Voigt Task Force Meets Disabled Hunters

The Disabled Advisory Council met with the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force Monday at Lac du Flambeau to discuss SB88, a bill passed last year prohibiting shooting from the roadways.

Both groups consider the bill deleterious.

Promote the Earth Rally Slated for Mole Lake

"A Nuclear Energy emanating from the people, for the environment, the energy which can be produced from a group of people dedicated to making something happen. That's what this state needs to maintain," according to Jim Schlender, Chairman of Concerned Citizens against Radioactive Waste.

Schlender felt it was the citizens of Wisconsin representing diverse communities, who were responsible for dissipation of concern. He feels that it is important to maintain that grassroots unity in support of the environment which the radioactive waste is brought to, so as to not risk it in the front lines. His "nuclear power" is of its own kind, stemming from the concern of a nucleus of citizenship.

The threat of a nuclear waste dump has not gone, he emphasized, "It has only been delayed. The issue remains with us, and we feel the people of this state cannot allow the delay to dissipate concern or break the unity which we were able to maintain at the DOE hearings on the nuclear waste issue.

The problems facing us in terms of the environment are monumental, he noted, "Wisconsin remains a potential site for a high level nuclear waste repository. We are also a potential site for a low level nuclear waste repository. The PWRN just sent out an advisory on mercury contamination in our lakes, and radioactive waste threatens the forests and the health of the environment. EXXON wants to remove the nuclear waste, mining and various problems Wisconsin faces.

Schlender said that participation in the rally is open to everyone. Food booths are expected to be offered, and people may also want to bring bag lunches. People wanting to speak or have a booth should direct inquiries to Jim at (715) 492-6616 or the Mole Lake Tribal Administration at (715) 478-2804.

Those young dancers form part of the "Grand Entry" at a pow-wow. See pages 8-9 on the Pow-Wow Season.
The youth conflicts in downtown L'Anse were the subject of concern to the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, leading to recommendations that were based on various facts and discussions.

L'Anse Conflicts Studied by Michigan Civil Rights Commission

Governor Earl did not mince words about treaty rights. "The time has come," he said, "for us to achieve a new level of understanding and respect for the treaties our ancestors signed with the United States government.

The commission staff members visited the reservations and reservations areas to ascertain the effects of the treaties. Earl told commission members that the treaties are not just a legal document, but a living document, a living reality, a living way of life.

Earl also noted that the commission's recommendations were based on the principle that all people should be treated with respect and dignity, regardless of their background or status.

Sports interests were represented through the commission's recommendations, which included the establishment of a tribal sports association, the promotion of tribal sports, and the development of a tribal sports facility.

The first meeting was used to discuss the development of a tribal sports facility, which was supported by most of the commission members.

At the first meeting of the commission on Community/Tribal Relations, with representatives from Wisconsin tribes as well as non-Indian organizations, education and just economic development were identified as two areas to pursue.

Commission To Resolve Tension

At the first meeting of the commission on Community/Tribal Relations, with representatives from Wisconsin tribes as well as non-Indian organizations, education and just economic development were identified as two areas to pursue.

Governor Earl said that he would do everything in his power to help resolve the tension between the tribes and the non-Indian community.

The first meeting was a success, and the commission is looking forward to working with the tribes and non-Indian organizations to achieve a resolution to the tension.

Governor Earl said that he would work closely with the tribes and non-Indian organizations to achieve a resolution to the tension.
GOVERNOR EARL's PREPARED SPEECH WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CONGRESS WISCONSIN DELLS — MAY 30, 1986

It is always a pleasure to come back to the Conservation Congress. People often ask me how it is to be able to hear the leaders of the legislature and the press on an issue like fishing the dollying dace to age 21. I tell them I got my basic training at a good-fishing camp — the Conservation Congress. It's certainly true that this congress is democracy in its purest form — the people speaking directly to their government, asking how they care about their state and their country. You do your part, and that's good. It keeps all of us in government in touch with reality.

One of the things we do before the full election is whether we ought to abandon the DNR board and the Conservation Congress approach and go to a cabinet form of government for the Department of Natural Resources. Federal courts have said the usage in the ceded territory, holding three and county public land in the northern third of Wisconsin, they were boys. Representative Lolita Jaw, A. This year, more than ever, people are going to "escape to Wisconsin." They're going to come because they're tired of the city and go to geting coming because the economy is picking up and they get more money to spend. But many are coming to get because they're afraid to go to Europe, afraid to go abroad, afraid of terrorism.

