



Environmental Scanner / Éco-synthèse
 (Issue Tracking Report for October 1992 / Rapport sur les courants d'opinion octobre 1992)

Environment Canada / Environnement Canada

Environmental Scanner / Éco-synthèse

Date: Oct 1992

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CIRC # 1

NSDE

Opposition Critics /
Porte-parole de l'opposition

Community Voluntary Groups /
Groupes communautaires bénévoles

Resources / Provinces

Labour / Syndicats

Industry / Industrie

Scientists / Scientifiques

Aboriginals / Autochtones

Environmental Community /
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PREFACE

The Communications Directorate is pleased to present its October issue of The Environmental Scanner. The publication is designed to allow Environment Canada employees to receive up-to-date public environment information on a monthly basis.

The report, which is based on the analysis of 33 major dailies, monitors the views of our main stakeholders on a variety of issues. It also includes data on electronic coverage, a synopsis of issues covered electronically, public and media calls and ministerial correspondence, and nature of parliamentary questions and of access to information requests.

The publication is prepared entirely in-house and any suggestions for improvement by our readers are welcome.

PRÉFACE

La Direction générale des communications est heureuse de vous présenter le numéro d'octobre d'*Éco-synthèse*. Grâce à cette publication mensuelle, les employés d'Environnement Canada pourront se tenir au fait des courants de l'opinion publique en matière d'environnement.

À partir d'une compilation de 33 grands quotidiens, ce rapport synthétise le point de vue des principaux intervenants sur divers enjeux environnementaux. Il comporte également des données sur les médias électroniques et résume leur couverture médiatique. Outre les demandes de renseignements téléphoniques faites par le public et les médias, il traite de la correspondance ministérielle, de la nature des questions soulevées en Chambre ainsi que des demandes d'accès à l'information.

Cette publication est le fruit du travail des employés du Ministère; les lecteurs sont priés de nous faire part de toutes propositions susceptibles de l'améliorer.

