

TEN YEARS OF ACTION...

A Celebration of Great Lakes United

1982 ~ 1992



GREAT LAKES UNITED

...TEN YEARS OF ACHEIVEMENT

GROUP TO BE SET UP TO PRESERVE LAKE

Great Lakes group serves applause

Move Backed by U.S. Organization on Mackinac

By PAUL MACLENNAN
News Environmental Reporter
Great Lakes United, a group representing more than 100 environmental, conservation and related organizations in eight states, Ontario and Quebec, will locate its headquarters at Medaille College Jan. 7. Leo F. Downey, president of the United States and Canada will to ratify bylaws for the new

organizers of an international group to protect asking the public for suggestions on how organization. United States and Canada will to ratify bylaws for the new

the state

Will Locate at Medaille Group

Scenic Hudson River Program. He has been a lobbyist for Audubon Society in Washington. studies for earlier and

Mr. Boice

Ex-radical Hoffman plugs for group to save lakes

United States and Canada will to ratify bylaws for the new. Mr. Boice said the group's board of directors made the decision Tuesday and at the same time announced appointment of David J. Miller, a graduate in environmental and economics at New Jersey State University, as executive director. The Great Lakes Action Group

By JERRY MOSKAL
Gannett News Service

Great Lakes Coalition Born

MACKINAC ISLANDS Lakes Federation was created Saturday to coordinate efforts in the sputtering battle for clean water. Sixty representatives of diverse environmental, sportsmen's and conservationists groups from eight states and Canadian provinces decided to form an umbrella organization. "I'm happy with what we've accomplished," said Tom Washburn, executive director of the United Conservationists' Federation of Chicago, which provided \$27,000 to conduct a three-day organizational meeting here. The foundation is funded from the estate of William Joyce, a former mid-western lumber baron.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Coalition formed to save the Lakes

EVERETT
KINACISLAND — Representatives of about 50 environmental and citizens' groups Saturday formed an international coalition to protect and promote the Great Lakes, the largest freshwater system on earth. The coalition will include water quality, water diversion, fish and wildlife management, acid rain, public water supply, and navigation. It is hoped that some regional effort is needed to

with

protect Great Lakes

NOV 21 1982

INTRODUCTION

By Dick Kubiak,
President of Great Lakes United

The evolution of Great Lakes United during its first decade has been truly amazing. The organization was born out of the desire of many diverse if not conflicting interests to establish coordinated environmental leadership in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River basin. The result was a unique body, which continues to reflect that original diversity, and has grown to be the leading binational group facilitating citizen action in the region. Union members, business people, politicians, sportspeople, "traditional" environmentalists, Native people, researchers, teachers, students and others, whether as organizations or individuals have been empowered by GLU and in turn have empowered it, to work for a more healthful Great Lakes environment.

This uniqueness, this symbiotic diversity has produced Great Lakes United presidents of remarkable ability - Bob Boice, Fred Brown and John Jackson. These people, supported and encouraged for ten years by hardworking boards of directors and superb professional staff, gave us the successes that our members are familiar with - defeat of winter navigation and recent diversion attempts, support for

RAPs, as well as strengthening the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and many others.

This decade of birth, growth and success positions Great Lakes United to meet the challenges of our second ten years. These include moving forward on the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative, currently stalled by certain lobbyists and politicians, our new directions with the Labor-Environment Task Force and Native peoples, as well as the developing health project. There may even be a GLU presence on the broader international scene in the offing. All of these and more lie in our future, but only with your support can they be brought to fruition. This Tenth Anniversary Commemorative Book is an expression of that support and your faith in the mission of Great Lakes United.



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THE ROOTS OF GREAT LAKES UNITED

by Wayne A. Schmidt, GLU Co-founder

"A thousand years from now there will be problems with the Great Lakes Basin. What we're trying to do here today is create a mechanism to address the problems better than we have done in the past."

Thomas L. Washington, Exec. Director
Michigan United Conservation Clubs
May 12, 1982, Mackinac Island

Our plan ten years ago was just that simple. Build a better instrument to stop those who would dirty, ditch or divert the Great Lakes.

The vision of a cohesive bi-national voice for the Great Lakes was natural. How else to confront the juggernauts of power, intent on exploiting these fresh water seas?

The roots of Great Lakes United are one measure of how far this remarkable organization has come in ten years. And a reminder of its *raison d'être*.

In 1982 on Mackinac Island, at the founding meeting of what would become Great Lakes United, key activists measured their own record of protecting the Great Lakes and found it wanting.

"A crisis in the Great Lakes exists today," Robert Sugarman told the delegates. Despite important successes of citizen organizations and governments, pollution of the lakes was increasing, he said.

"You are in danger of losing the lakes as a resource if you don't take the best action that you're capable of taking," said Sugarman, one of the first to envision the potential of GLU.

A former co-chairman of the U.S.-Canadian International Joint Commission, Sugarman said Great Lakes groups were not being heard by the IJC or by politicians in Washington and Ottawa.

"Your opposition doesn't have the power to withstand the irresistible force that's represented here today. Mobilize that force!" Sugarman urged.

But such calls for political advocacy by a new Great Lakes "federation" ignited passionate debate. "The need here is not one

of creating another advocacy group, but one of supplying information and strengthening existing advocacy groups," said Jay Reed, with the National Audubon Society.

"Information is the power, but we have to go beyond the information and start getting into advocacy," chided the late Abbie Hoffman (attending the meeting under his pseudonym, Barry Freed). "I don't want to leave here with just a box of fudge and a newsletter."

He didn't. Always, the Great Lakes inspire extraordinary efforts on their behalf. The camaraderie of the cause, the unselfish commitment to the lakes among the delegates prevailed. This dedication of many volunteers would be the key to GLU's longevity.

Delegates left the island's cobalt-blue vistas with unanimous resolve to establish an international organization dedicated to protect-



GLU Board of Directors at 1984 Annual Meeting in Toronto.

ing the Great Lakes. A new voice for the lakes was born.

The timbre and direction of that voice remained undefined. Debate over the role of political action and advocacy would carry through the Mackinac Island meeting to the official creation of Great Lakes United in Windsor six months later. It is a debate not completely resolved ten years later.

The severity of problems facing the Great Lakes is now widely recognized. Institutions such as the International Joint Commission have embraced calls for action—zero discharge of toxins throughout the lakes, a unique plan to preserve Lake Superior—that would have been deemed radical little more than a decade ago.

For the coming decade, who will bring full voice to public demands that these new policies be turned into reality? Who will be

the lakes' advocate? If not Great Lakes United, who then speaks, who sings for the Great Lakes?

March 23, 1992

Rick Spencer and John Hickey at GLU 1983 Annual Meeting



THE MAGIC IN THE NAME: HOW GLU GOT ITS NAME

By Sol Baltimore, GLU Treasurer (1982),
GLU Board Member (1983 - 1984)

After hours of contentious debate, environmentalists at GLU's second founding meeting in November 1982 were no closer to agreement than before. They could not agree on the structure and style that the fledgling group should take.

I remember the atmosphere was very tense as we all groped for a name for our new group. No one wanted "Great Lakes Federation... or Alliance... or Amalgamated." Smaller groups did not want to lose their identity in a larger group, and larger groups did not want to compete with a new group for members and funding. We were so close, but we had not coalesced yet. We wanted something we could agree on, not to divide us.

Then Bob Boice* stood up and gave a short impassioned speech: "I suggest we call ourselves 'Great Lakes United.' The name says we each maintain our autonomy, but we're working together for a common cause. And its acronym is 'GLU' – the group that holds the lakes together."

Great Lakes United... there was magic in the name. It broke the logjam instantly and people applauded.

The tension shifted toward alignment and the meeting moved on to form a steering committee and more. And Great Lakes United has fulfilled its name ever since.

* GLU's first president 1982-1986

ISLAND IN THE LAKE: THE PLACE WHERE GLU WAS BORN

(This is the welcome address given by Dwight Ulman, then President of Michigan United Conservation Clubs, at GLU's founding meeting on Mackinac Island, Michigan, May 20-22, 1982)

Good morning and welcome to Mackinac Island. It is my privilege to greet you this morning on behalf of the Michigan United Conservation Clubs. I know each of you shares with me the anticipation of an exciting and productive two days ahead of us. You are each part of a very special event in the history of the citizen conservation movement in the Great Lakes Basin.

Such a beautiful setting for our meeting, don't you agree? Mackinac Island is like a grand jewel between Michigan's two peninsulas. This island is something special to us in Michigan and I know you will enjoy your stay. Just don't try to find any logic in how "Mackinac" is pronounced. They say "Michlimackinac" has been spelled 68 ways. No matter how you see it spelled, just pretend it ends with a "W".

Though actually part of Michigan's upper peninsula, Mackinac Island seems to belong more to our entire nation than to the state of Michigan. In fact, Mackinac Island once did belong to the United States. In 1875 it became our second national park (after Yellowstone). But when the U.S. military garrison was withdrawn in 1885, Michigan took over the island. It became our first state park and has been in a class by itself ever since.

The story of this island is older than history, but the first European to pass by these shores was Nicolet, nearly 350 years ago. He was on his way to discover that China was not, in fact, just west of Green Bay. At that time this island was in territory occupied by the Chippewa and Ottawa [peoples].

The island and nearby Fort Michlimackinac in Mackinaw city have a rich, colorful, and sometimes violent history. It was revered by the Indian tribes as a gathering place, a scene of intertribal meeting and exchange, a ceremonial ground. Commerce, wars, and distant international events affecting the Great Lakes have always been reflected in the history of this island. The first European occupation was by the French as a part of French Canada. This was the hub of the Great Lake's first industry – fur trading. Later the island became part of British Canada, then after the American Revolution, part of the United States. For a few years during the War of 1812, it became part of Canada once again. As Michigan's Attorney General Frank Kelley recently noted, they didn't build these forts here to sell fudge to tourists.

Events shaping the Great Lakes, have, in one sense, passed by Mackinac Island. Yet we are gathered here, in another "intertribal" meeting, descendants of the same people who built all that history and are now helping shape the future of the Great Lakes.

Photo by Raymond Malace courtesy of Michigan Travel Bureau



Aerial view of Mackinac Island, located where L. Michigan and L. Huron meet – near the center of the Great Lakes Basin.

Picturesque hotels along Mackinac Island's waterfront, where GLU was born. Mackinac Island Bridge is seen in background

We couldn't be in a better spot at a better time to focus our attention on the international importance of the Great Lakes. Superlatives to describe the Great Lakes are unlimited. The Great Lakes form the largest body of fresh water on earth and have the world's first, fifth, sixth, twelfth, and fourteenth largest fresh water lakes. The St. Lawrence River discharges the greatest volume of water of any river in North America.

My state of Michigan has a unique stake in the future of the Great Lakes. We own title to forty percent of their area and have 3,200 miles of shoreline on four of the five lakes. Michigan has a higher ratio of our area covered by fresh water compared to land than any other state or country—two square miles of Great Lakes surface water for every three of land.

Tourism and travel, much of it is related directly to the Great Lakes, is a \$9 billion annual industry here in Michigan. The Great Lakes sports fishery is a \$350 million annual business in our state alone.

Historically and geographically, the Great Lakes have shaped two peninsulas. They continue to shape much of our state's economic development, outdoor recreation, energy development, tourism, and commerce.

So perhaps you can understand why MUCC has initiated this effort. Though we have a vested interest in protecting the Great Lakes, we can't hope to do it alone. We're in this together—all eight U.S. states and two immense Canadian provinces.

The sixty of you bring to Mackinac Island viewpoints and political philosophies which are as divergent as the range of politics represented within our two great countries. Yet despite our differences, there



is something that links us together—our love for the Great Lakes and our concern for protecting this priceless treasure. Our success this week will be measured by our ability to look beyond those differences which may flare up, and devote the variety of talents represented here today to the single objective of this meeting—protecting the Great Lakes.

Let me remind you again of the purposes of this meeting:

- 1) To determine if a consensus exists on the key issues facing the ecosystem of the Great Lakes, connecting waters and St. Lawrence River;
- 2) To identify new ways to improve the effectiveness of conservation organizations;
- 3) To seek creative approaches for mobilizing local action in response to Great Lakes issues; and
- 4) To acquaint key citizen conservation leaders in the Great Lakes Basin with each other and with interests and problems in common.

You may be curious about how this meeting came about, and how you were selected to attend. Actually, the idea was first proposed to us four years ago during

our battles to stop the winter navigational juggernaut. MUCC had discovered some firm allies in this fight with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the steel/shipping interests. Over 700 water-miles from here on the St. Lawrence river, a new group in up-state New York was created called "Save the River". The idea for this meeting came from one of its founders—perhaps the best community organizer the Great Lakes region has ever seen—Barry Freed. But when the Corps of Engineers is cranking out reports by the pound every month, there is not much time left to think about organizing conferences, so Barry's idea had to wait.

Last year the idea was brought about to us again, this time by Bob Sugarman, former Chairman of the U.S. Section of the International Joint Commission under President Jimmy Carter. His encouragement, combined with the enthusiastic support of the Joyce Foundation, made this venture possible.

You are the best and the brightest conservation leaders in the Great Lakes Basin. You represent the public from all the provinces and states in the Great Lakes Basin, a variety of local organizations, and the

major regional and national groups concerned with protecting the Great Lakes. We did our best to select people with ideas, people with experience in the citizen conservation movement, and people with potential to be the leaders of the future.

There are undoubtedly people who were excluded or people we didn't reach in the time with our publicity, who should be here.

But you, the people who have been privileged to attend, represent a beginning of a movement. It can eventually involve all the people and organizations who want to find a way to work together to protect our beloved Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

This is it. We have never had a better chance. No one else can do it for us. Each of you represents the hopes and aspirations of countless other people who would like to be here today, people looking for a better way to unite the collective political force we represent in the citizen conservation movement.

Let's make the best of the two short days ahead of us for the future of the Great Lakes.

(Dwight Ulman later became GLU's U.S. Treasurer, 1989-1992)

THE MACKINAC ISLAND RESOLUTION

*Adopted by the founders of Great Lakes United at the first meeting,
May 22, 1982 on Mackinac Island, Michigan.*

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are the greatest fresh water system on earth; and

WHEREAS, 50 million people live within and influence the Great Lakes ecosystem and millions more receive economic, recreational and spiritual benefits from them; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for economic strategies compatible with maintenance of the natural system; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for cooperative and coordinated citizen action on behalf of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, we have agreed on the need for such action on the critical issues of:

- Water Quality
- Hazardous and Toxic Substances
- Atmospheric Deposition
- Regulation of Levels and Flows Including Diversions
- Fish and Wildlife Management and Habitat Protection
- Energy Development and Distribution
- Land Quality and Land Use Practices
- Navigation Issues such as Winter Navigation, Additional Locks, Channel Modifications, etc.; and

THEREFORE, we resolve to establish a Great Lakes organization to provide an information exchange and a forum for working together on these issues.