You are going to make them afraid to come to Wisconsin? We had better not. We cannot afford to lose one tourist and every tourist, every tourist, is an economic stimulus to our state and our nation.

In the election campaign I am involved in now, I have chosen "Proud of Our Program" as my theme, and I am proud of our progress. I'm hoping we have made the most of the last three years and a half. We can envision the next three years being the year, more than ever, people are going to "escape to Wisconsin." This year's musky harvest was 39,500 compared with a total annual angler take of 39,000 in the ceded territory. People are going to go to Wisconsin because they're afraid to go to Europe, afraid to go abroad.

All I want to do is to keep this congress moving, and there is no limit to how far we can go. We are not stopping with advertising alone.

We should also keep in perspective the impact on the resource. The five Chippewa hands which speak for the tribes were present to report on the progress the Chippewas are making in the ceded territory will have 939,800 walleyes this year, by the DNR's own estimates. The Chippewa are not going to make the walleyes an endangered species. But if the north was the north and the south was the south, we could have had a million walleyes. The Chippewa are not going to get the walleyes because they are afraid of terrorism. They are going to keep going to Wisconsin because they're afraid to go to Europe, afraid to go abroad.

The Chippewa want to keep the walleye. They are the basic law of Wisconsin as much as our state constitution. They cannot wish them away. We have to live with the resource issue.

A new Indian commission

Accordingly, we have established a blue ribbon commission on Indian issues. This will be a gubernatorial commission to which Indians and non-Indians will be appointed equally. It's mission is to be a constructive political solution to a host of issues which involve Indians and whites — issues of hunting, fishing, spearing, water and wildlife, fishery regulations, future spearing seasons, and two had the tax issue. We are not stopping with advertising alone.

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Citizens Concerned About Radioactive Waste (CCARW) met at Lac Courte Oreilles July 24th to discuss future plans. Several of the board members shown above are, from the left, Chairman Jim Schlessner, Jim Lee, and Kathy Duffy.

Don’t Drop the Torch Now!
MINING:
Low-Level Nuclear Waste - High-Level Nuclear Waste
Mercury Poisoning - Acid Rain
Problems Face Us

RALLY! To
Protect the Earth

GLITC Supports Cabazon Band in Gaming Case

That piece of legislation, which is supported by the National Indian Gaming Association, is currently in a Senate Committee being considered along with two other pieces on gaming.

New officers were elected to head the GLITC board. Jack Miller, Monkbridge, Planner was elected for another term as President. Gaiaashkibos, Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Chair, become the new vice-president and Bob Danzke, Red River Tribal Chairman, the new Secretary-Treasurer.

Certificates of appreciation were also given out to GLITC employees and board members.

GLITC represents Wisconsin tribes. The organization provides direct services through tribes, such as Indian grants and programs and WIC. It also has focused on the provision of technical services by providing planning expertise, either directly or on a consultant basis, to member tribes.

Brennert also feels that the organization offers the one forum a tribe can come together to formulate positions and move positions at a state level.
The Indian wars (c. 1860–1880) were completed on the part of both sides, as each had won an advantage or disadvantage. The government and the tribes had achieved a new understanding of the relationship between them and the federal government. While the government had gained control over the tribes, the tribes had gained a greater sense of their own identity and rights. The Indian wars paved the way for the Dawes Act of 1887, which provided for the sale of Indian lands to non-Indians. The Indian wars also led to the creation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which was responsible for the management and administration of Indian affairs.

The Indian wars were fought between the United States government and various Native American tribes. The wars were fought in various locations across the western United States, including the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific Northwest. The Indian wars were fought in response to the expansion of American settlement and the desire to remove the tribes from their traditional lands.

The Indian wars were fought from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. The wars ended with the Indian Wars Act of 1988, which provided for the termination of the Indian wars and the establishment of the United States Department of the Interior.

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Massachusetts: economic problems

The support of common ownership was essential to the Paperwork
Supervisors Association. In Massachusetts, the Paperwork
Supervisors Association also encouraged the development of new
marketing strategies to meet the needs of customers. By focusing on
the needs of customers, the Paperwork Supervisors Association
was able to create a new customer base and increase sales.

In the late 1970s, the Paperwork Supervisors Association
carried out a campaign to promote the development of new
marketing strategies. The campaign was successful, and
the Paperwork Supervisors Association was able to increase its
sales. The success of the campaign was due to the
commitment of the Paperwork Supervisors Association to
focus on the needs of customers.