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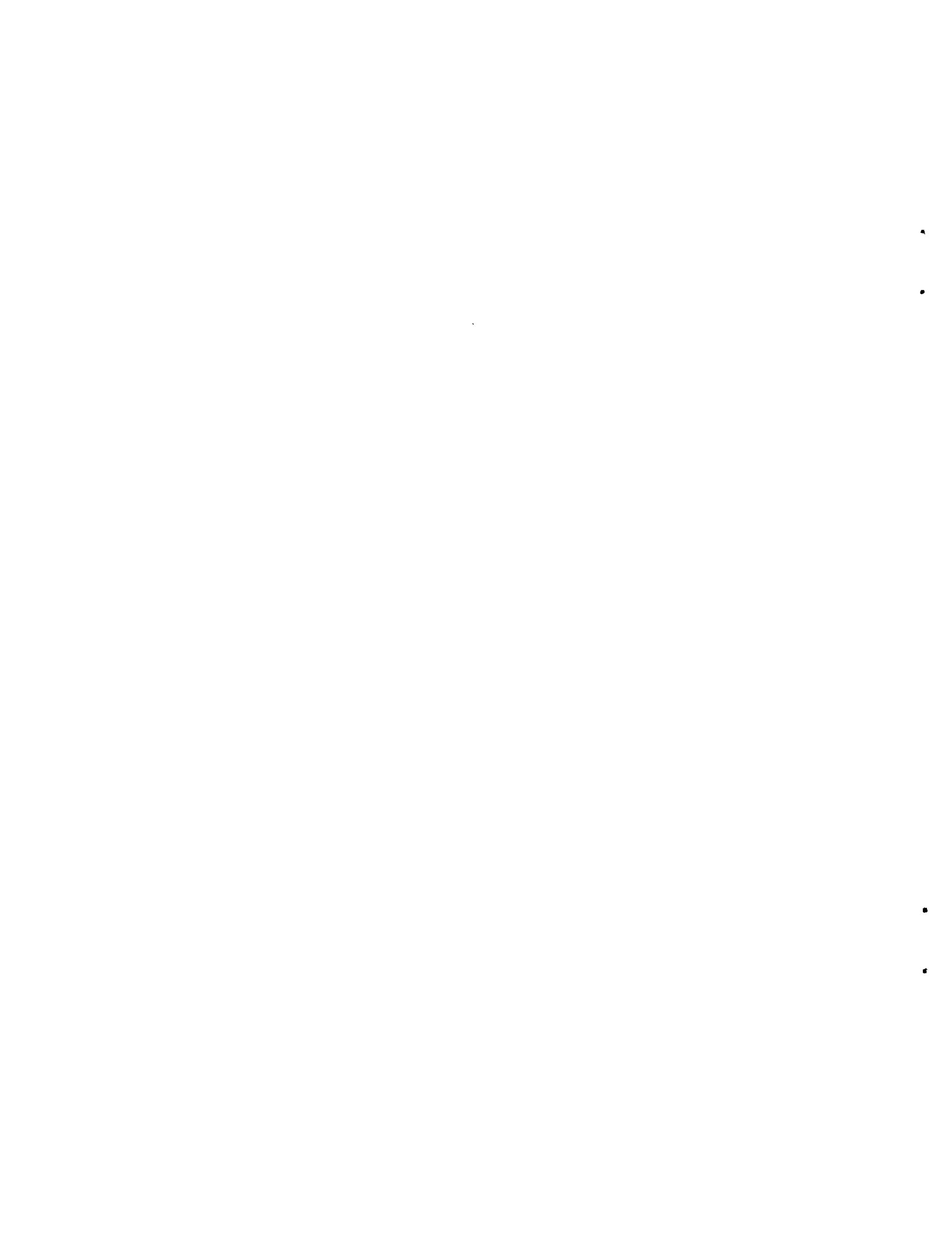
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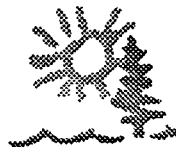
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**PUBLIC OPINION
IN THE MEDIA/
L'OPINION
PUBLIQUE DANS
LES MÉDIAS**

**COVERAGE BY STAKEHOLDER/
COUVERTURE PAR INTERVENANT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY/
COMMUNAUTÉ ENVIRONNEMENTALE**

Greenpeace

- **Gord Perks dismissed a study by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute** stating that treated pulp mill effluent poses no problems for fish. The study supports industry claims that new regulations may not be justified. Perks said the study is flawed because it does not deal with long-term effects. "Most of the science on organochlorines shows us that the reason they are of concern is that they build up and move through the food chains and have an impact on the progeny and on predator species. It seems to be wilfully sloppy science if they are taking that approach." He also stated that the Institute "is trying to establish that what their pulp mills are doing is OK." (*Fish OK in pulp-mill effluent, study shows, Canadian Press, Fredericton Daily Gleaner, October 2, 1992*)
- **Gord Perks said the pulp and paper industry in Canada is losing customers**, especially in Europe, because of Canada's poor record of controlling pollution in the paper industry. (CBC TV, *St. John's, Nfld, News, October 28, 1992*)
- **Bruno Marcocchio demanded a full public inquiry into the cleanup of the Sydney tar ponds.** According to Marcocchio, the province of Nova Scotia has said that it may never know how PCBs got into the pond simply to avoid legal liability for cleaning up the site. (*Greenpeace joins call for tar ponds inquiry, Randy Jones, Halifax Herald, October 20, 1992*)
- **Bruno Marcocchio said that the discovery of PCBs at the Sydney Tar Ponds shows that the project should have undergone a thorough environmental assessment.** He fears that those conducting the cleanup will look for a way to incinerate the PCB waste in the unit now being developed. He also said that it is difficult to believe that provincial environment department investigators couldn't determine where the PCBs originated. "They say they can't determine who was responsible for the spill when they find PCBs at the end of a pipe leading to Sydney Ste.l." he pointed out. Marcocchio suggested that testing of the incinerator should be halted until thorough testing of the tar ponds is done to determine the extent of the PCB contamination. "Everything has to be put on hold, that's essential if the health and safety of the residents of Cape Breton is to be protected."