GLU BOARD OF DIRECTORS • 1983-1992

PRESIDENTS

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Watertown, NY
1983-85

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Conservation Clubs,
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John Jackson,
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Research Coalition,
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Richard Kubiak,
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Federation,
Erie, PA
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John Jackson,
Friends of the Earth,
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1986-87

Sr Margeen Hoffman,
Ecum. Task Force of
the Niagara Frontier,
Niagara Falls, NY
1988-90

Dick Kubiak,
Penn. Sportsmen
Federation,
Erie, PA
1992

Sarah Miller,
Can. Envir. Law Assoc.,
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SECRETARIES

Carol Swinehart,
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John Hickey,
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Env. Mgmt. Council,
Cortland, NY
1984-86

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Ecum. Task Force of
the Niagara Frontier,
Niagara Falls, NY
1987

Glenda Daniel,
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1988-89

Dorreen Carey,
Grand Calumet
Task Force,
Whiting, IN
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FLB Services,
Midland, MI
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State of Michigan,
Eagle, MI
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Dwight Ulman,
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1989-92

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Research Group,
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1987-88

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1989-90

Jeanne Jabanoski,
Environmental
Protection Office,
Toronto, ONT
1991-

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Windsor, ONT
1986-87

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1985-86

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1983-88

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Environment North,
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1987-

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Law Center
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School Teachers Fed.,
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of Public Health
Toronto, ONT
1984-87

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Niagara Ecosystems
Task Force
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1992-

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CAP Council
Lansing, MI
1983-84

Joe Finkbeiner,
Capitol Area Audubon,
Eagle, MI
1986-91

Sherry Finkbeiner,
State of Michigan,
Eagle, MI
1983-85

Robert Ginsburg,
Citizens for a Better
Environment,
Chicago, IL
1985-86

Daniel Green,
Societe pour
Vaincre la Pollution,
Montreal, QUE
1983-91

John Hickey,
Cortland Cty. Envir.
Mgmt. Council, NY
1983-88

Brett Hulsey,
Sierra Club,
Madison, WI
1992-

Ann Hunt,
Citizens for Alts. to
Chemical Cont.,
Lake, MI
1992-

John Jackson,
Friends of the Earth;
Ontario Toxic Waste
Research Coalition,
Windsor &
Kitchener, ONT
1983-

Tom Klein,
Sigurd Olson
Environmental Inst.,
Ashland, WI
1985

Ellen Knox,
Sierra Club,
Cleveland, OH
1983-84

Richard Kubiak,
Penn. Sportsmen
Federation,
Erie, PA
1985-

Julia Langer,
Ont. Public Interest
Research Group,
Toronto, ONT
1985-86

Pam Leisinger,
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1987-

Peter Lemon,
City of Owen Sound,
Owen Sound, ONT
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Mohawks Agree
on Safe Health,
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1990-91

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Anglers & Hunters,
Beamsville, ONT
1987-88

Sr Pat Lupo,
Erie Cty. Envir. Coal.,
Erie, PA
1988

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Consortium,
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1989-

Harvey Mead,
Union Quebecoise
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Sainte-Foy, QUE
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Pam Millar,
Pollution Probe,
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1985-86

Sarah Miller,
Canadian Envir.
Law Assoc.,
Toronto, ONT
1984-

Carole Mills,
Assembly of
First Nations
Ottawa, ONT
1992-

Kai Millyard,
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1983-84

Paul Muldoon,
Energy Probe;
Canadian Inst. for
Environmental Law
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Probe, Hamilton &
Toronto, ONT
1987-

William Munson,
Envir. Prot. Office,
City of Toronto,
Toronto, ONT
1989-90

William Neuhaus,
Racine-Kenosha
UAW CAP Council,
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1987-

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Huntington Woods,
MI 1991

Mark Peterson,
Sigurd Olson
Environmental Inst.,
Ashland, WI
1986

William Robinson,
Upper Peninsula
Envir. Coalition,
Marquette, MI
1983-86, 1988-90

Ron Scrudato,
State University
Research Center,
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1986-87

Camilla Smith,
Save the River,
Watch Island, NY
1987-

John Snyder,
Thumb Area
Sportsman,
Bad Axe, MI
1985-86

Richard Spencer,
Save the River,
Clayton, NY
1983-86

Scot Stewart,
Upper Peninsula Coal,
Marquette, MI
1986

Robert Sugarman,
Sugarman &
Denworth,
Philadelphia, PA
1983-84

Carol Swinehart,
League of Women
Voters of Michigan,
Brighton, MI
1983-87

Dwight Ulman,
Michigan United
Conservation Clubs,
Saginaw, MI
1989-91

Anne Wordsworth,
Canadian Envir. Law
Association,
Toronto, ONT
1983

John Witzke,
Saginaw Bay
Advisory Council,
Kawkawlin, MI
1988-

Joshua Wunsch,
Michigan Assoc. of
Cons. Districts,
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Kristine Miller
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Kirk Peters
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TEN YEARS OF GREAT LAKES CITIZEN ACTION

By Bruce Kershner, GLU Field Coordinator

"Despite our differences, there is something that links us together — our love for the Great Lakes and our concern for protecting this priceless treasure. Our success this week will be measured by our ability to look beyond those differences... to the single objective of this meeting — protecting the Great Lakes."

This statement summed up what led 55 environmental and civic leaders to come together to found Great Lakes United at the historic May 20, 1982 meeting on Mackinac Island. It was part of the welcoming address of the meeting's chairman, Dwight Ulman, then president of the Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC).

Ten years later, this philosophy has remained the guiding force that has held together the diverse and far-flung membership of Great Lakes United — and enabled it to be a major force in protecting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River ecosystem.

THE BIRTH OF GLU

The idea of a broad-based Great Lakes coalition to serve as a uniting force to protect its environment was conceived independently in different quarters. The idea was conceived by such disparate minds as Lake Michigan Federation founder Lee Botts, late controversial activist Abbie Hoffman, and former U.S. Chair of the International Joint Commission Bob Sugarman.

The idea was propelled into reality by the coming together of three forces: several looming environmental threats to the entire Great Lakes; several farsighted, hard-working people; and the generosity of a foundation.

Lake Michigan Federation carries the GLU banner at a rally at the 1991 IJC Biennial Meeting, Traverse City, MI.

Three issues formed a tripod which alarmed Great Lakes advocates and mobilized them: winter navigation, water diversions and toxic contamination. A proposal to extend the Great Lakes' shipping season into the winter threatened to destroy fish, wildlife and coastal habitat by ice grinding and greater risk of spills. Proposals to withdraw and divert huge amounts of Great Lakes to areas toward the west and south were also a threat to the entire Great Lakes system. So was the ubiquitous spread of toxics into the Lakes and bay bottoms, the fish, birds, air and people. These threats reached from the St. Lawrence River to Lake Superior, from Quebec to Minnesota, without regard to lake, boundary or jurisdiction.

Starting in the fall of 1981, MUCC supplied the people that planned the 1982 founding meeting, especially its president, Tom Washington, Wayne Schmidt, and Dwight Ulman.

The funding that made it possible came from the Joyce Foundation, whose generous grant of \$27,000, together with MUCC's expenditures of \$12,000, made it all possible.

Mackinac Island, off the tip of northern Michigan in Lake Huron, was selected as the meeting site because of its symbolism. It is near the geographical center of the Great Lakes, and it was the ceremonial inter-tribal meeting ground of the Great Lakes' Native Peoples. It was a perfect site for a "pow-wow" of modern leaders seeking to create a Great Lakes network.



The participants at that meeting represented the diverse interests that still comprise GLU: anglers and hunters, environmentalists, labor unions, scientists, civic groups, Native People, government officials and educators. The agenda for the meeting went step by step from identifying the key issues facing the Great Lakes to a discussion on reasons favoring — and not favoring — joint citizen action to protect the Great Lakes. Finally, it explored a strategy to form a Great Lakes federation.

The hope of the meeting was eloquently stated by Ulman: "This is it. We have never had a better chance. No one else can do it for us. Each of you represents the hopes and aspirations of countless other people... looking for a way to unite the collective political force we represent."

The result of the meeting was the birth of an as yet unnamed Great Lakes federation.

A Great Lakes Charter was adopted, resolving "to establish a

Great Lakes organization to provide an information exchange and a forum for working together on [environmental] issues."

As reported in the New York Times and dozens of other papers, the conference was hailed as a success. "Today is a great beginning," declared Bob Sugarman. "We accomplished everything we set out to accomplish," proclaimed Tom Washington.

Over the next 12 months, the founders tried to work out their differences over the style and structure of the new Great Lakes federation.

A committee drafted by-laws for discussion at a meeting in Windsor, Ontario, in November 1982. There was vigorous debate among the 110 participants at the Windsor meeting about whether GLU should be a looser coalition that serves as a center of a network — or a forceful, more free-standing group with a strong director. There were concerns about domination by parts of the movement, or by certain regions. There was also the presence of the ever-provocative Abbie Hoffman, who threatened to walk out on the meeting. Differences in personality and style looked like they could split the new coalition. Even the name for the new group was hotly debated (see separate article).

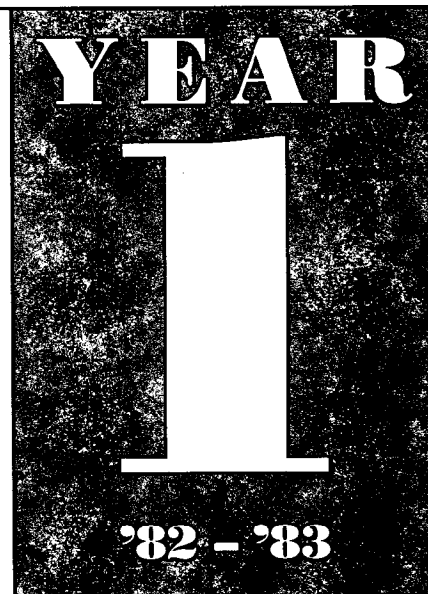
But the meeting ended with ratified by-laws, a Steering Committee, and a name for the newborn group: Great Lakes United. The philosophy embodied in the name prevailed in the end.

The Steering Committee met on a monthly basis in different places throughout the basin. Members drove as much as 1200 miles to each meeting. Since there was no funding GLU members personally absorbed the travel and other expenses.

The 15-member Steering Committee elected GLU's first officers: Chair Robert Boice of the New York Conservation Council, Vice Chair Daniel Green of Quebec's Societe pour Vaincre la Pollution, Secretary Carol Swinehart of the League of Women Voters and Treasurer Sol Baltimore of the American Lung Association.

Task Forces were set up to address environmental issues as well as administrative matters such as fund raising, incorporation, tax exempt status, membership, logo, brochure, buttons and banner, and to arrange the first annual meeting for May 1983.

By April 1983, GLU members totalled 22 groups; by the May meeting, 69 groups; a month later, 84 groups.



The First Annual Meeting was held in Detroit. It focused on waste incineration, toxic substances, privatization of public lands, acid rain, diversions and the effects of urbanization. The Steering Committee was dissolved and the members elected GLU's first president, Bob Boice; Vice President, Daniel Green; Treasurer, Sherry Finkbeiner of the Michigan Governor's Office; and Secretary, Carol Swinehart of the League of Women Voters.

YEAR

2

'83 - '84

Photo to right: GLU news conference opposing winter navigation, 1983. Left to Right: NY State Senator John Sheffer, GLU President Bob Boice, U.S. Rep. Hank Nowak, Sierra Club's Alex Cukan.

In 1984 we obtained our first grant (\$50,000 from the Joyce Foundation). This allowed us to open our first office and hire our first Executive Director, David Miller in January 1985.

A search for an office focused on Lansing, Windsor, Buffalo, Michigan City and Saginaw. Buffalo was finally selected because of three factors: the eastern Great Lakes was underrepresented in Great Lakes support; it was on the U.S.-Canada border, with Canada's largest population center only 90 minutes away; and free, attractive office space was offered by Medaille College.

Dave hit the ground running, immediately hiring an office staff person. He put together a narrated slide show and quickly gathered more grant money.

Work on the previous year's issues continued, with the addition of more. New diverse projects, the

GLU's founding issues, winter navigation, toxics and diversion, remained at the forefront of our efforts. In 1984, GLU achieved its first major victory when we persuaded Congress to defeat the winter navigation proposal.

With no staff or office, GLU operated out of Bob Boice's office and Carol Swinehart's home. From these humble beginnings GLU flourished. Almost ten years later, in May 1992, Bob Boice reflected on those beginnings:

"Little did we know the kind of waves we would make on the waters when we started GLU."

We published our first Action Update newsletter and obtained tax exempt status in the U.S.

Our campaign to have the governments proclaim a Great Lakes Week was successful. Fish cancers, Clean Water Act and Detroit sewage sludge also preoccupied the board's time. We held our second annual meeting in Toronto.



Grand Canal and Ohio River schemes, surfaced and were defeated. We successfully supported the passing of the Great Lakes Charter by the Great Lakes Governors and Premiers, which aimed at controlling basin-wide controls. GLU also began to develop a campaign to get the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement strengthened.

By the time of our third annual meeting, which was held in Chicago, GLU membership had expanded to 100 groups.

YEAR

3

'84 - '85

GLU'S FIRST VICTORY

by Rick Spencer, GLU Founding Member and Board Member (1983-1986)

With no debate, on August 3, 1983 the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Public Works and Transportation unanimously approved authorization for winter navigation. The Great Lakes faced an immediate crisis. And Great Lakes United faced its first challenge.

GLU's contributions in defeating winter navigation were many. Within days after the committee's vote, GLU assembled a navigation task force consisting of the most knowledgeable veterans of earlier battles to stop winter navigation. Within weeks, GLU had articulated a unified voice throughout the basin. And within months, the House Committee was forced to remove winter navigation from their \$12.5 billion pork barrel bill.

Winter navigation was a dream of U.S. Steel Corp. executives who wanted to change the shipping patterns on the Great Lakes. Historically, shipping comes to a halt during the 3 to 4 months when the lakes and channels were covered with ice. In 1970, Congress authorized the Army Corps of Engineers to demonstrate the feasibility of navigating in ice-capped waters. Nine years and \$25 million later, U.S. Steel's dream had turned into an environmental nightmare and economic boondoggle. Although the Corps managed to keep open the shipping lanes on the Upper Lakes for several years, only a few ships risked operating during the winter. Like a highway that leads to nowhere, and that no one uses, the Corps of Engineers was building a year-round waterway that no one would use. Worse, even that minimal amount of ice breaking was enough to severely ravage the Great Lakes ecology. Because the Corps of Engineers failed to conduct the proper environmental studies, we will never know the full extent of the environmental damage. But after eight years of "demonstration activities," scientists and fishermen had no doubt that winter navigation was responsible for destroying fish and wildlife habitats. In 1979, as a result of increasing public and state opposition, Congress withdrew funding for this program.