SELECTS

RESERVATION

A SOVEREIGN
STATE THAT BLEDS
THE HANDS NEEDS IT

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Holperin Supports Earl’s Commission

(from the Lakeland Times, July 18)

Groups protesting Indian treaty rights should quiet criticizing a newly appointed Governor’s Commission on Tribal-Community Relations and give the commission a chance to work, said state Rep. Jim Holperin.

The heads of the two groups, Larry Peterson of Pro-Indian Rights and Resources (PARR) and Paul Mulawy of Equal Rights for Everyone (ERE), continued at last week that the governor’s commission was not a “good idea” that would give said representatives a chance to work, said state Rep. Jim Holperin.

“Tribal-Community Relations and give the commission a chance to work, said state Rep. Jim Holperin.

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Pow-Wow Season —
A Time to Dance, to Feast, to Honor, to Share

The beat of the drum, followed by the slow rise of the singers' voices, fills the air and echoes through the tall trees surrounding the Bear River Pow Wow at Lac du Flambeau.

The sounds, themselves magical and haunting, complement a scene of dancers assembled in a wooded area, garbed in elaborate and colorful traditional dress.

The dance and the dancers — jingle dresses, flashing feathers, ornate headresses and fanciful beadwork move together creating a scene of dancers assembled in a woodland arena, garbed in elaborate and colorful traditional dress.

The display of crafts from all over the country offers its own intrigue. Indian beadwork in all forms attract the eye — intricate beadwork patterns decorate necklaces, belts, and headbands. Indians hang over displays of silver and turquoise, and man-dals swing gracefully at the corners of the vendor's booth, their feathers lifting lightly in the breeze.

These things are also part of the pow-wow, creating a peripheral experience to the dance and the ceremonies which fill the days.

Modern-day pow-wows reflect much of the traditional Ojibwe customs. They have been held for hundreds of years and for a variety of reasons.

At the Lac Courte Oreilles "Honor the Earth Pow Wow" a traditional feast was laid out for all to enjoy. Those honored partake first, then the elders, and so on. The feast is part of the sharing which is integral to the idea of the pow-wow.

Indian tacos - delicious, hot, filling - are just one of the tasty treats available at the pow wow grounds.

The involvement of the children at pow wows is very important. They learn their culture and feel a sense of pride and identity as they do.

Onlookers enjoy the drama of the dance, the good food, and the atmosphere of celebration. Around the arena are food booths as well as booths selling a variety of original Indian crafts.

The M-Wic Lake Drum participates at the Bear River Pow Wow, Lac Du Flambeau. To be a member of the Drum requires considerable training. All songs are in Ojibwe.
Larry Balber, a Red Cliff tribal member, explains that what was once reservations were established, Indian families went separate ways to gather fish, wildlife and other foods. They would do this to better serve the reservations and for survival reasons, he said.

At the end of their food gathering the families would come together and meet as a tribe. These gatherings became ceremonies. Families would head in the fall, giving thanks for the good harvest Balber explained. In the spring they would gather for another ceremony, asking their creator to produce a good harvest.

The tribes would gather at numerous times during the year for a variety of reasons. They would meet to give the children their first drum. The drum is ceremonial for the earth, their creator, and often serves as a time of thanksgiving and sharing. They would gather at naming ceremonies; worry the drum and then at the grand entry, a parade of dignitaries and dancers and the "Honor Song." The Pow Wow begins with the Grand Entry, a parade of dignitaries and dancers and the "Honor Song.

Balber states. The training is received from elders. The trainees sit at the drum and don't participate until they have learned the sound. The drum is one of the sacred items. For the tribes it is a time of renewal, a time to bring back the traditions of the ancestors.

There are two types of pow-wows, the commercial and the traditional. Larry Balber, a Red Cliff tribal member, said Balber, but there are certain dances only the dancers can do. These include traditional women's dances, war dances, young men's dances, etc. The heater ceremonies will usually designate the type of dance that is about to be played. Another type of pow-wow is the Indian pow-wow. These pow-wows are usually held on tribal reservations.

The Pow Wow is a way of coming together during which the tribes and all drums help the host drum. Most tribes hold an annual pow-wow. The Red Cliff and Bad River hold theirs traditionally in August. Several tribes such as Bad River and St. Croix celebrate the wild rice season at this time.

Balber describes pow-wows as fun times. Times to give thanks and to continue on with what you are working towards and what you want to be.