(PCBs mire waste dump cleanup, Kevin Cox, the Globe and Mail, October 13, 1992)

- **Bruno Marcocchio** termed "outrageous" comments made by Nova Scotia Economic Development Minister **Tom McInnis** who stated that **large deposits of PCBs could be skimmed off** the top of what is mostly polyaromatic hydrocarbons in the **Sydney Tar Ponds**. "It's absolutely outrageous, ill-conceived and dangerous because you can't remove PCBs without contaminating the rest of the solution." He said that an environmental assessment of the ponds should have been done, and one should still be done now. "No city in North America would allow this kind of dangerous and criminal activity to go on...Our cancer rate in Cape Breton is nearly twice the national average. The presence of PCBs changes the whole project, and the project should be stopped before the residents of this area are poisoned." (*Tar ponds proposal termed outrageous, Mary Ellen MacIntyre, Halifax Herald, October 27, 1992*)
- **Nathalie Marois**, responsable de la campagne sur l'ozone pour Greenpeace, a indiqué, tout en pointant du doigt la multinationale Du Pont, que **les HCFC qui sont venus remplacer les CFC, sont tout simplement "une nouvelle génération de produits destructeurs de la couche d'ozone...et le public a le droit de savoir qui est responsable."** (*Greenpeace et Du Pont, Le Journal de Montréal, le 28 octobre 1992*)
- "We've monitored an increase in the number of (anti-environment) groups," said national media director **Tamara Stark**. She pointed out that many of these groups, such as **Save Our North Atlantic Resources** and the **B.C. Forest Alliance**, are merely industry fronts. (*Green makes them mean-eco-movement gains enemies, John Smith, Thomson News Service, Winnipeg Free Press, October 11, 1992*)

World Wildlife Fund Canada/Fonds mondial pour la nature

- **Monte Hummel** said that many environmental groups spread so much gloom and doom that they hurt themselves financially. "If you give to a group for five years, and it still says the world is going to hell, you're going to ask yourself: 'Why should I give to them anymore?' People want to think their money is accomplishing something." (*Green groups see drop in charitable greenbacks, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, October 8, 1992*)
- Manitoba endangered species coordinator **Allison Elliot** said the province of Manitoba has **no criterion for identifying areas for preservation**. "There is also very little to date on the flora and fauna of Manitoba. In order to identify for preservation we have-



to know what we have," said Elliot. (*Manitoba endangers its natural spaces, Val Werier, Winnipeg Free Press, October 10, 1992*)

- **David Love** said that despite recessionary times, his group finished its fiscal year (ending June 30, 1992) with **\$5.8-million in revenue**—a fraction less than the previous year. He noted that competition for donations was extremely tough. "General Motors has only a handful of competitors, while Wildlife Fund has 60,000 and growing all the time." (*Who's paying the buffalo bills? Casey Mahood, Globe and Mail, October 20, 1992*)
- **Theo Colborn**, a senior fellow at the group's Washington, D.C. office, said that **the danger of cancer isn't the main reason to fear the effects of toxic chemicals** being dumped into the environment. She said the real danger is the long-term effect the chemicals have on the ability of humans and wildlife to grow and reproduce. "The really devastating problem is the functional effects. Systems don't develop properly, so they don't function properly." Colborn pointed out that the most dramatic sign of trouble is that male birds, animals, and humans exposed to the chemicals in the egg or womb have a much lower sperm count. She added that males also develop some female characteristics, and females often become less feminine. Colborn also stated that chemicals don't cause genetic changes, but they do change the way genes behave and alter the crucial role of hormones in controlling development. (*Chemical pollution affecting reproduction, scientist says, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, October 22, 1992*)