Despite the overwhelming evidence that winter navigation was impractical – a conclusion shared by the Canadian Government – the House Public

Works Committee authorized the program anyway. Apparently, Washington was unaware, or didn't care, that the vast majority of people within the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River Basin were against winter shipping. The wishes of the committee's ranking minority member were more important.

Or so they thought. The dream of a basin-wide coalition of environmentalists, labor unions, local governments, and ordinary citizens who cared and were determined to protect the future of the Great Lakes, bore fruit. GLU's increasingly tight network of activists made it easier to disseminate information and develop a unified strategy. Within weeks after the House action, member organizations in all 8 states and 2 provinces had information packets to lobby state politicians and press. GLU's ability to establish a presence anywhere in the basin proved to be a key ingredient in this struggle. For example, in order to increase pressure on Buffalo's Congressman Henry Nowak, a member of the Public Works Committee, GLU sponsored a press conference in Niagara Falls. That forum provided Nowak a vehicle to announce he was changing his original support for winter navigation, to one of opposition. Nowak became the first committee member to formally oppose any project in the House bill. Five months later, GLU also went to Chicago, where the last pocket of support for winter navigation existed. Two days after GLU blasted that state's policy, Illinois' Governor joined with his fellow Great Lakes Governors, and agreed to sign a joint letter to the Public Works Committee expressing opposition to the pending legislation.

But GLU's most important contribution in this battle was its size and scope. When our representatives testified at Congressional hearings, they could claim that they spoke for over 100 organizations and a million plus people, a claim that no single member organization could make. In 1970, maritime interests fashioned a coalition to convince Congress there was a regional consensus for winter navigation. In 1984, GLU, more than any other institution, created a new basin-wide consensus that forced Congress to reject that same program.

YEAR

4

'85 - '86

GLU's staff expanded with the hiring of Michelle Downey (who's been with us ever since), a newsletter editor and GLU's first Field Coordinator, Tim Eder. GLU obtained its Canadian incorporation this year and began its still unsuccessful campaign to obtain charitable status in Canada.

Dave, Tim and Board member John Jackson developed a project to generate wide support for a strengthened U.S.-Canada Water Quality Agreement by holding hearings around the Basin. This project was to have a major effect in establishing GLU's reputation as a force to be reckoned with, and increased our prominence as a Basin-wide presence.

By May 1986, our member groups totalled 200. During this year, GLU helped achieve other

goals such as the passage of the Toxic Substances Control Agreement, the Clean Water Act and Superfund reauthorization, New York Environmental Bond Act, and the Four-Party Toxic Agreement for Niagara River. We won a major legal case upholding New York's water quality standards. Remedial Action Plans were initiated in Buffalo, Toronto, Green Bay and elsewhere. GLU people participated in many RAPs.

Several new issues emerged. We began a campaign to have Lake Superior recognized and protected for its relative lack of pollution. We campaigned to raise Pennsylvania's awareness and identity as a Great Lakes state, one which was sorely lacking. The

health of Native Peoples and of wetlands emerged as issues.

GLU's first 8-page quarterly newsletter, *The Great Lakes United*, was released in spring 1986.

That May we held our annual meeting at Mackinaw City in Michigan. Immediately after the meeting many of our members went to Mackinac Island, GLU's birthplace, for the World Large Lakes Conference. In a speech at that world-wide conference, John Jackson said, "We must not sit back and hope that our governments will take care of the world's large lakes. We, the people who live around these lakes and delight in them, must be strong advocates on their behalf."



Top Photo: 1985 GLU Board of Directors.

Bottom Photo: 1985 Public TV taping of "Basin Without Boundaries" with 1985 GLU Director Dave Miller at left.

YEAR 5 '86 - '87

GLU's campaign to strengthen the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement dominated this year. We held 19 hearings throughout the Basin, attended by hundreds of people. Our hearings put Great Lakes United on the map. In February 1987, we released our report based on the tour of the Great Lakes. This report, entitled "Unfulfilled Promises," criticized the governments for making

GLU meets with U.S. EPA Director Lee Thomas in 1986 (GLU Pres. Bob Boice, Dave Miller, and Lee Thomas are 3 at left).



Then GLU Director Dave Miller and field coordinator Tim Eder at 1986 GLU Annual Meeting in Niagara Falls.

pledges and then hypocritically ignoring them.

Record high lake levels the previous year stirred a movement to regulate the Great Lakes through more diversions and waterlevel control projects, which GLU opposed. We successfully fought a proposal to triple the Chicago diversion.

When air quality was a Great Lakes issue in GLU's first years, people emphasized acid rain. By 1986, scientists had established deposition of air toxics as a more direct threat to the Great Lakes themselves. GLU and Sierra

Club initiated a campaign to educate Congress on the need to address this new issue. We released a report "A Call for Action: Toxic Air Pollution in the Great Lakes." We also mobilized against the Detroit incinerator, a major source of air toxics.

Our fifth year began with the election of our second president, Dr. Fred Brown of Michigan United Conservation Clubs. We also hired a Lake Erie Coordinator, Bruce Kershner, to edit our newsletter and expand Lake Erie protection with focus on Ohio and Pennsylvania. We conducted a Lake Superior Tour to publicize our greatest lake's needs. Toxic contamination of sturgeon, eagles, other wildlife also became a priority, with Henrietta the deformed cormorant, taking center stage during Great Lakes Week in Washington.

GLU's fifth annual meeting was held in Niagara Falls, Ontario.

ABBIE HOFFMAN AND THE FOUNDING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED

by Bruce Kershner, GLU Field Coordinator

Abbie Hoffman – just mentioning the name brings strong reactions from people, ranging from enthusiastic admiration to intense disdain. The late 60s-era counterculture hero, radical anti-war activist and Yippie has been given credit for helping to end the Vietnam War, and charged with causing Richard Nixon to get elected (by helping to foment the riots at the 1968 Democratic Convention). He has been held responsible for the breakdown of law and order in America, and credited with founding a permanent program for black unemployed mothers. He is vilified by the right, adored by the left. Ever controversial, even after his death in 1989.

He was also one of the original founders of Great Lakes United. But even this fact evokes widely different reactions. Was his role beneficial or detrimental? Depends on who you talk to. We do know that he was one of several people (such as Lake Michigan Federation co-founder Lee Botts and former IJC commissioner Bob Sugarman) who independently conceived of the idea of a Great Lakes coalition.

In 1978, he was working with another GLU co-founder Wayne Schmidt (then with Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC)) to oppose a winter navigation plan that would be destructive to the Great Lakes. At that time, Abbie, then known as "Barry Freed", was "underground" hiding from a

cocaine conviction. He was heading Save the River, the St. Lawrence citizens group that he also founded. Johanna Lawrenson, Abbie's companion for the last 15 years of his life, recalls Abbie was on the phone with Wayne. "Yes, I agree, I think we need a Great Lakes-St. Lawrence coalition," Abbie said. "We need a central organization for citizens to focus their efforts. I'll start talking to groups along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario."

Between 1978 and 1981, the idea quietly "fermented" while Wayne and Abbie organized against

winter navigation. Finally, Wayne decided to bring it to reality. With the strong support of MUCC's president Tom Washington, Wayne obtained funding and began planning and organizing a basin-wide meeting to form the new Great Lakes federation.

In his eloquent opening address at the historic founding meeting on Mackinac Island in May 1982, MUCC president (and later GLU treasurer) Dwight Ulman said, "The idea for this meeting came from one of Save the Rivers' founders – perhaps the best community organizer

Photo courtesy of Abbie Hoffman Foundation



the Great Lakes has ever seen – Barry Freed.” Dwight had not been told who Barry Freed really was. Few others knew either. Dwight didn’t find out till later that night.

The next day, a red-faced Dwight was embarrassingly answering questions from reporters, asking how he could not have known who Barry Freed really was. “I didn’t know anything about it, it caught me by surprise...” Others noted that once the media learned who he was on the last day, they focused most of their attention on Abbie and away from the rest of the meeting.

During the rest of the Mackinac meeting, and during all of the Windsor meeting held six months later, a vigorous debate ensued over whether GLU should be an activist, centrally-directed group (as Abbie and MUCC pushed for), or a looser coalition oriented more toward education and information (which main-line environmental groups wanted). Because of Abbie’s past reputation, many feared that Abbie was seeking to head the new group, suspected his motives, and worried he would alienate coalition members. “It won’t play in Peoria... we can’t explain Hoffman,” veteran environmental reporter Paul MacClennan recalls some saying.

“Abbie had a way of stirring things up,” MacClennan notes. “Abbie made people nervous. His unpredictability contributed to the tension,” comments Rick Spencer, Save the River activist and GLU co-founder. (Even Abbie referred to himself at the meeting as “an unguided missile.”) “But,” Rick adds, “there were many other strong personalities there... and Abbie was just one.”

Some saw Abbie in a more favorable light. “He was a necessary, positive catalyst. He helped bring up the substantive issues that needed to be worked out,” recalls Charlie Tebbutt, former Save the River activist, now environmental attorney (he also had the distinction of rooming with Abbie at the meeting). “Abbie was a creative genius, an inventive idea man. He knew how to make things move – and that’s what he did with GLU,” says Rick.

In fact, it was Abbie who, during a lull on the last day of the Mackinac meeting, was the first to move it from discussion to concrete action: “I don’t know if this is premature, but... I would make the first motion, that we form the Great Lakes federation committee here and now.”

Abbie definitely helped polarize GLU’s second big meeting in Windsor. There was an atmosphere of intrigue and behind-the-scenes plotting. At one point, Abbie threatened to take his people with him and leave. “When I was chair of the Great Lakes Basin Commission,” Lee Botts recalls, “I had an experience with Abbie that made me very wary of Abbie’s motives, including using GLU as a political platform for other goals.”

Despite the contentiousness, support for the coalition remained strong. “Environmental issues often transcend left-right political orientations. People were too committed to GLU to be thwarted,” Rick says. In the months following the Windsor meeting, a steering committee chaired by Bob Boice quickly created GLU into a functioning organization.

“Whatever one thinks about Abbie hurting or helping the process,” Rick concludes, “there was nothing he did or said that wasn’t anything different than participating in a healthy, democratic debate. He got people excited, talking, thinking, debating, addressing the issues – and moved to acting on them.”

Ultimately, a compromise was reached for the new coalition. After the Windsor meeting, Abbie was no longer involved with GLU. But Save the River (through Rick Spencer) continued to play a vital role on GLU’s early board. Abbie remained active with Great Lakes-St. Lawrence issues until 1987, when he left the region. His severe manic-depressive illness tragically led him to commit suicide two years later.

However one feels about Abbie, he is a unique, valuable – and colorful – part of GLU’s and the Great Lakes’ history. One thing everybody would agree on was his ability to crystallize a point in a few memorable words.

At one point during the founding meeting, he expressed concern that no concrete action would result from the meeting. “I don’t want to come out of this meeting with just a box of fudge and a newsletter,” he announced.

Ten years later, I think he would be satisfied with what came out of that fateful meeting on Lake Huron’s Mackinac Island.

A foundation has been established to further Abbie’s work. For information, contact Abbie Hoffman Activist Foundation, Box 908 Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10156 (212)696-0005.

GLU's 1986 WATER QUALITY TOUR AND CITIZEN HEARINGS

by Tim Eder, National Wildlife Federation, and GLU Field Coordinator 1986 - 1988

Many people have said that Great Lakes United's 1986 Tour of the Great Lakes, Citizen Hearings on Water Quality and subsequent work on the renegotiation of the U.S./Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement put GLU on the map. I think of those events in a different way. Instead of putting GLU on the map, in my view, they gave the organization a map. They gave GLU a sense of its place, a sense of where we are and what this Great Lakes region is as a place to live. And the events gave us a sense of *who* we are. They put us personally in touch with the hundreds of people throughout the region who are struggling to make this region a better place for us and our children to live.

In 1985, GLU's Board of Directors anticipated the upcoming review of the bi-national Agreement. GLU knew that release of the IJC's next report would trigger a formal review of the Agreement by the U.S. and Canada. The last time this review happened there was little opportunity for public input.

As a fledgling organization, GLU also needed concrete issues and projects to establish its identity. So we wrote a grant proposal and received funding to hold public hearings around the basin. I was GLU's first field coordinator to coordinate them.

We started the tour in July in Wisconsin. We held hearings in 19 cities, from Milwaukee, Green

Bay and Duluth in the west, to Kingston, Cornwall and Montreal in the east. At each stop, teams of local activists set up media events and tours of the area. We saw many of the dump sites and polluted waterways that earned these locations their membership in the "Toxic Hot-Spot Club".

Many things impressed Task Force members on the Tour. In our report on the hearings, we wrote about how "dredging operations still pour toxic sediments into open waters" and how "plumes of black contaminants still reach out into the Lakes."

Many of us were surprised to see how pervasive the toxic pollution of the Great Lakes was 10 years after the U.S. and Canada had promised to eliminate it. Even the remote reaches of Lake Superior had been fouled by careless practices, weak laws and lax enforcement.

At the hearings, we were repeatedly struck by the passion with which those who addressed us described their travails against a system that seemed designed to perpetuate abuses and neglect of clean, healthful water. There was a surprising commonality expressed by people separated by thousands of miles. Everyone wanted governments to be more aggressive in protecting and restoring the Great Lakes. The consensus was that the governments did not need a new agreement, they needed the political will to implement the one they had.

Photo courtesy of Pollution Probe



Testimony at GLU's 1986 Water Quality Hearings, Sarnia, Ont. (From Left: Bob Ginsburg, John Jackson, Sarah Miller).

As a result of the hearings and our report, "Unfulfilled Promises," GLU was granted observer status at the formal negotiations that took place between the U.S. and Canada. This was an impressive achievement for GLU. But it would not have been possible without the people who set up the tours and boat trips, and came to the hearings to give us their testimony. When we spoke at the negotiating sessions, the governments knew that they had to listen to us because we were the voice of the public.

GLU's involvement with the negotiations led to some important changes in the U.S./Canada Agreement. Some of them, such as the requirements for broad public input at all stages of the development of Remedial Action Plans, are tangible in the document. But even more significant is the amount of attention paid to

the Agreement since the hearings and the tour. Since then, the public has been relentless in demanding that governments take seriously their pledges in the Agreement.