For a spectator it is a time to learn, to enjoy and to appreciate the beauty and sacrifice of a culture, which incidentally, belongs to our neighbors. The sounds of the drum are not far from many in Wisconsin.

The costume of the dancers reflect original designs and display elaborate bead work. Dancers' costumes are handmade often by the family of the dancer.
The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission recently filed suit against GLU (Great Lakes Utilities), GLU is an international organization created to address and resolve environmental issues associated with the Great Lakes. The suit charges that GLU violated the Clean Air Act by its failure to apply for a permit to discharge air pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The suit also charges that GLU has failed to notify the United States and Canada of major changes in its pollution control plans. GLU has failed to notify these countries of its decision to suspend construction of a new coal-fired power plant.

The suit seeks an injunction against GLU from discharging air pollutants into the Great Lakes, and a fine of $1 million per violation.

The suit also seeks the appointment of a special master to monitor GLU's compliance with the Clean Air Act.

The suit is the latest in a series of legal actions taken by Indian tribes to protect the Great Lakes from pollution.

The suit is being handled by Indian tribes throughout North America, including the Chippewa Tribe of Michigan, the Potawatomi Tribe, and the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma.

The suit is expected to be heard by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

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Despite the contraindicated syndrome, the predator stockping program has been in effect in Great Lakes since the late 1950s, and possibly even earlier. It has, however, been highly controversial, and its survival over the years has been due to a combination of extreme circumstances. The role of the state in regulating the population numbers has been largely untested, but it has been an area of intense debate.

Great Lakes fishery management has always been a contentious issue, with various state and federal agencies involved. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission, established in 1915, is a unique interstate fishery management organization that oversee the fishery management in the Great Lakes. The commission is composed of representatives from each of the five Great Lakes states and the Canadian provinces that border the lakes.

The commission, along with the states and provinces, has been responsible for regulating the harvest of fish species in the Great Lakes. The commission uses a variety of management tools, including fish stocking, to manage the fishery.

In the 1970s, the commission began a large-scale fish stocking program to restore native fish species to the Great Lakes. The program was aimed at restoring populations of lake trout, whitefish, and other native species that had been depleted by overfishing and other factors.

The program was highly controversial, with some people arguing that it was an ineffective use of resources and that it would not be able to restore native fish populations. However, the program was eventually successful, and the fish stocking program has been ongoing ever since.

Today, the Great Lakes Fishery Commission continues to manage the fishery, using a variety of tools to ensure the sustainability of the fish populations. The commission is also working on initiatives to reduce the impact of non-native species on the native fish populations.

The commission is currently working on a number of initiatives, including the restoration of the lake trout population to the Great Lakes. The lake trout was once a prominent species in the Great Lakes, but its population was severely depleted in the 20th century due to overfishing and habitat destruction.

The commission is using a variety of tools to help restore the lake trout population, including the construction of fish ladders and the implementation of new management strategies. The commission is also working to reduce the impact of non-native species on the lake trout population.

The commission is committed to ensuring the sustainability of the fishery in the Great Lakes, and it continues to work on initiatives to protect and restore the native fish populations.
Mercury Contamination - The Facts

(From the WDRN Release)

Wisconsin's Health Advisory for Mercury-Contaminated Fish
July, 1986

HOW TO USE THIS ADVISORY

Step 1: Measure each fish you're about to eat from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail and identify the species.

Step 2: Look at the list of lakes on pages 3 through 5, which names all the waters in Wisconsin that you must use to determine advisories for mercury. See if the lake where you plan to eat the fish is on the list. If it isn't, then the fish you're about to eat may not be listed for mercury yet in tests show the fish don't contain enough mercury to be of concern.

Step 3: Look at the fish list on the advisory. Check to see what the advisory says about the mercury content of the fish you're eating. Do this by finding the number 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the symbol "*" as the advice that corresponds to the size and species of your fish and the lake and county in which you're eating it.

Step 4: Look for that number under the small chart below labeled "Health Advice" to find out whether you can eat this fish and how often.

HEALTH ADVICE:

NOTE: Group numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 refer to numbers listed in the same chart below entitled "Health Advice for People Eating Mercury-Contaminated Fish from Wisconsin Waters."

Group 1
Prospective pregnant women should eat no more than one meal a month of Group 1 fish.
Prospective women should eat no more than one meal a month of Group 1 fish.

Group 2
Prospective breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children and children under 18 should eat no more than 2 meals of Group 2 fish a year.