Pollution Probe

- Speaking at a forum on air pollution in Metro Toronto, **Ellen Schwartzel** said that "when it comes to Toronto's air pollution, the car is public enemy No. 1." (*Air pollution in Metro worsening, forum told, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, October 28, 1992*)
- **Ellen Schwartzel** said that the **air quality in Toronto is worse than in Atlanta**. She also noted that there are very high levels of ozone at street level. (*City-TV, Toronto, October 8, 1992*)

Action Grosse Ile

- Spokesperson **Tom Gallagher** said his group is **not against development or employment on Grosse Ile**. However, he did add that "until we know for sure what is going to happen (in terms of development) we will keep up the pressure" to ensure that Grosse Ile's Irish dimension will not be diminished. (*Irish fear exploitation of grave site, Michael McAteer, Toronto Star, October 10, 1992*)



Alberta Wilderness Association

- According to Vivian Pharis, the Canada Clause—the only section in the constitutional accord that's legally defensible under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms—makes no reference to the environment. She said her biggest fear is the proposed jurisdictional transfer from Ottawa to the provinces of such things as forestry, mining, recreation and wildlife. "There would be no minimum standards (of resources exploitation) set across the country," Pharis noted, adding that federal watchdog agencies like the Canadian Wildlife Service and Canadian Forestry Service probably would disappear. So would the scrutiny of major projects like the Oldman River Dam and James Bay through the federal environmental review process," Pharis added. (*Critics lambaste accord for failing environment, Calgary Herald, October 2, 1992*)
- Cliff Wallis, a member of management board examining Agriculture Canada's plan to slaughter 4,000 bison in Wood Buffalo National Park, said he is confident that a full-scale slaughter will not be an option the board will offer to the federal cabinet. But he said he has concerns that Ottawa may not be entirely receptive to the board's recommendations. "I'm a realist when it comes to government. Agriculture Canada may not be as loud as they were a couple of years ago. But their objective still is to eradicate disease. And I'm sure they still believe that the only way of doing that is killing the bison." Wallis did point out that the board seemed to agree that this is more of an ecosystem problem than simply a disease problem. (*Bison kill likely halted for years, Ed Struzik, Edmonton Journal, October 21, 1992*)

Association québécoise contre les précipitations atmosphériques

- Un front commun d'écologistes a dénoncé le fait que peu d'argent est disponible pour les Blancs qui s'opposent au projet Grande-Baleine. "On nous donne des miettes", a dit André Bélisle. "L'AQLPA avait demandé 250 000 \$ pour une recherche exhaustive sur les émissions atmosphériques que provoquera le projet hydroélectrique. On nous a offert 15 000 \$. Que voulez-vous qu'on fasse avec cela?" (*Les gouvernements "injustes" pour les Blancs qui s'inquiètent à propos de Grande-Baleine, Le Soleil, le 14 octobre 1992*)

Calgary Animal Rights Coalition

- Michael Alvarez-Toye said that if the Suffield Base "is truly concerned about the plight of the wildlife, including the horse herds, then they should be as adamant is group is that an



independent, thorough study be conducted for each ecosystem, and the base as a whole, so that all doubt can be removed as to any alleged problems that exist." (*Independent study needed, letter to the editor, Michael Alvarez-Toye, Calgary Herald, October 29, 1992*)

Canadians for a Clean Environment

- **The rise of anti-environmental groups shows how effective the environmental movement has been, said Al Oleksuk.** "Business is scaring people into believing that environmental concerns cost jobs." (*Green makes them mean—eco-movement gains enemies, John Smith, Thomson News Service, Winnipeg Free Press, October 11, 1992*)