Since its birth, GLU has used a map of the region as its official logo. After the 1986 Tour, GLU could say, with conviction, that we knew the people and the places in all corners of that map. We had seen many of those toxic hot spots first-hand and met with the folks living in those areas to hear those stories.

We learned valuable lessons on the tour and gained enormous appreciation for the Great Lakes' awe-inspiring beauty. In between our tours of toxic hot spots, we were treated to some wonderful days hiking the coasts, climbing the dunes and visiting the secret favorite places of some of our tour

guides. It was here that many of us found the greatest inspiration for our work to protect the Great Lakes. Too often, as we get caught up trying to meet deadlines, submit comments and testimony and race off to the next meeting, we forget what it is we're trying to save. The Great Lakes is an incredible place to live. Seeing the wonder and beauty of the Great Lakes makes working to protect them an honor and a joy. In the words of the late Edward Abbey:

Do not burn yourselves out. Be as I am — a reluctant enthusiast, a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. Save the other half of yourselves for pleasure and adventure. It is not enough to fight for the environment; it is important to enjoy it. While you can. While it is still here.

Good luck to GLU for another successful 10 years!

GLU TEE SHIRTS CREATED INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT

by Joe and Sherry Finkbeiner

GLU may have been the first binational coalition for the Great Lakes, but that did not mean it made it any easier to get through the customs stations at the border crossings.

We were on our way from Michigan to Buffalo for a GLU board meeting in 1985. Because we left very late from another environmental meeting, we arrived at the Port Huron (St. Clair River) border crossing at 1 a.m. on a Saturday morning. Sherry was sound asleep next to me and the border guard woke her up.

"Where are you going?" asked the woman customs official. "Passing through Canada on our way to New York," I answered. "What's your purpose?" "We're part of a Canadian-American organization to protect the environment." "What's all that stuff in your car?" "Just clothes,

literature and books." Upon hearing the word "books," she asked us to pull over.

She looked further and saw a couple of boxes of GLU tee-shirts — about 400 or so with the motto "Great Lakes — Keep 'em Great." They were our entire supply, worth about \$3000. "What are these?" she asked. "Oh, we sell them as fundraisers," I responded.

Boy, was that the wrong thing to say! She got real stern and said, "We're going to confiscate the shirts." "But they weren't for sale in Canada," I gasped in disbelief, "they were just for the meeting."

"You know, we can also confiscate your van," she answered. Then they kept us there for three hours while they considered confiscating our van! It was a very scary night and we were really shook up. Finally,

at 4 a.m., they said, "We've confiscated the shirts and you're free to go."

After we returned later to Michigan, I tried to get back the tee-shirts, with no success. I then asked Russ Gossman of the UAW (and also one of GLU's cofounders) to try, since he had experience in dealing with customs problems. He went to the consulate and sent letters. It took about six months before they finally returned them. During that time, I found they really *did* confiscate vehicles for such minor things.

After we got them back, they sold like hotcakes. But at many GLU meetings afterward, we got razzed as "the smugglers from GLU."

(Joe was a GLU board member from 1986 to 1991 and Sherry was GLU treasurer from 1983 to 1985.)

YEAR

6

'87 - '88

Our demand for public involvement, as well as GLU's outstanding leadership, led to what may be the most historic achievement of GLU to date: a direct role in the renegotiation of the U.S.-Canada Water Quality Agreement. GLU and several of its member groups were invited to participate on the negotiation teams for both United States and Canada. The result was a significantly strengthened agreement, which was signed that November, 1987.

To bolster support for the RAP process, GLU held the first Basin-wide conference for RAP members. Seventy citizen activists

attended. Our report "Citizen Action in Developing Clean-up Plans for the 42 Great Lakes Toxic Hot Spots" guided dozens of citizens on RAP committees.

1987 was the year we started the campaign to add a 43rd Great Lakes toxic hot spot, Erie, PA.

Toxic chemicals remained a high priority, with the release of "Sweet Water, Bitter Rain" and the Sierra Club-GLU "Toxic Banquet" held for congressional members, which displayed contaminated Great Lakes fish on platters.

Contaminated sediments cleanup emerged as a major issue. This is also when the issue of toxics finally was made into a human health issue, when the Muir-Sudar report erupted into a great controversy in Canada.

Drought hit the Great Lakes and we successfully fought off more diversions.

We released follow-up reports for our Water Quality Agreement campaign, "Promises in Jeopardy" and "A Citizen Guide to the WQ Agreement."



Then-President Fred Brown speaking at GLU 1989 Annual Meeting in Owen Sound, Ont.

We held three regional meetings, issued a Lake Michigan citizen activist guide and a Lake Ontario Agenda.

Ontario's MISA regulations, St. Lawrence whales, coastal zone protection, medical wastes, and the Free Trade Act rounded out the year. The Great Lakes Protection Fund was founded and our goal to have New York and Pennsylvania join the Council of Great Lakes Governors was achieved.

GLU's staff expanded with the addition of a Technical Analyst. That project ultimately resulted in the publication of five reports on toxic chemicals and RAPs to be used as tools for citizen activists.

GLU's sixth year ended with our annual meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio.



Ribbon cutting ceremony to open GLU's new office at Buffalo State College, 1989. Left to right: College Pres. F.C. Richardson, Fred Brown, Canadian Consulate Kerri Mitchell, John Jackson, State Sen. John Sheffer and an aide to Rep. Hank Nowak.

Dave Miller and Tim Eder left GLU at the end of 1988. But GLU was glad that they would continue their Great Lakes work as new staff with the National Audubon Society and the National Wildlife Federation. GLU hired its second executive director, Philip Weller. He, in turn, hired a new field coordinator, Karen Murphy.

Air toxics, RAPs, contaminated sediments, MISA, human health, Erie AOC, Native health, and coastal zone efforts continued vigorously. GLU and the Lake Michigan Federation organized a citizens' conference on contaminated sediments, held in Merrillville, Indiana.

We also mounted strenuous opposition to Lake Superior pulp

mills, and the Pleasant Prairie diversion. Major oil spills in the United States and Canada led to hearings and reports everywhere. So did the invasion of the zebra mussel and global warming. A Lake Ontario toxics plan was released. Fish contamination erupted into a major controversy with the release of NWF's "Should You Eat Your Catch?" Our five-year campaign to save Strawberry Island in the Niagara River achieved a milestone when New York State purchased the island.

As a follow-up to our Water Quality Agreement campaign, we released "A Citizens' Guide to the Water Quality Agreement." We also issued the report "Promises in Jeopardy," which charged the governments with continued



neglect of the Water Quality Agreement.

Our annual gathering ended the seventh year in Owen Sound, Ontario.



Year eight began with GLU electing its first Canadian president, John Jackson.

The Zero Discharge campaign was the major thrust of this year. It culminated in the Citizens Summit at the IJC Biennial meeting in Hamilton, Ontario where 1000 citizens converged and loudly voiced their demand that the IJC



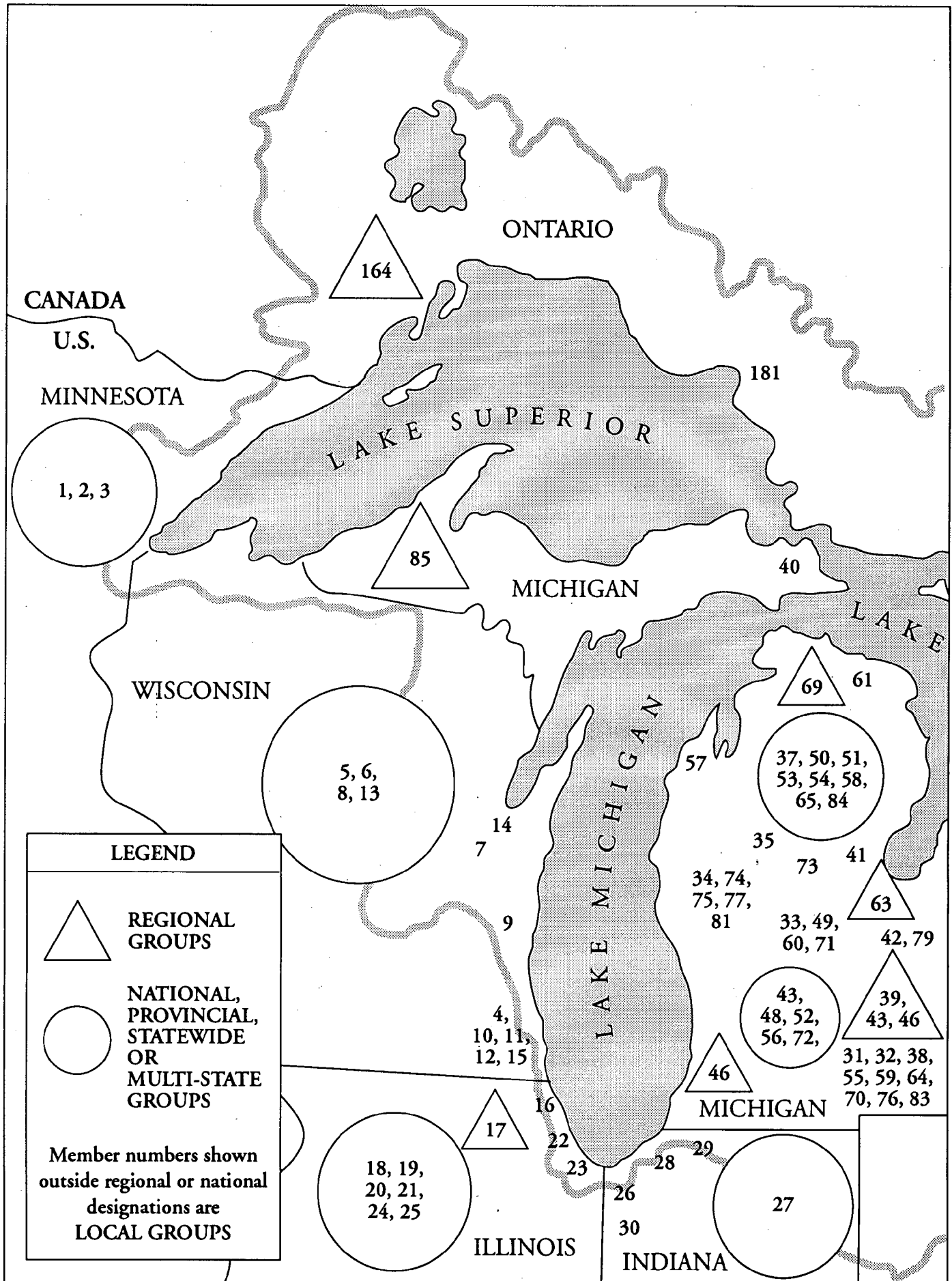
Karen Murphy, GLU Field Coordinator, holds a news conference along Niagara River.

become a leader for the Great Lakes. "Zero Discharge Now" became the rallying cry for citizens. GLU held its second Basin-wide RAP conference, called the "RAP Revival." At that conference, 70 citizens activists detailed their description of what an effective RAP should contain. GLU continued intensive work in many RAPs, including as co-chair of the newly begun Niagara River RAP. We also succeeded in getting Canada

and Ontario to withdraw their proposals for weakening RAP delisting criteria.

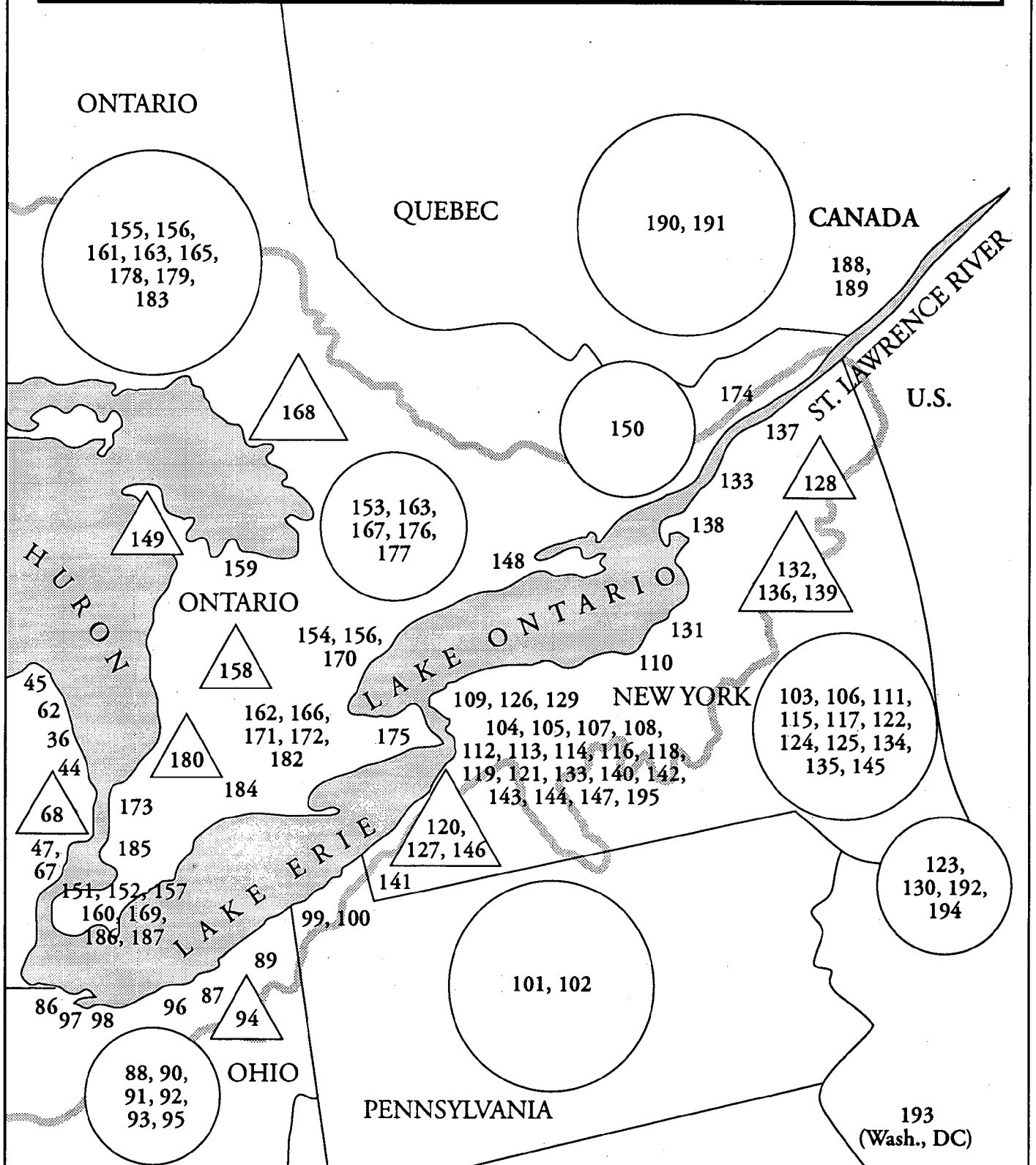
The 20th Anniversary of Earth Day boosted the public's attention on the environment, but also overwhelmed workloads for awhile.