Prospective non-breastfeeding women who plan to have children and children under 18 should eat no more than 26 meals of Group 2 fish a year. The Wisconsin Division of Health recommends that you eat no more than 12 of these 26 meals in any one month.

Step 5: Repeat the preceding procedures by checking the remaining 13 meals over the rest of the year at the rate of one or two meals a month.

Group 3
Prospective breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children and children under 18 should eat no more than 13 meals of Group 3 fish a year. The Wisconsin Division of Health recommends that you eat no more than 7 of these 13 meals in any one month, and since the remaining 6 meals over the rest of the year at a maximum rate of 1 meal a month.

Group 4
No one should eat group 4 fish.

NOTE: The symbol "*" shown for some lakes listed on Wisconsin's health advisory for mercury means not enough information on a particular size and species of fish was available to make a health recommendation.

Step 4: If you catch fish from both Group 2 and 3, use the conversion chart below to figure out how many meals of fish from each of these groups you may eat in one month or in one year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>participant group</th>
<th>maximum meals per month</th>
<th>maximum meals per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>1 meal</td>
<td>12 meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>1 meal</td>
<td>12 meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>7 meals</td>
<td>84 meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 4</td>
<td>0 meals</td>
<td>0 meals</td>
</tr>
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</table>

If you eat this many Group 2 fish meals in one month, then this many Group 3 fish meals in one year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meals of Group 2</th>
<th>Meals of Group 3</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you eat this many Group 3 fish meals in one year, then this many Group 2 fish meals in one month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meals of Group 3</th>
<th>Meals of Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FACTS ABOUT MERCURY
(From DNR Advisory)

Where does mercury come from?

Most people know mercury as "quicksilver"—the heavy, liquid-like metal used in thermometers, dental fillings, and many other products.

Mercury is a short-lived, naturally occurring metallic element that is found in very low levels in all water, soil, and rocks. It is also present in some natural processes, such as volcanic activity and meteorite impacts. Mercury is also produced by human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, coal and oil, and industrial processes, including the production of certain pharmaceuticals, paint, and pesticides. Other products also add mercury to the environment.

Mercury compounds in the environment are toxic to humans and other organisms, and can cause serious health problems. Mercury can accumulate in food chains, and some species of fish and other wildlife can accumulate high levels of mercury in their tissues.

Mercury can also enter the atmosphere from industrial sources, such as coal-fired power plants, cement plants, and smelters. Once in the atmosphere, mercury can travel long distances and is released into the ocean, where it can be taken up by marine organisms, including fish. Mercury can also enter the environment through the burning of fossil fuels and other human activities.

Health effects of mercury exposure

Mercury exposure can cause a range of health effects, depending on the level of exposure. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain, as well as kidney and neurological effects. High levels of mercury exposure can cause serious health problems, including brain damage, seizures, and death.

In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established mercury cleanup goals to protect public health and the environment. The EPA has set limits on the amount of mercury that can be released into the air and water, and is working to reduce mercury emissions from industrial sources.

What does eating mercury-contaminated fish do to my health?

Eating mercury-contaminated fish can cause a range of health effects, depending on the level of exposure. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain, as well as kidney and neurological effects. High levels of mercury exposure can cause serious health problems, including brain damage, seizures, and death.

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What is the best way to reduce mercury exposure from fish?

The best way to reduce mercury exposure from fish is to eat fish that is low in mercury. This can be done by choosing fish that is low in mercury, such as salmon, catfish, and tilapia, and avoiding fish that is high in mercury, such as swordfish, king mackerel, and shark.

In the United States, the National Marine Fisheries Service has established guidelines for mercury levels in fish, and the EPA has established cleanup goals to reduce mercury emissions from industrial sources.

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## Mercury Contamination -The Facts

### From the WDNR Release

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>FROM (LB)</th>
<th>TO (LB)</th>
<th>MB</th>
<th>GRP 1</th>
<th>GRP 2</th>
<th>GRP 3</th>
<th>GRP 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUMB</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
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<td>0-0.75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEADE</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>LE-029</td>
<td>0-0.75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDSON</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>LE-029</td>
<td>0-0.75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROGERS</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>LE-029</td>
<td>0-0.75</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHITNEY</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MRP** 3: Mercury levels in each group of fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP 1</th>
<th>Mercury levels sample average in parts per million (ppm) of mercury or less.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRP 1</td>
<td>Group 1: mercury levels sample average 0.5 parts per million (ppm) of mercury or less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP 2</td>
<td>Group 2: mercury levels sample average 0.75 to 0.75 ppm mercury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP 3</td>
<td>Group 3: mercury levels sample average 0.75 to 1.0 ppm mercury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP 4</td>
<td>Group 4: mercury levels sample average 1.0 ppm mercury or more.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**How much mercury do Wisconsin fish contain?**

The highest mercury level the Department of Natural Resources has tested in Wisconsin fish since 1983 is 3 parts per million.

