribes' lands and resources for future use.

Virginia Locke (NCAI President), Patricia Locke, director of the Native American Council of Canada, and John Nammo, director of the National Congress of American Indians, detailed the problems faced by the tribes in negotiating the treaty. The two tribes have opposed the use of the tribes' lands and resources for future use.

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Court allows use of "Crazy Horse"

A federal law barring the use of the name Crazy Horse for any federal district or territory has been upheld by the U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia.

The decision by Judge David A. Tatel upholds the constitutionality of the "Crazy Horse" law, which was passed in the 2000 Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush.

The law makes it illegal to use the name Crazy Horse in any federal or tribal jurisdiction, and also prohibits the use of the name for any federal or tribal government office.

The court ruled that the law does not violate the First Amendment's freedom of speech guarantee, and that the law does not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A federal judge ruled last week that the Crazy Horse law does not violate the First Amendment's freedom of speech guarantee, and that the law does not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

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Canadian-U.S. borders symbolically erased

Assembly of First Nations (AFN) after the Canadian and U.S. National Congress of America Indians (NCAI) leaders from the U.S.

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Status of Major Indian Legislation 103rd Congress—First Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bill</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H.R. 7</td>
<td>Community Development and Housing Assistance (Includes tribal provisions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 15</td>
<td>Enterprise Zone Community Development Act of 1993 (Includes tribal provisions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 34</td>
<td>Local Reorganization Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 476</td>
<td>Amendments in Internal Revenue Code of 1986 allowing credits against income tax for savings and personal property losses paid in a tribal government.</td>
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<td>S.12</td>
<td>Infrastructure Growth and Employment Act of 1993 (Includes tribal provisions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.100</td>
<td>A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of tax-exempt charitable contributions of inventory (Contains tribal provisions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.162</td>
<td>A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 allowing Indian tribes to receive charitable contributions of inventory (Contains tribal provisions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.184</td>
<td>Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.211</td>
<td>A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide Indian allocations of savings and investments (Contains Indian investments)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.260</td>
<td>Indian Education Assistance Under Title IV of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.275</td>
<td>A bill authorizing the establishment of Chief Big Foot National Memorial Park and Wounded Knee Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.284</td>
<td>Amendments to the Flood Stump Act of 1977 permitting state agencies to acquire timbered land and to make reservations in the periodic income reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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(Reprinted from American Indian Report, June 1993)

House, Senate consider bills to strengthen tribal courts

Bills in the House and the Senate would strengthen the current Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal court program.

The bills, which are similar, would create the "Office of Tribal Support" to administer tribal court funding, provide training and technical assistance, conduct a tribal justice system survey, and direct research in tribal judicial operations. The bills also call for an information sharing house, which would include information on tribal court personnel, funding, tribal codes, and court decisions.

The bills authorize $50 million per year to support funding for tribal courts. The bills would pay $50 million per year for the next 10 years. The total authorization for the bills is $500 million over the next 10 years. Two additional elections would be funded at $90,000 per year for the next 10 years. Two additional elections would be funded at $90,000 per year for the next 10 years. Total authorization for the bills is $500 million over the next 10 years.


(Reprinted from American Indian Report)

Michigan tribal police could get more power

Lansing, Mich.—American Indian tribal police would have more power to make arrests within and off Indian reservations under legislation that cleared a House panel in late April and passed the House on May 19.

The House Judiciary Committee unanimously sent the full House a bill that would limit the state criminal offenses tried by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The bill would limit the federal jurisdiction to the reservation the particular court is sitting on and the Six Nations Indian Group of Wisconsin. The house is expected to send the bill to the floor for a final vote this week.

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GLIFWC divisions move into a busy summer

By Natalie De Paulea

GLIFWC HONOR interns

The divisions of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) have been busy with a variety of ongoing projects and internships.

The Life Sciences Section has been working on several projects, including the study of white-tailed deer and the development of a computerized archival system intended to be used as a resource for all members tribes. The section is also working on a project to address the impact of exotic plants, such as loosestrife, on native habitats.

The Fisheries Section has been focusing on the management of fish populations and the development of sustainable fishing practices. They are working with the U.S. Forest Service to tag fish populations and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to develop baseline data on fish populations.

The Public Information Office has been focusing on media relations and the development of public outreach materials. They have been working with the media to increase awareness of the commission's work and the importance of conservation.

Summer interns

The Public Information Office has sponsored three new internships this summer. The interns are working on a variety of projects, including media relations, web development, and social media management.

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Summer internships

GLIFWC informational booth at the WLRA Annual Convention at the MotorCity Casino Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Environmental education and promotional material on display. (Photo by Amanda)
Mom goes spearing! Sis Plucinski, Bad River tribal member, demonstrates the skill of spearfishing this spring for her son Mike, at the helm, and Ed Lesos. Simply put, the procedure is: 1) Get ready. 2) Aim. 3) Fire. 4) Bring up dinner. (Photos by Amoose)