GLU held its eighth annual meeting in Green Bay, Wisconsin, site of the world's greatest concentration of pulp mills.



The Great Lakes Citizen Network

Locations of Great Lakes United Organizational Members
(GLU Individual Members not shown due to lack of space)



WE ARE GREAT LAKES UNITED!

- 1 • Clean Water Action Project
326 Hennepin Avenue East
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 612-645-0961
- 2 • Freshwater Foundation
2500 Shadywood Road
PO Box 90
Navarre, MN 55392
Phone: 612-471-8407
- 3 • Izaak Walton League of America
W J McCabe Chapter
PO Box 3063
Duluth, MN 55803
Phone: 218-525-5647
- 4 • Brewery Workers Local 9 UAW
2189 North 48th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53208
Phone: 414-442-7220
- 5 • Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission
PO Box 9
Odanah, WI 54861
- 6 • National Association of Conservation Districts
1052 Main Street
Stevens Point, WI 54481
Phone: 715-341-1022
- 7 • Oneida Tribe Business Council
PO Box 365
Oneida, WI 54155
Phone: 414-869-1260
- 8 • Sierra Club - John Muir Chapter
222 South Hamilton Street
Madison, WI 53703-3201
Phone: 608-256-0565
- 9 • UAW - Fox River Valley CAP Council
45 South Lincoln
Fond du Lac, WI 54935
Phone: 923-2147
- 10 • UAW - Local 1007
1101-136th Avenue
Union Grove, WI 53182
- 11 • UAW - Milwaukee Metro Retiree Council
2022 N. Venice Beach Rd.
Oconomowoc, WI 53066
Phone: 414-321-3423
- 12 • UAW - Racine Kenosha CAP Council
906 Latrop Avenue
Racine, WI 53405
Phone: 414-633-1380
- 13 • UAW - Wisconsin State CAP
7435 S Howell Avenue
Oak Creek, WI 54151
Phone: 414-762-3200
- 14 • UAW Local 1102 - Conservation Dept.
P.O. Box 10544
Green Bay, WI 54307
Phone: 414-498-1102
- 15 • UAW Local 261
P.O. Box 404
Milwaukee, WI 53201
- 16 • Chicago Audubon Society
505 Hinman
Evanston, IL 60202
- 17 • Citizens For A Better Environment
407 South Dearborn
Suite 1775
Chicago, IL 60605
Phone: 312-939-1530
- 18 • Audubon Council of Illinois
505 Hinman
Evanston, IL 60202
- 19 • Greenpeace International
1017 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60607
- 20 • Izaak Walton League of America, Illinois Division
14304 Ingleside
Dolton, IL 60419
Phone: 708-849-8526
- 21 • Lake Michigan Federation
59 East Van Buren
Suite 2215
Chicago, IL 60605
Phone: 312-939-0838
Fax: 312-939-2708
- 22 • Prairie Woods Audubon Society
504 Mayfair Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
- 23 • Sierra Club - Chicago Group
10716 Avenue F
Chicago, IL 60617
Phone: 312-768-4663
- 24 • Sierra Club - Great Lakes Chapter
506 South Wabash,
Suite 505
Chicago, IL 60605
Phone: 312-431-0158
- 25 • US Environmental Protection Agency
77 West Jackson Blvd.,
12th Fl., Region 5, Library
Chicago, IL 60604
- 26 • Grand Cal Task Force
2400 New York Avenue
Whiting, IN 46394
Phone: 219-473-4246
Fax: 219-473-4259
- 27 • Hoosier Environmental Council
3620 North Meridian
Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: 317-923-1800
- 28 • Save the Dunes Council
444 Barker Road
Michigan City, IN 46360
Phone: 219-879-3937
- 29 • Sierra Club - Michiana Group
1140 East Ewing Avenue
South Bend, IN 46613
- 30 • United Steelworkers of America, Local 1010
3703 Euclid Avenue
East Chicago, IN 46312
- 31 • American Assn. of University Women
Michigan Division
2016 Seneca
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Phone: 313-665-9349
- 32 • American Fed. of Gov't. Employees
PO Box 632
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
Phone: 313-668-2178
- 33 • Capitol Area Audubon Society
Route #5
St. Johns, MI 48879
- 34 • Center for Environmental Study
Grand Rapids Junior College
143 Bostwick NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
Phone: 616-456-4848
- 35 • Citizens For Alternatives To Chemical Contamination
8735 Maple Grove Road
Lake, MI 48632-9511
Phone: 517-544-3318
- 36 • City of Harbor Beach
149 North First Street
Harbor Beach, MI 48441
Phone: 517-479-3363
- 37 • Department of Natural Resources
Steven T. Mason Building
Box 30028
Lansing, MI 48909
Phone: 517-373-2425
- 38 • Earth Research
PO Box 389
Lake Orion, MI 48361
Phone: 313-656-0030
- 39 • East Michigan Environmental Action Council
21220 West Fourteen Mile
Bloomfield Twp., MI 48301
Phone: 313-258-5188
- 40 • Edison Sault Electric Co.
725 East Portage Avenue
Sault Ste Marie, MI 49783
Phone: 906-632-2221
- 41 • F.L.B. Services, Inc.
488 W. Ashby Rt. 5
Midland, MI 48640
- 42 • Flint Environmental Action Team Foundation (FEAT)
806 Thomson
Flint, MI 48503
Phone: 313-767-4918
- 43 • Great Lakes Forum
3103 Garden Avenue
Royal Oak, MI 48073
Phone: 313-288-3679
- 44 • Harbor Beach Conservation Club
111 Klug Road
Harbor Beach, MI 48441
Phone: 517-479-6167
- 45 • Huron County Board of Commissioners
211 Huron County Office Building
Bad Axe, MI 48413
Phone: 517-269-8242
- 46 • Lake Michigan Federation
Western Chapter
425 W. Western, Suite 201
Muskegon, MI 49440
Phone: 616-722-5116
- 47 • Lake St. Clair Advisory Committee
PO Box 272
Mt. Clemens, MI 48046
- 48 • League of Woman Voters of Michigan
6159 Aldine Drive
Brighton, MI 48116
Phone: 517-353-9568
- 49 • Library of Michigan - Serials Section
717 W. Allegan Street
PO Box 30007
Lansing, MI 48909
Phone: 812-466-1258
- 50 • Michigan Assoc. of Conservation Districts
1405 South Harrison Road
Room 305
East Lansing, MI 48823
- 51 • Michigan Audubon Society
6011 West St. Joseph
P.O. Box 80527
Lansing, MI 48908-0527
Phone: 517-886-9144
- 52 • Michigan Duck Hunters Association
1178 W. Marquette Woods
St. Joseph, MI 49085
- 53 • Michigan Environmental Council
115 West Allegan
Suite 10B
Lansing, MI 48933
- 54 • Michigan United Conservation Clubs
P.O. Box 30235
Lansing, MI 48909
Phone: 517-371-1041
- 55 • Multi-Lakes Conservation Association
1464 Quinif
Walled Lake, MI 48090
Phone: 616-868-7528
- 56 • National Wildlife Federation
Great Lakes Nat. Res. Ctr.
506 East Liberty 2nd Floor
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Phone: 313-769-3351
Fax: 313-769-1449
- 57 • Northport Sportsman's Club
P O Box 143
Northport, MI 49670
Phone: 616-386-5243
- 58 • Office of the Governor
State of Michigan
State Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909
- 59 • Perch Point Conservation Club
20647 Country Club
Harper Woods, MI 48225
Phone: 313-765-4966
- 60 • Riverfest Inc
125 W. Main
Lansing, MI 48933
Phone: 517-483-4499
- 61 • SAFE Inc
Rt 2 Box 108A
Onaway, MI 49765
- 62 • Sageman's Jewelry
132 East Huron Avenue
Box 68
Bad Axe, MI 48413
Phone: 517-269-7122
- 63 • Saginaw Bay Advisory Council
PO Box 643
Bay City, MI 48706
Phone: 517-893-3782
- 64 • Sanitary Chemists & Technicians Association
665 West Warren Avenue
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: 313-832-3117
- 65 • Sierra Club - Mackinac Chapter Office
115 W. Allegan Street,
Suite 330
Lansing, MI 48933
Phone: 517-484-2372
- 66 • Southeast Michigan Council of Governments
1900 Edison Plaza
660 Plaza Drive
Detroit, MI 48226
Phone: 313-961-4266
- 67 • Southern Michigan Conservation Club
2402 Belle River Road
PO 37
Marine City, MI 48039
Phone: 313-765-5279
- 68 • Thumb Chapter Steelheaders
512 South "P" Crescent
Bad Axe, MI 48413
- 69 • Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council
PO Box 300
Conway, MI 49722
Phone: 616-347-1181
- 70 • Township of Grosse Isle
8841 Macomb
PO Box 300
Grosse Isle, MI 48138
Phone: 313-676-4422
- 71 • UAW - Capitol Area CAP
342 Clare Street
Lansing, MI 48917
Phone: 517-482-7377
- 72 • UAW - Conservation Dept
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, MI 48214
Phone: 313-926-5269
- 73 • UAW - Ionia Montcalm CAP Council
129 Valley Street
Alma, MI 48801
Phone: 517-463-3752
- 74 • UAW - Kent County CAP Council
1750 Clyde Park, SW
Grand Rapids, MI 49509
Phone: 616-949-4100
- 75 • UAW - Local 1231
4269 Alpine NW
Comstock Park, MI 49321
Phone: 616-784-0629
- 76 • UAW - Local 137
315 W Charles Street
Greenville, MI 48838
Phone: 616-754-3561
- 77 • UAW - Local 167
1320 Burton Street, SW
Wyoming, MI 49509
Phone: 616-245-1129
- 78 • UAW - Local 2031 - Adrian
1884 Cadmus Road
Adrian, MI 49221
Phone: 517-265-4029
- 79 • UAW - Local 599
Buick Recreation and Conservation
812 Leith Street
Flint, MI 48505
Phone: 313-238-4686
- 80 • UAW - Local 602
2510 West Michigan Ave.
Lansing, MI 48917
- 81 • UAW - Local 730
3852 Buchanan Ave. SW
Wyoming, MI 49508
Phone: 616-534-7613
- 82 • UAW - Local 925
PO Box 129
St Johns, MI 48879
Phone: 517-224-8833
- 83 • UAW - Region 1A Toxic Waste Squad
8975 Textile Road
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
Phone: 313-482-8320
- 84 • United Transportation Union
419 South Washington Ave., Suite 102
Lansing, MI 48933
Phone: 517-482-7618
- 85 • Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition
PO Box 34
Houghton, MI 49931
- 86 • Bowling Green State University Library - Serials
Bowling Green, OH 43403
- 87 • Greater Cleveland Boating Association
112 Carriage Drive
Chagrin Falls, OH 44022
Phone: 216-247-7686
- 88 • Izaak Walton League of America, Ohio Division
900 Morman Road
Hamilton, OH 45013
- 89 • Jack's Marine Inc
2000 Great Lakes Avenue
Ashtabula, OH 44004
- 90 • Lake Erie Basin Committee
20811 Morewood Parkway
Rocky River, OH 44116
Phone: 216-291-1520
- 91 • National Audubon Society
National Great Lakes Office
692 North High, #208
Columbus, OH 43215
Phone: 624-224-3303
- 92 • Ohio Environmental Council
400 Dublin Avenue
Columbus, OH 43215
Phone: 614-224-4900
- 93 • Sierra Club - Midwest Regional Conservation Committee
643 Wallace Avenue
Bowling Green, OH 43402
Phone: 313-682-2120
- 94 • Sierra Club - Northeast Ohio Group
2499 Edgerton Road
Cleveland, OH 44118
- 95 • Sierra Club - Ohio Chapter
98 Franklin Avenue
Athens, OH 45701
- 96 • UAW - Cuyahoga-Medina CAP
5000 Rockside Road #300
Cleveland, OH 44131
Phone: 216-447-5047
- 97 • UAW - Toledo Area CAP Council
2300 Ashland Avenue
Toledo, OH 43620
Phone: 419-243-4611
- 98 • UAW - Tri-County Area - CAP
P O Box 2234
Sandusky, OH 44870
Phone: 419-626-5723
- 99 • Erie Conference on Community Development
420 West 6th Street
Erie, PA 16507
Phone: 814-454-3878