Does mercury in lakewater make swimming unsafe?

No. Mercury levels in Wisconsin lakewater are too low to be a health problem. Mercury poisoning begins to appear at levels unsafe to swim in these lakes, even in those where some mercury-contaminated fish may be unsafe to eat.

---

**DNR Mercury Advisory Praised**

GLFWC, Environmental Biologist Alan Rogers, commented on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) for their mercury advisory, stating that WDNR's advisory is a "significant improvement" over past efforts to attain the public on mercury contamination in fish. Rogers also noted that the advisory issued by WDNR in more conservative than the one which was released by the state of Minnesota. "For instance," he says, "The Minnesota advisory allows 2.2 mg per body and assumes a 52 day half-life for mercury, whereas the Wisconsin advisory allows 1.5 mg and assumes a 70 day half-life.

The advisory also lists fish that have large fish that need further testing in order to be included in the advisory. Rogers says, "In 1983-84, the only fish that could be eaten on the basis of mercury levels were walleye, northern pike, and sablefish."

Rogers has been concerned about mercury levels in Wisconsin. Rogers has noted that the WDNR handling of mercury contamination as a public issue. He had written to the WDNR about a March 11th advisory in Hayward and objected to a statement made by WDNR officials that mercury was a half-life in the human body. Rogers pointed out that "The literature indicates mercury has a half-life of generally less than 70 days, but it may range from 30-180 days. Because of his concern over the issue, Rogers requested Wisconsin's Environmental Decade regarding the attitude WDNR projected at the March 11th meeting, which prompted that organization to add additional data from the WDNR.

Rogers feels that the WDNR's reluctance to publicize the mercury contamination is based on priorities from various industries that release the information. Rogers also noted that the Wisconsin Department of Health may cause the public pressure to remove fish from lakes for their advisory.

At the same meeting on March 11th, Rogers also became concerned over WDNR statements indicating they would make it difficult for environmental groups to access the mercury data and that they did not believe the advisory until January 1987.

Rogers hopes that these actions will begin to achieve the excellent visibility which was released in July. "I believe that the GLFWC and Wisconsin Environmental Decade were instrumental in raising the awareness of WDNR that the fish could not be allowed to sit on the mercury data for another year," he concluded.

### How does DNR select the lakes where is samples fish?

The Department of Natural Resources began to regularly sample fish for mercury in 1982. Since then, fish in 200 of Wisconsin's 15,000 lakes have been sampled, along with fish from a number of rivers.

To date, only a portion of these tested waters contain mercury-contaminated fish that are subject to state health guidelines. To begin to appear.

In Wisconsin, large walleyes, northern pike, yellowbelly, and smallmouth bass are known to contain more mercury than other types of fish in lakes and rivers where mercury is present.

The mercury in a fish absorbes through its body, especially in muscle tissue (the portion that you normally eat) and in Wisconsin waters, such as PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). PCBs are stored in a fish's fat, where they may remain throughout the fish's life. Through eating or coming in contact with mercury, a fish can become contaminated.

Walleye is an aquatic fish that absorbs mercury and other substances from organisms they eat. Fish eliminate mercury at a very slow rate, so concentrations gradually build up. The larger a fish is, the more mercury it is likely to absorb. Smaller fish, such as minnows, eat only smaller fish that eat a more varied diet. In Wisconsin, large walleyes, northern pike, largemouth, and smowflower bass and smallmouth bass may contain more mercury than other fish in lakes and rivers where mercury is present.

In Wisconsin, the levels of mercury in fish vary depending on the location of the fish in the lake. Mercury in fish in nearshore areas is generally higher than in deeper areas of the lake.

In addition, Wisconsin's fish consumption guidelines are designed to prevent mercury contamination in fish that are to be eaten by people. Wisconsin fish that are to be eaten by people are tested for mercury contamination in fish that are to be eaten by people. Wisconsin fish that are to be eaten by people are tested for mercury contamination in fish that are to be eaten by people. Wisconsin fish that are to be eaten by people are tested for mercury contamination in fish that are to be eaten by people.