Colin Isaacs

- **Colin Isaacs said that Greenpeace has attacked companies that have shown environmental leadership.** "Contrary to the impression Greenpeace tries hard to create, CFCs are already gone from almost all foam cups and packaging in North America. Use of CFCs as industrial solvents is being phased out by most companies as fast as they can install alternative technology." He also said he had doubts about the group's new business venture with the German firm DKK Scharfenstein in the development of hydrocarbon refrigeration. (*Greenpeace out to sell you a fridge, column, Colin Isaacs, Financial Post, October 22, 1992*)

Décontamination Mercier

- **La coalition a demandé au ministre québécois de l'Environnement, Pierre Paradis, de publier deux rapports de sa police verte et les conclusions d'un rapport de la Sûreté du Québec sur la contamination des sols et de la nappe phréatique dans un rayon de 30 kilomètres autour de l'incinérateur de produits toxiques de la firme Laidlaw.** Le porte-parole de la coalition, Marcel Monnière, a aussi révélé qu'une demande avait été faite aux deux paliers gouvernementaux pour qu'un Centre international de recherche sur la contamination de la nappe phréatique soit établi dans ce secteur, qui représente un cas type dans le monde entier pour ce genre de pollution. (*Décontamination Mercier veut voir les rapports, Jean-Denis Girouard, Le Journal de Montréal, le 3 octobre 1992*)

Ducks Unlimited

- **Spokesperson Bob Kindrachuk dismissed protests of the Oak Hammock Marsh complex as "quite ridiculous," noting that the Oak Hammock complex has been under constant scrutiny since**



its inception. (*Marsh building opens today, Dave Rider, Winnipeg Sun, October 5, 1992*)

Ecological Action Centre

- **The Halifax Harbour cleanup project is riddled with uncertainties, justified by inaccurate information and is more expensive than other treatment methods, said Howard Epstein. "Halifax Harbour Cleanup Inc. is out of control. Metro (Halifax) politicians have to wake up and exert effective control over it." (Green group slams cleanup project, Randy Jones, Halifax Herald, October 10, 1992)**

Environnement vert plus

- **Le président, Michel Gaudreault, a dénoncé l'utilisation massive de défoliants en Gaspésie. (CHNC, New Carlisle, le 5 octobre 1992)**

Fonds international pour la défense des animaux

- **Le parc marin des Îles-de-la-Madeleine serait une façon idéale pour le Canada de prouver son engagement à long terme contre la chasse commerciale du blanchon, a indiqué Paul Siegel, directeur du FIDA. (Un parc marin aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Jean-Denis Girouard, Le Journal de Montréal, le 29 octobre 1992)**

Friends of Oak Hammock Marsh

- **Margaret Kapinga said her group plans to launch a federal court challenge, alleging Ottawa didn't follow its own environmental guidelines when it approved the Oak Hammock Marsh project. (Marsh building opens today, Dave Rider, Winnipeg Sun, October 5, 1992)**

Friends of Oldman River Society

- **By giving itself a permit to operate the Oldman Dam, Alberta "has thumbed its nose at its legal commitments all the way along," said Martha Kostuch. "This action indicates their lack of any legal commitment to do mitigation work." Kostuch said that the Oldman River project showed that Alberta Environment Minister Ralph Klein was involved in a clear conflict of interest. "But he has to take responsibility to see that the mitigation program that was promised is delivered," she stated. (Oldman permit gets quiet nod, Andy Marshall, Calgary Herald, October 9, 1992)**

Grosse Ile Action committee



- Chairperson Denis Leyne said his group wants concrete assurances that Grosse Ile's Irish dimension will not be diminished if a national park is created. He said he "wants the truth" from the Canadian Parks Service. "History is not only being overlooked, there's a deliberate attempt to rewrite it. It's unconscionable that any government, particularly the Canadian government, would attempt to rewrite history either by misinterpretation or omission." (*Irish fear exploitation of grave site, Michael McAteer, Toronto Star, October 10, 1992*)