1992 ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

- 100 • Erie County Environmental Coalition
PO Box 1982
Erie, PA 16507
- 101 • Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen Clubs
2426 North 2nd Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
Phone: 717 232-3480
- 102 • Sierra Club - Northeast Regional Conservation Committee
101 Shady Dr West Apt 2
Pittsburgh, PA 15228
Phone: 412 563-3567
- 103 • American Chestnut Foundation - NYS Chapter
131 California Drive
Williamsville, NY 14221
Phone: 716-632-1125
- 104 • Buffalo & Erie County Public Library, Science & Technology Dept.
Lafayette Square
Buffalo, NY 14203
Phone: 716-858-7139
- 105 • Buffalo Audubon Society
1090 Brighton Road
Tonawanda, NY 14150
Phone: 457-3228
- 106 • Canadian Consulate General
3550 Marine Midland Ctr.
Buffalo, NY 14203
Phone: 716 852-1247
- 107 • Citizens Alliance, Inc
400 Leroy Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14214
Phone: 716 833-1661
- 108 • County of Erie Executive Office,
16th Floor
Room 1600 95 Franklin St
Buffalo, NY 14202
- 109 • Ecumenical Task Force
259 4th Street
Niagara Falls, NY 14303
Phone: 716 284-0026
- 110 • Environmental Management Council
70 Bunner Street
Oswego, NY 13126
- 111 • Environmental Planning Lobby
353 Hamilton Street
Albany, NY 12210
Phone: 518 462-5526
- 112 • Erie County Fed. of Sportsmen Clubs
50 Gordon Street
West Seneca, NY 14224
Phone: 716 836-8442
- 113 • George Washington Fishing & Camping Club
2805 Niagara Street
Buffalo, NY 14207
Phone: 716 873-1950
- 114 • Great Lakes Laboratory, State Univ.
College at Buffalo
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14222
Phone: 716 878-5422
- 115 • Great Lakes Research Consortium
214 Baker Laboratory
Syracuse, NY 13210
Phone: 315 470-6816
Fax: 315-470-6970
- 116 • Heim Middle School
175 Heim Road
Williamsville, NY 14221
Phone: 626-8600
- 117 • Izaak Walton League of America
125 Euclid Drive
Fayetteville, NY 13066
Phone: 315-637-6735
- 118 • Latko Instant Press
1676 Niagara Falls Blvd.
Tonawanda, NY 14150
Phone: 834-7046
- 119 • M.T.D.
Buffalo Port Council
c/o Ms. Kathy Filipski
534 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14202
Phone: 716-883-6322
- 120 • Marine Trades Association of WNY Inc
Box 175 Station B
Buffalo, NY 14207
Phone: 716-856-3387
- 121 • Middle Atlantic Warehouse Distributor, Inc
601 Vickers Street
Tonawanda, NY 14150
Phone: 716-694-0200
Fax: 716-694-0796
- 122 • National Audubon Society - Northeast
1789 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12203
Fax: 518-869-0737
- 123 • Natural Resources Defense Council Inc
40 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
Phone: 212 949-0049
- 124 • New York State Conservation Council
RD #2 Archer Road
Watertown, NY 13601
Phone: 315 788-8450
- 125 • New York Walleye Association
1830 Stony Point
Grand Island, NY 14072
- 126 • Niagara Environmental Coalition
Stella Niagara Education Park
4421 Lower River Road
Stella Niagara, NY 14144
- 127 • Niagara River Anglers Association
PO Box 236 Bridge Station
Niagara Falls, NY 14305
Phone: 716 773-8417
- 128 • North Country Env. Awareness Org.
PO Box 176
Helena, NY 13649
- 129 • R.O.L.E.
PO Box 44
Lewiston, NY 14092
Phone: 716-754-7933
- 130 • River Barge Productions
302 West 79th Street, 8A
New York, NY 10036
Phone: 212-799-8485
- 131 • SUNY College at Oswego
Research Center
Oswego, NY 13126
- 132 • Save The River
PO Box 322
Clayton, NY 13624
Phone: 315 686-2010
- 133 • White Enterprises
8051 Greiner Road
Williamsville, NY 14221
- 134 • Sierra Club - Atlantic Chapter
658 West Onondaga Street
Syracuse, NY 13204
Phone: 315-475-0128
- 135 • Sierra Club - Binational Great Lakes Committee
658 West Onondaga Street
Syracuse, NY 13204
Phone: 315-475-0128
- 136 • St. Lawrence Valley Council
c/o DEC
317 Washington Street
Watertown, NY 13601
- 137 • St. Regis Mohawk Health Services
Community Building
Hogansburg, NY 13655
Phone: 518-358-2272
- 138 • St. Lawrence Audubon Society
P. O. Box 464
Canton, NY 13617
Phone: 315-379-9084
- 139 • Thousand Island Land Trust
PO Box 238
Clayton, NY 13624
Phone: 315-686-5345
- 140 • UAW - Local 416
238 Sycamore Street
East Aurora, NY 14052
- 141 • UAW - Local 338
2200 Foote Ave. Ext.
Jamestown, NY 14701
Phone: 716 484-7172
- 142 • UAW - Local 424
1787 Genesee Street
Buffalo, NY 14211
Phone: 716 893-4882
- 143 • UAW - Local 774
c/o Conservation & Env. Committee
2939 Niagara Street
Buffalo, NY 14207
Phone: 716 873-4715
- 144 • UAW - Local 897
3800 Lake Shore Road
Buffalo, NY 14219
Phone: 716 823-1782
- 145 • UAW - Region 9
New York State CAP Council
4285 Genesee Street
Cheektowaga, NY 14225
Phone: 716 632-1540
- 146 • UAW - Western
New York CAP Council
4285 Genesee Street
Cheektowaga, NY 14225
Phone: 716 632-1540
- 147 • Village Officials Association of Erie County
100 Main Street
Hamburg, NY 14075
- 148 • Bay of Quinte RAP PAC, c/o Jan Samis
PO Box 183
Newburgh, ONT K0K 2S0
Phone: 613-549-4000
- 149 • Bruce Peninsula Environment Group
c/o R.R. 1
Lion's Head,
ONT NOH 1W0
Phone: 519-793-4412
- 150 • Assembly of First Nations EAGLE Project
55 Murray Street, 5th floor
Ottawa, ONT K1N 5M3
Phone: 613-236-0673
- 151 • Canadian Auto Workers - Local 1973
3719 Walker Road
Windsor, ONT N8W 3S9
Phone: 519-255-4109
- 152 • Canadian Auto Workers - Local 444
1855 Turner Road
Windsor, ONT N8W 3K2
- 153 • Canadian Auto Workers-Canada
205 Placer Court
Willowdale,
ONT M2H 3H9
- 154 • Canadian Auto Workers-Local 707
475 North Service Road E.
Oakville, ONT L6H 1A5
Phone: 416 844-9451
- 155 • Canadian Environmental Law Assn.
517 College Street
Suite 401
Toronto, ONT M6G 4A2
Phone: 416 977-2410
Fax: 416-960-9392
- 156 • Canadian Institute For Environmental Law & Policy
517 College Street #401
Toronto, ONT M6G 4A2
Phone: 416-977-2410
- 157 • Citizens Environment Alliance
P.O. Box 548, Station A
Windsor, ONT N9A 6M6
Phone: 519 973-1116
Fax: 519-973-1616
- 158 • Citizens Network on Waste Management
139 Waterloo Street
Kitchener,
ONT N2H 3V5
Phone: 519 744-7503
- 159 • City of Owen Sound
808 2nd Avenue East
Owen Sound,
ONT N4K 2H4
Phone: 519 376-1440
- 160 • City of Windsor
P O Box 1607
Windsor, ONT N9A 6S1
Phone: 519 255-6315
- 161 • Corp. of Professional Great Lakes Pilots
18 Bridge Street
St. Catharines,
ONT L2S 2V8
Phone: 416-685-0646
- 162 • Eastwood College Institute
760 Weber Street, East
Kitchener,
ONT N2H 1H6
Phone: 519-743-8265
- 163 • Energy Probe Research Foundation
225 Brunswick Avenue
Toronto, ONT M5S 2M6
Phone: 416 978-7014
- 164 • Environment North
533 Regina Avenue
Thunder Bay,
ONT P7B 5K3
Fax: 807-345-1394
- 165 • Environmental Protection Office
100 Queen Street, 6th floor
East Tower
Toronto, ONT M5H 2N2
- 166 • Faculty of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo
200 University Ave West
Waterloo, ONT N2L 3G1
Phone: 519 885-1211
- 167 • Federation of Ontario Naturalists
355 Lesmill Road
Don Mills,
ONT M1W 3E6
Phone: 416 444-8419
- 168 • Georgian Bay Association
58 Glencairn Avenue
Toronto, ONT M4R 1M8
- 169 • IJC Library
100 Quellerie Avenue
Suite 800
Windsor, ONT N9A 6T3
- 170 • Institute for Environmental Studies
University of Toronto
Toronto, ONT M5S 1A2
Phone: 416 978-6526
- 171 • Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists
317 Highland Road E.
Kitchener,
ONT N2M 4K1
- 172 • Laurier Environmentalists WLU
75 University Ave. West
Waterloo, ONT N2L 3C5
- 173 • Local 672, E.C.W.U.
900 DeVine Street
Sarnia, ONT N7T 1X5
Phone: 336-4557
- 174 • Mohawks Agree on Safe Health
Box 579
Cornwall, ONT K6H 5T3
- 175 • Niagara Ecosystems Taskforce
Biological Sciences Dept.
Brook University
St. Catharines,
ONT L2S 3A1
Phone: 416-688-5550
- 176 • Ontario Public Health Association
468 Queen Street, East
Suite 202
Toronto, ONT M5A 1T7
Phone: 416-367-3313
- 177 • Ontario Toxic Waste Research Coalition
Box 35
Vineland Station,
ONT L0R 2E0
Phone: 416-563-8571
- 178 • Pollution Probe
12 Madison Avenue
Toronto, ONT M5R 2S1
Phone: 416 926-1907
- 179 • Sierra Club of Eastern Canada
517 College Street,
Suite 303
Toronto, ONT M6G 4A2
- 180 • St. Clair River Int'l Citizens Network
139 Waterloo Street
Kitchener,
ONT N2H 3V5
- 181 • Township of Michipicoten
40 Broadway Avenue
Box 500
Wawa, ONT P0S 1K1
Phone: 705-856-2244
- 182 • Turnaround Decade
23 James Street
Waterloo, ONT N2J 2S8
- 183 • United Church of Canada
85 St. Clair Avenue
Toronto, ONT M4T 1M8
Phone: 416-925-5931
- 184 • University Students Council
Univ. of Western Ontario
UCC Building, Room 268
London, ONT N6A 3K7
- 185 • Wallaceburg Clean Water Committee
65 Phair Avenue
Wallaceburg,
ONT N8A 2M4
Phone: 519 627-4468
- 186 • Windsor Sportsmen Club
PO Box 452
Windsor, ONT N9A 6L7
Phone: 519 966-1600
- 187 • Windsor and District Labour Council.
1214 Ottawa Street
Windsor, ONT N8X 2E6
Phone: 519 252-8281
Fax: 519-746-0292
- 188 • Rotary Club of Westmount
4646 Sherbrooke St., West
Westmount,
QUE H3Z 2Z8
- 189 • STOP Inc
1910 Demaisonneuve
West #2
Montreal, QUE H3H 1K2
Phone: 514 932-6204
- 190 • Societe pour Vaincre la Pollution
CP 65 Place d'Arme
Montreal, QUE H2Y 3E9
Phone: 514 844-5477
- 191 • Union Quebecoise pour la Conservation de la Nature
160 76th Rue East
Charlesbourg,
QUE G1H 7H6
Phone: 418-628-9600
- 192 • Coast Alliance
235 Pennsylvania Avenue,
SE, 2nd floor
Washington, DC 20003
Phone: 202 546-9554
Fax: 202-328-4518
- 193 • Library NOAA
CZIC
N/ORM4
Universal South Room 729
1825 Connecticut Ave NW
Washington, DC 20235
- 194 • American Canadian Line Inc
PO Box 368
Warren, RI 02885
Phone: 401-247-0955
- 195 • LaserGraphix of Western New York, Inc.,
4196 Main Street
Amherst, NY 14226
Phone: (716) 832-2315
Fax: (716) 835-0489

GLU achieved a major victory when the United States and Canada formally designated Erie, Pennsylvania, as the 43rd Area of Concern, capping our four-year campaign.

GLU helped organize the Basin around wetlands and a Wetland Consortium issued a joint agenda for protecting Great Lakes wetlands.

In late 1990 and early 1991, GLU's Labour and Environment Task Force continued our historic bond with labour unions and undertook several serious issues. GLU also organized a human health effects workshop.

Canada's Green Plan was released amid much criticism. Right-to-Know, MISA, and the US EPA's Great Lakes Initiative were hotly discussed. A strengthened US Clean Air Act was passed. Lakes advocates pushed for and

got passage of the U.S. Great Lakes Critical Programs Act, which legislated deadlines for completion of RAPs and water quality rules.

One disappointment was the extension of the winter navigation season by one week, although our opposition helped prevent a further extension. Another disappointment was the defeat of New York's \$2 billion Environmental Quality Bond Act.

GLU obtained one of the first grants of the new Great Lakes Protection Fund. With it, we started a Pollution Prevention program, hired a coordinator, and began publishing the *Bulletin of Pollution Prevention* to gain support for this approach.

Lastly, GLU achieved a long-discussed goal: it opened its Canadian office in Windsor, staffed by two people.



At our annual meeting in Hull, Quebec, GLU's members voted overwhelmingly to expand our board of directors to include a permanent seat for a Native representative, the first time for any major environmental organization in history.



In GLU's tenth year, we continued to play the lead role in pushing for aggressive binational action on the Great Lakes. Just prior to the IJC biennial meeting in Traverse City, Michigan, GLU

released a report entitled "Broken Agreement." This report detailed the failure of the U.S. and Canada to carry out their commitments under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and to respond to the IJC's recommendations.

We also organized an hour-long citizens' presentation to the IJC commissioners at the biennial meeting.

In March, GLU released "The IJC Under Threat: A Time for Action." This report described the ways in which the IJC's role was being undermined. We also released "A Canadian Agenda for Implementing the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement."

We held workshops on pollution prevention in five communities around the Great Lakes. We also led a successful campaign to prevent a water diversion from the Great Lakes at Lowell, Indiana. We also exposed an illegal diversion by Kenosha, Wisconsin which we succeeded in getting stopped.

Our tenth year culminated at our annual meeting Saginaw, Michigan. Here we celebrated ten years of citizen action in the Great Lakes and committed ourselves to continue to speak out.

We, the active citizens in the Great Lakes, have become the leaders in the Basin and we will continue to be.

LET'S REDEFINE WHAT IS "NORMAL" FOR THE GREAT LAKES

by John Jackson, GLU President 1989 - 1992

(These opening remarks were stated by John Jackson at GLU's Tenth Annual Meeting, May 4, 1992 in Saginaw, Michigan).

The fundamental driving force in our activism is our definition of what is "normal".

Beaches are commonly closed to swimmers because the high bacterial counts are likely to give people infections. Is that normal?

You catch fish and have to pull out your government guide to contaminants in fish to see if the fish is safe to eat. Is that normal?

The skies over our cities are brown with pollutants.

We remark on those rare days when we can see a blue sky. Is that normal?

All around our cities the earth is scraped bare by bulldozers, waiting for the building of another housing or commercial-industrial subdivision. Surely, that's not normal?

Photo courtesy of Mark Mais 1990



Is it normal for people to drink bottled water because they fear that their water supply isn't safe?

Eagles rarely nest around many of the Great Lakes. Mink no longer reproduce around Lake Ontario. Is that normal?

We have warnings to not go out in the sun. Normal?

Tragically, people living today are for the first time in human history starting to think that all of these are normal.

The problem with thinking that something is normal is that we become complacent. We think that the world cannot be different and therefore it is foolish to try and change it.

If we let these conditions become normal, we will create for future generations a world in which the "normal" conditions are the ones that we would today consider intolerable.