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Gaithlisnok has recently been elected from the Chippewas of the Bad River Indian Reservation to the Board of Commissioners for GLIFWC. Prior to this election, Gaithlisnok has been a member of the LCO Tribal Government since 1985-1986 and was a member of the Board of Commissioners for GLIFWC. Gaithlisnok has already been involved in many projects which will go to project the direction of the tribe and this is likely to be a联手 know-what-where they are at. These efforts are to the benefit of the tribe.

Gaithlisnok, along with his colleagues, is a founder of the LCO Community College and also holds a Bachelor's degree in Human Services.

JOSHUA HEGELIN and TONY MILLER are special to the LCO Tribal Council. These two members of the tribe have a great deal of knowledge about the tribe and its culture, and they are working hard to ensure that the tribe is run in a way that is fair and just. Their work is important to the future of the tribe, and their efforts are greatly appreciated by the community.

The state of Wisconsin is also interested in trapping as a tool for controlling beavers and other wildlife. In September 1985, the Tribal Council of the LCO Band of Chippewa Indians passed a resolution allowing the use of snares in the state. This allowed the use of snares as a trapping tool. The tribe had been working with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to develop a program that would allow the use of snares in the state. The program was designed to control beavers and other wildlife populations in a manner that was consistent with the needs of the tribe.

In 1985, Tribal Council members at the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewas (BRBLC) were elected to one-year terms to serve as Tribal Chairmen for several terms. The chairmen have held this position for several years.

The main priority at Bad Cliff, according to Quinnes, is to continue the research on the use of snares. The tribe has been using snares for several years, and the results have been promising. The tribe continues to monitor the use of snares and to adjust the program as necessary to ensure that it is effective.

The use of snares as a trapping tool is an important part of the tribe's wildlife management program. The tribe is committed to using the most effective and efficient methods to control beavers and other wildlife populations. The use of snares is an important tool in this effort, and the tribe continues to work to ensure that it is used in a way that is consistent with the needs of the tribe and the environment.
Letter to the Editor

Editor
Masnaga
P.O. Box 9
(Selected: 5491)

Brothers and Sisters:

It was with interest and dismay that I read the letter of Attorney General La Follette in your July 1986 issue.

I think it regrettable that Wisconsin’s chief law enforcement officer is seeking to aid the state in its efforts to invalidate or limit treaty rights. This is but one facet of the big business plan to destroy those who stand in the way of their profits schemes. It is not just the Attorney General in the DPI; it is the Governor who counts, and concludes there are more “enemies” than there are tribal peoples. It is a Republican/Democrat/conservative system that fails to stand up to racism. I feel very strongly about such matters. That is why I helped start a Madison-based Treaty Rights Support Network.

It is also one of the reasons I am running for Attorney General.

Treaty rights are, in my view, a key part of the struggle of all people who believe in non-violence and local self-determination. I am involved as part of a set of issues including mining, nuclear waste, and forestry practices.

Just as I am for treaty rights, I am against Exxon mining and nuclear production. My law enforcement philosophy includes respect for tribal sovereignty and a belief that tribal rights should not be harassed by law enforcement personnel.

I also believe that the State of Wisconsin should return to the Chipewa all public lands in the cordwood territory that are not under general use.

I extend my thanks to those of you who have worked to keep your rights. Your fight is the fight of all those who struggle against prejudice and greed.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Boyer
Taken Farm Party candidate for Attorney General

News From Elsewhere

Heo-Nal’s Denounces In Cour D’Alene

HAYDEN LAKE, ID (AP) State Rep. Jennie Heo-Nal, a Democrat of the Cour d’Alene Indian tribe, denounced the rejection of Idaho’s revised hunting and fishing law by the Idaho Supreme Court.

In a statement published in the Coeur d’Alene Press, Heo-Nal said the court’s decision would force the tribe to withdraw its nursery from the Colville River fishermen and fishing groups.

Heo-Nal said she expected the court to be overturned on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

“While we appreciate the support of citizens and sportsmen of Idaho, we believe in keeping our promise to support the Indian people of Idaho,” she said.

Heo-Nal, who is president of the Idaho Indian Fishermen’s Association, said the tribe will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

Idaho Fish Commission Defeats Harves Rights

BOISE, ID (AP) - The Director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission said Monday that the tribe is disappointed with the decision of the Idaho Supreme Court.

The court ruled that the tribe’s management plan for the Columbia River is invalid.

“We are very disappointed with the decision of the court,” said Director Tim Wapato.