Manitoba Eco-network

- Network executive director Anne Lindsay, responding to claims by Manitoba MP Felix Holtmann that the Canadian Environmental Network (CEN) opposed turning Hecla Island Provincial Park into a national park, stated that the CEN isn't taking a position on this issue. She did say, however, that some groups within the network have taken positions. Lindsay, whose group is the Manitoba arm of the network, also took issue with Holtmann's comments stating that the CEN had to justify its funding. She said the network provides environmental expertise and gathers public opinion for the federal government. "Mr. Holtmann is correct, there's significant money, but it's hard worked for. It's not a free handout." (*Holtmann retracts attack on environmental group, Karen Hiebert, Winnipeg Sun, October 4, 1992*)

National Resources Defence Council

- Isabelle Pottelsberghe a annoncé que son organisme participerait cet automne au colloque québécois sur les impacts cumulatifs de Grande-Baleine et elle s'est déclarée impressionnée par la qualité de la directive environnementale adressée par Québec et Ottawa à Hydro-Québec—qui, selon elle, laisse présager une "étude d'impacts très complète et de grande qualité si Hydro répond vraiment à ces questions." (*Écologistes québécois et américains ajustent leur tir sur Grande-Baleine, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 9 octobre 1992*)

Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science

- "We're rallying to Yes (in the referendum) believing it's time to turn the page and move to important questions," said François Bregha. (*Greens say Yes, Financial Post, October 9, 1992*)

Sierra Club

- "It's terribly important that this referendum passes," said Elizabeth May. "We need to move beyond the crisis atmosphere." (*Greens say Yes, Financial Post, October 9, 1992*)



- Louise Comeau said that more complex issues have stopped grabbing headlines, and this hurts environment groups' public profile. "It was easy to get news coverage in the days when the enemy was a big, visible smokestack or filthy drainage pipe," Comeau said. "But when the issue is to set the legal number of parts per trillion of N-nitrosodimethylamine in water, or pick a schedule for phasing out halons, reporters don't get excited." As a result, she concluded, there's less coverage and fewer donations. (*Green groups see drop in charitable greenbacks, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, October 8, 1992*)

Sierra Legal Defence Fund

- Greg McDade said his group did not take a stand on the Charlottetown Agreement because they thought it was outside their mandate. But he did say that as a lawyer he had some concerns about giving the provinces responsibility for mining and forestry. It might make it more difficult to give legal protection to the environment from those industries. "Provincial governments have not been very good at protecting the environment from their leading industries...federal governments tend to do a better job of making the tough decisions." (*Environment groups stayed on sidelines of referendum game, Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, October 27, 1992*)

Sierra Club of Western Canada

- Although her group did not take a stance on the Constitutional Agreement, Sharon Chow said she had some misgivings that the environmental movement did not try hard enough to get on the agenda. "It was a shame that environmentalists didn't try harder to come together on the constitutional agenda," she said. (*Environment groups stayed on sidelines of referendum game, Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, October 27, 1992*)
- Vicky Husband said that the initial negative publicity as a result of a World Wildlife Fund report on B.C.'s old-growth forest was to be expected. "They (government and industry) say it's wrong and everybody is misinformed. These are just knee-jerk responses." She said that she didn't believe that every last scrap of old-growth forest will be gone in 15 years (as the report stated). But she did say that all forests with the most valuable timber will be gone. "This is what is happening everywhere—there will be no wilderness left," she said. (*Rainforest alarm from WWF brushed off by B.C. industry, Richard Watts and Canadian Press, October 29, 1992*)