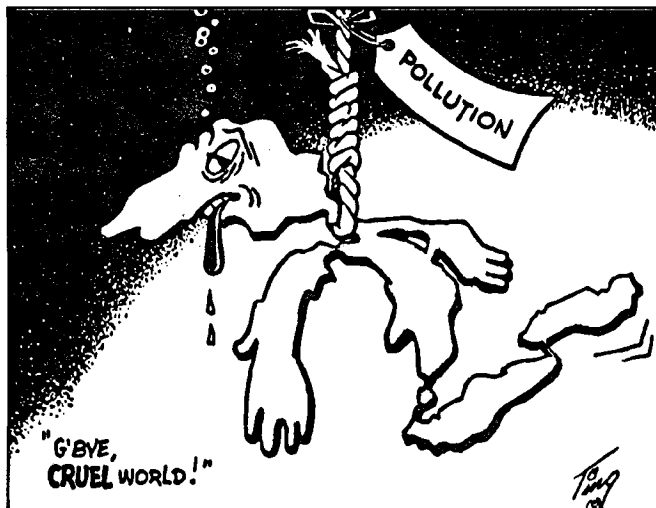
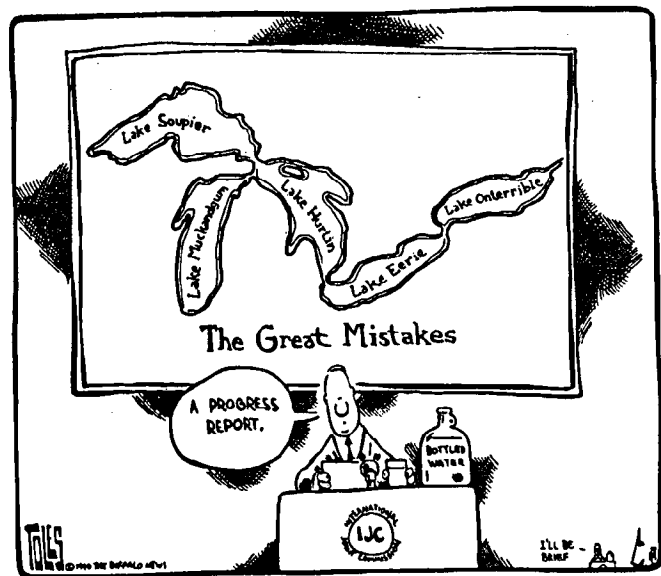
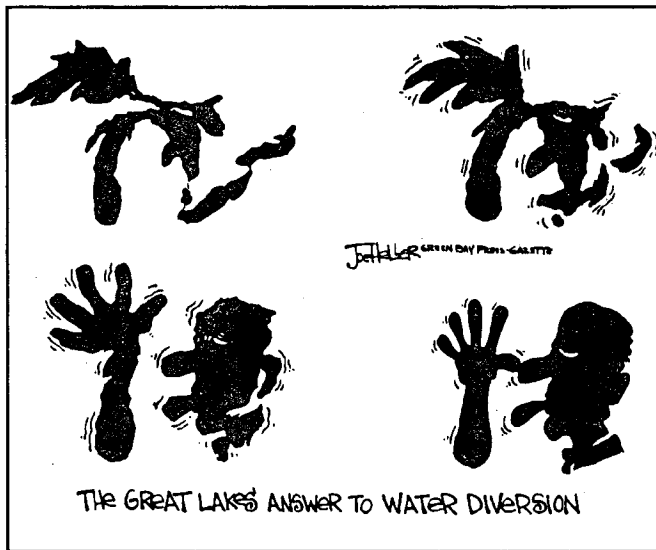


We are a rising tide of people who do not accept the present situation as normal, and who devote ourselves to making sure that these things do not become normal.

We can prevent that from happening if we work together with a clear vision of the changes we want and implement long-term solutions now.

I am excited about our continued work together to ensure that what remains "normal" is a Great Lakes Basin that is a magical jewel on this exquisite planet and to ensure that we are gentle inhabitants of these lands.

GREAT LAKES IN SONG AND HUMOR



A DITTY OF GREAT LAKES ACRONYMS

Can you guess them all?

In a Great Lakes world of
 RAPs, ICJs and GLCs,
 DNRs, EPAs and DECs,
 MOEs, DOHs and NPDs;
 For us UAWs, CAWs, and OECs,
 EPLs, SBACs and MECs,
 NRDCs, NAs and NWFs,
 FONs, ETFs and LMFs;
 To stop those
 PAHs, PCBs, DDTs
 and occasional SOBs
 We wouldn't know what to do without GLU.

*by Dave Miller, Vice President,
 National Audubon Society Northeast Region.
 Shared at the GLU annual meeting May 2, 1992.*

THESE LAKES ARE YOUR LAKES

(Sung to the tune of "This Land is Your Land")

These lakes are your lakes. These lakes are my lakes.
 From the Long Point marshes to the Nipigon highlands
 From the Michigan sand dunes to The Thousand Islands
 These lakes were made for you and me.

And there beside me in those clear mirrors
 Came summer breezes and autumn colors
 And winter snow storms and springtime flowers
 They said: These were made for you and me.

Above Niagara I stood in wonder
 At the rush of water and the roar of thunder
 And way down under, I heard her whisper
 These lakes were made for you and me.

The Sun was shining, white clouds were drifting
 And eagles soaring and rivers throbbing
 And fish romancing, the whole Earth dancing
 These lakes were made for you and me.

These lakes are your lakes. These lakes are my lakes.
 From the Long Point marshes to the Nipigon highlands
 From the Michigan sand dunes to the Thousand Islands
 These lakes were made for you and me... yes:

These lakes were made for you and me.

*Johnny Biosphere (a.k.a. Dr. Jack Vallentyne)
 December, 1991*



(This excerpt of a parody of GLU was written by Jane Elder and Brett Hulsey of the Sierra Club and passed out as a mock "newsletter" at GLU's Tenth Annual Meeting.)

The GREAT LAKES UNTIED

Vol. 1, No. 1 Great Lakes Untied - A Binational Alternative to a Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Ecosystem Spring 1992

IJC FORMS TASK FORCE TO STUDY VIRTUAL ELIMINATION OF GREAT LAKES

Responding to pressure from the parties, the IJC has established a task force to study virtual elimination of the Great Lakes. An unidentified spokesperson for the Quayle Competitiveness Council stated, "We looked at the cost of cleaning up the Great Lakes, evaluated the alternatives, and urged the State Department to consider the least cost alternative — eliminating the Great Lakes altogether."

The IJC, in a typical response, established a task force to study the problem and

report back to the Commission by 1993. The public can expect the final report sometime in 1998, according to an IJC spokesperson re-assigned to packing up the library.

The task force is considering the following strategies for eliminating the Great Lakes:

- 1) accelerating global warming; 2) drilling holes in river bottoms in major Great Lakes cities and storing the Great Lakes in abandoned urban tunnels and

buildings; and 3) accelerating sedimentation and lakefilling, thus creating new sites for landfills, airports, and radioactive waste storage.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission noted that eliminating the Great Lakes could serve as a successful strategy for eliminating the sea lamprey and other exotic species, although they preferred to pursue current strategies, such as increasing their research budget.

A spokesperson for the IJC stated that this task force would serve as a model for expanded citizen participation: "The IJC will require that all members of its task forces are citizens of their country. Illegal aliens will not be allowed to participate on IJC task forces. We hope this puts to rest any concerns about citizen involvement."

MULTIPLE MULDOON SIGHTINGS

Demonstrating unprecedented scheduling capabilities, ubiquitous Canadian environmentalist Paul Muldoon has been sighted at every environmental meeting in the last 6 months in both Canada and the United States. Environment Canada has initiated an investigation into the matter, speculating that Muldoon is either several clones or the most recent look-alike craze. Ms. Bleu Green, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Unexplained Citizen Action Phenomena, stated "We're afraid that the Muldoon craze may catch on. Like Elvis, people will start sighting him at fast food restaurants and regulatory procedure drafting sessions. This is most troubling — C'est troublant." Muldoon was unavailable for comment because he was not at a meeting.

AGENDA FOR AGENDAS RELEASED

A joint news conference to announce the agenda for future releases of Citizen's Agendas for the Great Lakes was held today in Chicago and Toronto. A coalition of environmental groups released the 1993 schedule for the release of citizen's blueprints for solving the world's problems.

Beginning in January, the Sierra Club will release its "Citizens' Agenda for Training Canadian Environmentalists in the use of Hardcore U.S. Lobbying Techniques in Queens Park." In February, Great Lakes United will release its "Citizen's Agenda for Running Workshops and Conferences." In March, the National Wildlife Federation will release its "Citizen's Agenda for Re-Training of Unemployed Charter Boat Captains."

GLU ANNUAL MEETING TO FOCUS ON CONTAMINATED SENTIMENTS

Ten years after its founding, contaminated sentiments still lurk in the members and leaders of Great Lakes Untied. The annual meeting will attempt to remediate some of these areas of concern, and establish zones of acceptable tolerance.

"You have to realize that we have ten years of struggle, debate, cooperation and success at the bottom of this organization, and that those sentiments are going to be with the system for generations to come."

Some of the earliest sentiments remain in place. For example, when Abbie Hoffman proclaimed "If you do it your way (i.e., not my way), all you're going to leave this island with is a box of fudge and a newsletter."

According to one spokesperson, "Fudge and newsletters are part of our tradition, but so is ten years of success for the Great Lakes in Congress, Parliament, the EPA, and the Ministry of the Environment. Let's dredge up this old sentiment, disassociate its chemical constituents, and move on to the next decade."

A SAMPLING OF GREAT LAKES FACTS

GREAT LAKES GEOGRAPHY

- Only 0.41% of the water on the earth is available as surface fresh water, and 18% of it is in the Great Lakes.
- The Great Lakes contain 95% of the U.S. surface fresh water supply and contain enough water to cover the continental United States under 9.5 feet of water.
- All of Great Britain would fit into the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes are as large as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 60 times larger than Puget Sound, 48 times larger than Long Island Sound and 14 times larger than Chesapeake Bay. Lake Erie is as large as all major U.S. estuaries combined.
- Which is the world's largest lake? Very few people realize that **more than one** of the Great Lakes actually vie for the largest fresh water lake in the world! Lake Superior (31,700 mi.² or 82,100 km²) is traditionally recognized as the largest lake.

But Lake Huron-Michigan (45,300 mi.² or 117,400 km²) is technically the world's largest freshwater lake. This is because what have been traditionally called Lake Huron and Lake Michigan are really giant lobes of a single lake. Each "lobe" is connected by a five-mile wide strait or narrows, not a river; each is at the same elevation and water can flow (depending on air pressure and winds) from one to the other. The Strait of

Mackinac that connects them is wider than most lakes are long. Therefore, in reality, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan comprise a single lake that is larger than Superior!

- Lake Superior has the second largest volume of freshwater of any lake in the world. It is also the third deepest lake in the world. Its deepest part (1333 ft/405 m) was first reached by humans in 1985. It takes as much as of 191 years for a unit of water in Lake Superior to reach its outlet and flow out.
- The Great Lakes are so deep that two-thirds of Lake Ontario's lake bottom, one-third of Lake Superior's and one-eighth of Lake Michigan's bottom lies below sea level.
- Lake Erie seiches, tide-like shifts in water levels caused by wind pressure, can raise lake levels up to 13 feet.
- Georgian Bay is the world's largest freshwater bay, so big that it was once considered a separate lake. It is almost as large as Lake Ontario, and is large enough that it could be among the world's 20 largest lakes.
- The Great Lakes shoreline (11,232 mi/18,059 km) is longer than the U.S. Pacific Coast shoreline from California to Washington. Michigan's Great Lakes coast is longer than that of any other U.S. state except Alaska.
- 14 % of the Great Lakes' U.S. coast is wetland.
- The Great Lakes are dotted with over 32,000 islands.
- Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron (technically Lake Huron - Michigan) is the world's largest freshwater island. It has a lake on it, Manitou Lake, that is the world's largest lake on an island in a lake in the world. That lake has an island, Roper Island, that is the largest island in a lake on an island in a lake in the world! Say... does anyone know if Roper Island has a pond on it?
- Niagara Falls is the world's most massive (in water volume) of any non-tropical waterfall, and the third most massive in the world. It is also the world's best known waterfall.
- The Niagara limestone escarpment, the cliff that Niagara Falls plunges over, runs almost uninterrupted from Rochester, NY up through the Bruce Peninsula, across Lake Huron's islands, then down the west shore of Lake Michigan to just west of Milwaukee, a distance of 1100 miles!
- Door Peninsula in Lake Michigan is the world's longest (75 mi./125 km) freshwater peninsula.
- Long Point in Lake Erie is the longest (26 mi./43 km) freshwater sand spit (sandbar peninsula) in the world.
- Sleeping Bear Dunes along Lake Michigan are the world's largest fresh water dunes (400 feet high).

- Middle Island (3 km south of Pelee Island) in Lake Erie is the southernmost place in Canada, and is actually *south* of Chicago.
- The Great Lakes are one of only several freshwater bodies in the world large enough to have a regional effect on climate. The “Lake Effect,” as it is called, influences regions downwind from the seasonal winds (within ten miles from the shores and up to 100 miles inland to the east and south of the Lakes). These effects are:

- Heavy snows
- Extensive cloudiness from late fall to spring
- Delayed, milder autumns and delayed, chillier springs
- Sunny summers
- Reduced intensity of thunderstorms and fewer tornados

- The two snowiest regions in the U.S. east of the Pacific States are in the Great Lakes watershed: eastern Adirondacks and upper peninsula Michigan, where more than 400 inches of snow in a season have occurred. They are also responsible for producing the three snowiest U.S. cities (over 100,000 pop.): Syracuse, Buffalo and Rochester, all in the Great Lakes watershed.
- The Great Lakes region was once covered by impressive, primeval forests. Only .01% of the original forest is left. The largest remaining old growth forests are in Porcupine Mountains State Park, northern Michigan (50,000 acres) and Five Ponds Wilderness in New York’s Adirondacks (48,000 acres).

- Michigan is rightly called “the Great Lakes State,” since virtually all of it is within the Great Lakes watershed. But few people realize that a small part (0.1%) of the state of Michigan is not in the Great Lakes watershed. One area is in southeast Michigan, around Dayton, just northwest of Southbend, IN. The other area is along the border with northern Wisconsin, at Lac Vieux Desert.

- People in some areas would be surprised to learn that they live in the Great Lakes watershed. For instance, few Pennsylvanians are aware that part of that state lies within Lake Ontario’s — not just Lake Erie’s — watershed (part of north-central Pennsylvania along the Genesee River). Other Great Lakes residents who live close to one lake have no idea they live within the watershed of a more distant lake. Did you know that the Lake Erie watershed reaches to within 14 miles/30 km of Lake Huron (at Dundalk near Georgian Bay). Or that the cities of Waterloo, Kitchener and Guelph are all in Lake Erie’s watershed, even though they are much closer to Toronto and Lake Ontario than to Lake Erie? Or that northeast Indiana residents live in the Lake Erie watershed, even though they are closer to Lake Michigan?