“The court’s decision is a setback for our efforts to manage the fishery in a way that is fair to all parties,” he said.

The tribe requested a rehearing of the case, which was denied.

“The court’s decision is a setback for our efforts to manage the fishery in a way that is fair to all parties,” he said.

The tribe requested a rehearing of the case, which was denied.

Idaho Supreme Court also ruled that the tribe’s management plan for the Columbia River is invalid.

“While we are disappointed with the decision of the court, we remain committed to working towards an agreement that is fair to all parties,” Wapato said.

The tribe plans to appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court.

Planting Walleye

Rene Parisien (left) and an employee from Walleye Unlimited are attempting different methods of fertilizing the hatchery.

“Push guys, push!” Because of the weight of the water and the uneven ground at the hatchery, help is often needed to push the trailer.

As a result of an agreement with Walleye Unlimited, M.P. Walleye fingers are being fertilized in the river, which are harvested from the Columbia River.

For more information, contact Tim Andryk at (509) 321-2345.
Dear Nuclear Waste Activist,

The second-round repository states have yet to file for a political basis. And, without question, the Department of Energy's (DOE) decision to defer the second-round screening is at odds with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA). Furthermore, if the industry has its way, a resurgence of commercial nuclear power could by "waste" to DOE claims that proposed waste inventories are declining. We think that all would agree chances are pretty good that at some point—maybe after the November elections—DOE will reactivate the second round program. We, therefore, hope you won't consider your good work on nuclear issues to be over for there's lots to be done.

The nuclear power industry is busy paving the way for a come-back in the mid-1990's. You have recently demonstrated your effectiveness at voicing your concerns to your Congressional delegations regarding nuclear waste disposal. We hope you'll continue to communicate with them, once again, on the following issues which will serve to encourage continued development of nuclear power plants and nuclear waste generation:

Nuclear waste repositories siting that is directed by political expediency. Knowing full well that the absence of a demonstrated "solution" to the nuclear waste problem is a serious stumbling block to future growth, the nuclear industry has continuously advocated expediency in the program once scientific rigor. DOE, ever willing to oblige the industry, has selected first repository host sites that appear technically unsuited to their geology. Drop your Congressional delegation to maintain their vigilance in overseeing the DOE waste program, to support a suspension of the first-round program along with the second and, above all, not-to advocate the siting of dangerous waste facilities in other people's backyards.

Temporary off-site storage of waste in a Modified Irradiable Storage (MIRS) facility. In order to offer the industry greater assurance that their irradiated fuel pools will be emptied by the 1988 date set in the NWPA, DOE proposes to hold a temporary storage facility—MIRS—in Tennessee. MIRS will do little more than provide a false illusion that the waste problem has been solved. Funding for MIRS should be opposed because off-site storage creates an unnecessary transportation risk and will detract from federal efforts to find a safe means of isolating nuclear waste for the long-term.

Limited financial liability under the Price-Anderson Act. Enacted in 1957 to insure investment in commercial nuclear power, renewal of the Price-Anderson Act with lowered liability limits in the event of a nuclear accident, is a top priority for the industry and DOE. Congress should remove all limits on industry liability and support amendments which would make the responsible company (not the taxpayer) pay for damages. These principles are currently embodied in the Stafford bill S. 1761. This summer several key Committees will be voting on renewal of Price-Anderson and legislation could hit the floor of the House and Senate early in September.

De-regulation of nuclear power plant licensing. Several Bills have been introduced which would make it easier to build and license nuclear plants by limiting citizen participation in the licensing process and curtailing Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) review. Congress should oppose legislative efforts to cede the licensing of new nuclear power plants in the expense of safety and public participation.

Public awareness of the seriousness of nuclear waste problems and nuclear power plant safety has never been higher. We hope you'll find the time and energy to stay active on these issues and let your representatives in Congress know how you feel about the ones above which are now before them.

Write to:

Rep.

U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Sen.

U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Or call (202) 224-3121 Congressional switchboard

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Diane Ducklow
Nuclear Information and Resource Service
(202) 335-0002

Laura Haight
Sierra Club Radioactive Waste Campaign
(212) 473-7399

Ken Reser
Public Citizen
(202) 546-4996

Welcome to Doris Thayer, GLIFWC's new receptionist.

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The name is on Old English word for power. None of the above entitled to the benefits of editorial or big paper. As such, MASINAIGAN focuses on treaty rights issues of the Chippewa among the Great Lakes.

Subscriptions are free on request. If you have questions or corrections, please send a fax at 715/682-6619.