- So important are the lakes and their neighboring water bodies that six of the Great Lakes states and provinces and number of important cities were named after them. Several allude to their environmental quality at

the time: Ontario (Iroquois for “beautiful lake”), Buffalo (French for “beautiful river”), Sandusky, Ohio (Iroquois for “source of pure river water”), and Ashtabula, Ohio (“river of many fish”). Other water-related names are: Michigan (Algonquin for “big lake”), Minnesota (Sioux for “cloudy water”), Wisconsin (Algonquin for “big, long river”), Quebec (Algonquin for “narrowing of the river”) and Detroit (French for “strait”).

The translated meaning of the Great Lakes’ names are:

Lake Superior –
“Uppermost Lake” (French)

Lake Huron –
“Lake of the Shaggy-haired Tribe” (after the first French explorers’ impression of the area’s Native residents)

Lake Michigan –
“Big Lake” (Algonquin)

Lake Erie –
“Lake of the Wildcat People” (the Huron Tribe’s name for the now extinct Erie tribe)

Lake Ontario –
“Beautiful Lake” (Iroquois)

Great Lakes People and Recreation

- Nine percent of U.S. population (22 million) and 29% of Canada’s population (7.5 million) live in the Great Lakes basin.
- 29 million people get their drinking water from the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River. One quarter of the Canada’s population gets its drinking water from Lake Ontario.

- More than 4 million people fished the Great Lakes in 1985.
- Lake Michigan is the second largest sport fishery in the U.S.
- Lake Erie's walleye fishery is widely considered the best in the world.
- More than 450 million fish were stocked in the Great Lakes between 1958 and 1984.
- More than 3.5 million registered boats are in the Great Lakes States and 6 states rank in the U.S.'s top ten in total number of boats.
- 98 state parks, 39 provincial parks and 12 national parks (U.S. and Canada) border the Great Lakes shores.
- There are 8 underwater preserves and parks in the Great Lakes.
- The world's largest non-federal park (Adirondack Park and Preserve) lies partly in the Great Lakes watershed. The park has the Great Lakes watershed's highest point, Mt. Marcy (5,344 feet).
- Adirondack Park contains the largest designated wilderness area in the U.S. Great Lakes region.
- The first state park in the U.S. is the Niagara Reservation, established in 1885. It was also the site of North America's first conservation battle when industry fought pro-park people trying to create a park around the Falls.
- Presque Isle State Park, Erie PA is the third most heavily used state or national park in the U.S.

Great Lakes Economy

- Niagara Falls is among the top five most popular foreign tourist destinations in North America.
- Anglers annually spend 61 million angler days sportfishing on the Great Lakes, spending \$1.56 billion in the U.S. and \$352 million in Canada, with a total economic impact of up to \$4 billion annually. Great Lakes fisheries employ 75,000 workers.
- Wisconsin is the U.S.'s leading dairy products state with nearly 20% and 35% of total U.S. milk and cheese production, respectively.
- 49 percent of U.S. corn is grown in the Great Lakes States.
- 22 percent of Canadian farms are located in the basin and produce 25% of Canada's agriculture.
- Michigan produces 74% of the U.S.'s tart cherries.
- 63 percent of Canadian sheep and lambs are raised in the Lake Erie basin.
- The Huron Basin is the world's major producing area of navy beans and first in the U.S. for all dry beans.
- 17 percent of the U.S. manufacturing industry is located in the Great Lakes Basin (1986).
- 72 percent of Canadian and 45% of American steel production occurs in the basin.
- 41.5 percent of U.S. cars and 95% of Canadian car and truck production occurs in the basin.

- Six of Canada's 13 largest ports (in tonnage handled) are along the St. Lawrence River.
- 40 million metric tons of cargo move through the St. Lawrence Seaway on some 5000 vessels (1987).
- 17 percent of U.S. paper production occurs in the four states bordering Lake Michigan (1987)
- The largest fossil fuelled power plant in the world is located in Monroe, Michigan on Lake Erie.
- The largest petrochemical center in Canada is in Sarnia.
- The Lake Superior Basin supplies the U.S. with 97% of its iron ore.
- The Huron Basin has the world's largest limestone quarry and has 10% of the world's nickel reserves.
- Chicago water, from Lake Michigan, costs 8.93 cents per 100 U.S. gallons. This compares to 11 cents in Miami, 12.6 cents in New York City, and 14.6 cents in Greater Los Angeles. The average in Great Britain is 13.2 cents, 26 cents in Germany, 6.3 cents in Canada, and 14.2 cents in the United States.

Great Lakes Environmental Problems

- Lake Erie's pollution was instrumental in triggering the modern environmental movement and the first Earth Day in 1969. The notoriety of the burning Cuyahoga River, Lake Erie's massive fish kills and the dead stinking algae mats cover-

- ing its beaches, sparked an international outcry (the other environmental incident was the Santa Barbara, CA oilspill.)
- National Steel of Wayne, MI is the U.S. Great Lakes' largest discharger of toxic metals and the second worst in all the U.S. (1987).
 - Eastman Kodak of Rochester, NY is the worst air discharger of toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes and the U.S.'s worst discharger of known and probable carcinogens (1987).
 - Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, WI was the worst discharger of toxics to publicly-owned treatment works in 1987.
 - Inland Steel in East Chicago and BP in Lima, OH are the 8th and 9th worst dischargers of toxic chemicals in the U.S.
 - 84 percent of major U.S. toxic dischargers violated their permits during a recent 18 month period.
 - 91,000 pounds of lead; 1300 lbs. of mercury and 290 lbs. of PCBs were reported as being discharged directly into the U.S. side of the Great Lakes in 1990. This does not include spills, runoff or air releases.
 - Every day 8000 lbs./3,630 kg. of toxic chemicals enter the Great Lakes or the nearby land and air.
 - 90 percent of PCBs in Lake Superior and over 72% of PCBs in Lakes Huron and Michigan come from air pollutants.
 - The two states with the greatest number of incinerators in 1991 are New York (16) and Minnesota (12).
 - Every year about 400 million gallons of used motor oil are dumped into New York State storm drains.
 - More than 150 millions tons of hazardous cargo is transported on the Great Lakes yearly.
 - 319 oil/petroleum spills and 13 hazardous chemical spills involving 135,291 gals. oil and 27,527 gals. of hazardous materials occurred in 1990 according to U.S. Coast Guard data (does not include Canadian data).
 - About 70% of the 3000 tonnes of phosphorous that enters the Great Lakes from Canada comes from agriculture.
 - Michigan DNR estimates that there are at least 517 oil and gas wells known to be contaminating the water in 45 of 65 Lower Peninsula counties.
 - There are over 160 inactive landfill sites, many of which contain toxic chemicals, within 3 miles of the Niagara River. One of these, Hyde Park, contains one ton of dioxin, enough to pollute all the Great Lakes, if released in a short time.
 - Love Canal is the world's best known (though not the worst) toxic waste site.
 - Initial cost for cleanup of just 10 of the 43 Great Lakes Areas of Concern is between \$2.4 and \$3.4 billion.
 - Over 65% of the Great Lakes region's wetlands have been destroyed, with 95% lost in Ohio.
 - The largest single source of sediment load into the Great Lakes is from the Maumee River at Toledo, OH. Its watershed was once the Great Lakes' largest wetland, which was drained and converted to cropland (the river's sediment is actually fertile topsoil eroding off the cropland!)
 - In 1990 2.2 million cu. yards had to be dredged from U.S. ports on Lake Erie, at a cost of \$8 million. Most of the clogging of shipping channels is caused by sediment from agricultural erosion, and much of the dredging cost is paid for by taxpayers.
 - According to the "1992 Information Please Environmental Almanac," Indiana has the worst rating among the Great Lakes states as far as state environmental policies, Congressional voting record (Senators and House members combined,) and amount of state park land (acres per square mile). Minnesota and New York had the top-ranked state environmental policies, New York had the best Congressional voting record, and New York and Illinois had the most state park land (ac./mi²) (Adirondack Park/Preserve is included in the New York figure.)

*Compiled by Bruce Kershner
GLU Field Coordinator*



Great Lakes Health Effects Program



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Lake Huron Health and Environment Directory

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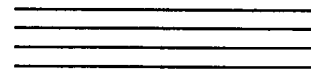
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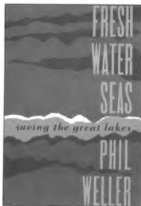
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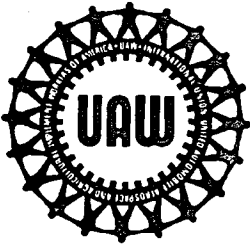
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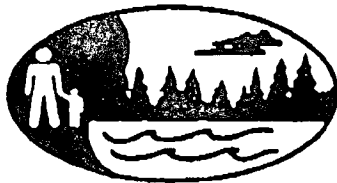
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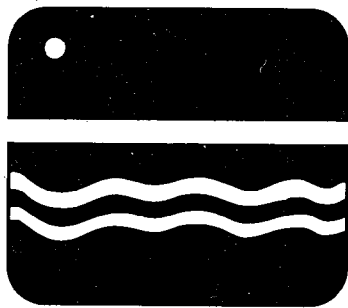
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The Great Lakes Environment Office (GLEO) of Environment Canada congratulates Great Lakes United on its tenth-year anniversary celebration.

GLEO is responsible for the delivery, direction and coordination of federal efforts to improve Great Lakes water quality. These activities stem from Canada's obligations under the revised Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

GLEO is also responsible for federal-provincial coordination under the Canada-Ontario Agreement (COA) Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality.

Internationally, GLEO co-ordinates programs and activities through the Binational Operations Committee with representatives from the U.S. EPA and state agencies.

Programs in GLEO include the Cleanup Fund, Remedial Action Plans, Preservation Program, Lakewide Management Plans, Toxic Management Plans and the Great Lakes Pollution Prevention Initiative.

These programs and their delivery rely on co-operative initiatives with the Province of Ontario, U.S. federal and state governments, municipalities, business and industry, environmental groups and other concerned citizens. Organizations such as Great Lakes United also contribute to the success of these and other federal government programs in the Great Lakes.

Canada



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RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION

A generation ago John Dales published his seminal booklet titled *Pollution, Property and Prices*. In his Preface Dales, now Professor Emeritus, made the following statements, here edited slightly:

My own foray into this new area has led me to a vivid awareness of the very close relationship between law and economics. Specifically, the linkage is between prices — the stuff of economics — and the law of property, or more specifically the law of property rights. Property rights constitute the set of social rules that on the one hand gives individuals the right to use their "property" in certain ways and on the other hand forbids them to use it in other ways. The present book is an attempt to apply theoretical aspects of the relationships between law and economics to the pollution field. I have benefitted greatly from discussions with the Director of the Great Lakes Institute; like a growing number of physical scientists concerned with the study of pollution, he has a lively awareness of the fact that pollution problems are a complex amalgam of problems in physical science and in social science.

A few years after the publication of Dales' book, the Institute for Environmental Studies became a successor to the Great Lakes Institute. IES has been a place where Dales' kind of innovative thinking has continued to flourish. Currently we are trying to be creative, academically and practically, on issues relevant to the Great Lakes:

- sustainable redevelopment of degraded regions toward a goal of ecosystem integrity;
- the human health consequences of environmental abuse; and
- regional ecosystemic implications of various scenarios of global climate change.



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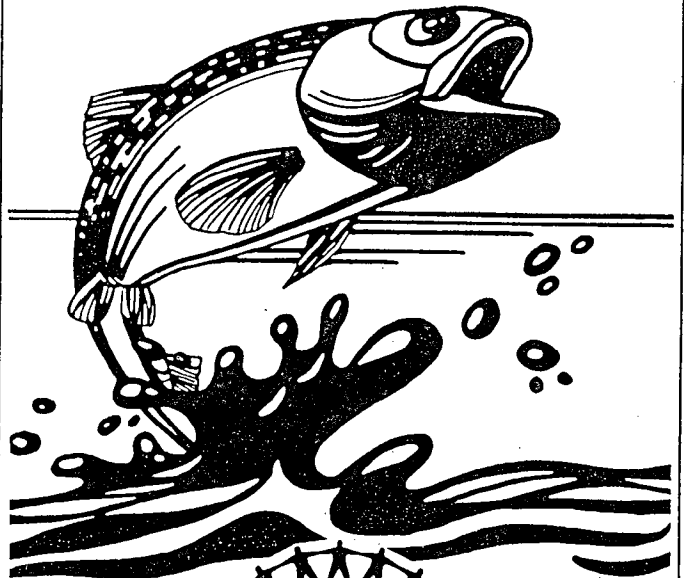
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Joseph V. DePinto
Director

Monica Moshenko
Administrative Assistant

Established in 1985, the Great Lakes Program attempts to facilitate, and in many cases direct, cooperative scientific, engineering, socio-economic, and policy-oriented studies among University at Buffalo faculty and other Great Lakes institutions. In addition to its research activities, the Great Lakes Program serves as a Great Lakes Information Clearinghouse and, through its Education/Outreach activities attempts to develop linkages between the development of scientific understanding and the information needs of society.

*Our thanks to
Great Lakes United
for helping to make the
Great Lakes Basin
a cleaner and safer
natural resource
we can all
cherish and enjoy.*



International Union, UAW

Owen Bieber
President

Odessa Komer
Vice-President,
Director of Conservation Dept.

GREENPEACE



Chlorine-Free Paper!

- **January 16, 1992:** The Province Of British Columbia Announces That Pulp And Paper Companies Will Be Required To Stop Using Chlorine-based Bleaches By The Year 2002.
- **January 20, 1992:** TIME Inc. Magazine Announces Plans To Publish On Chlorine-free Paper As Soon As It Becomes Available.
- **March 16, 1992:** The U.S. Federal Government General Services Administration, Which Buys About \$300 Million Worth Of Paper, Proposes New Specifications For The Production Of Paper That, "Shall Not Include The Use Of Chlorine, Chlorine Dioxide, Or Hypochlorite."

The International Joint Commission's Science Advisory Board declared that organochlorines are a HAZARD to HUMAN HEALTH. The largest point source of organochlorine pollution to the Great Lakes Basin is from the pulp and paper industry's bleaching process.

The People Are Ready...The Markets Are Poised

**When Will The Governments Of
The Great Lakes Basin Move?**

**The Time is Now
For Chlorine-Free Paper**

**Great Lakes Governments:
Show your commitment to zero discharge
by following British Columbia's example.**

Outcry needed for lake cleanup

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... In Canada have poorer track records
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... Great Lakes United said the state-
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Group Hits Lakes Water Group Urge Inaction on Anti-Diversion Standard

Lakes Cleanup Showdown predicted GLU group seeking support for tough environmental laws

Great Lakes still filthy, group says

Canada, U.S. both Great Lakes Move Office to Buffalo State

for precious resource Great Lakes United meeting draws wide support

President of Great Lakes United Chides New York State, Cuomo

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