Société pour Vaincre la Pollution



- **Daniel Green** said that work on the Tioxide plant in Bécancour should be stopped for public hearings. (*Tioxide plant received green light despite questions about pollution, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, October 19, 1992*)
- **Daniel Green** said he was very pleased that the federal government decided to press charges against Tioxide. "We're talking about as much as \$36 million in fines, which I believe is the biggest accusation ever under the Fisheries Act," Green said. He also said that it was unusual for a company's directors to be named in charges. "Human beings have to be held accountable for the plants they operate and the pollution they create," he added. (*Ottawa taking action against major polluter, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, October 14, 1992*)

Society Promoting Environmental Conservation

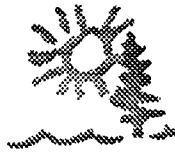
- **Will Paulik** called the State of the Environment report dealing with the state of the lower Fraser River "just a lot of fancy words but not much action." He added that too many levels of government "are pointing fingers at each other" but none are taking responsibility. (*Not much action on environment, Greg McIntyre, Vancouver Province, October 21, 1992*)

David Suzuki

- **David Suzuki** said that the major cause of ecological destruction "is us (people in the developed world). We—20 per cent of the world's population—use 80 per cent of the world's resources," he said. Suzuki argued for massive cutbacks in consumption—which he contends would actually help developed countries economically and physically. "We (Canadians) make twice as much garbage as the Japanese and use twice as much energy as the Swedes and Japanese," said Suzuki. (*Economics target of Suzuki attack, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, October 15, 1992*)

Toxics Watch

- **Myles Kitagawa** said his group has two concerns about Environment Canada's new National Pollutant Release Inventory. He is concerned that a lot of industries, institutions and commercial ventures will be able to keep their information secret under the confidentiality provisions of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. He's also worried that the reporting criteria will allow too many companies to slip through the cracks. "Ninety per cent of industries in Alberta employ less than 10 people, and a lot of small business emit toxic chemicals,"



he Kitagawa. (List will reveal polluters, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, October 19, 1992)

Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature (UQCN)

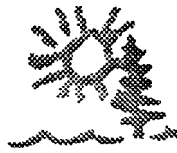
- **Québec poserait un geste aux conséquences dramatiques pour la santé du fleuve s'il se retirait du Plan d'action Saint-Laurent, selon Christian Simard.** "Nous ne disons pas que nous sommes des plus enthousiastes face aux résultats du plan. Mais on ne peut envisager une fin de non-recevoir au renouvellement d'un programme extraordinairement nécessaire". Simard a aussi suggéré que Québec crée son propre plan d'intervention du Saint-Laurent s'il n'est pas satisfait des résultats d'Ottawa. (*Le fleuve sera menacé si le Québec se retire du Plan d'action Saint-Laurent, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 6 octobre 1992*)
- **Christian Simard a reproché au ministère québécois de l'environnement d'en faire moins que le fédéral pour la dépollution du Saint-Laurent.** (CBV, Québec, le 15 octobre 1992)
- **Selon Christian Simard, le Port de Québec pourrait ne pas être décontaminé.** (CBV, Québec, le 19 octobre 1992)
- **Pierre Gosselin said the new Tioxide plant in Bécancour should be submitted to public hearings--particularly considering Tioxide's track record.** "It's hard to trust either Tioxide or the Environment Department," he said. "This is a company that has proven its lack of social responsibility in Tracy." (*Tioxide plant received green light despite questions about pollution, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, October 19, 1992*)

Washademoak Environmentalists

- **Spokesperson Deborah Kantor said her group is very concerned about the lack of public knowledge regarding the purple loosestrife.** She added that her group fears that if purple loosestrife continues to grow unchecked in New Brunswick, then more herbicides will have to be used. "We're very upset that the government isn't doing enough to make people aware of the problem. We're going to get information out and hopefully people will start pulling the purple loosestrife out of their own ditches and burning it and getting their neighbors to do the same," she said. (*Environmentalist concerned about N.B. wildflower, Nancy Harmon, Fredericton Daily Gleaner, October 7, 1992*)

Western Canada Wilderness Committee

- **Commenting on a news report that British Columbia Forests Minister Art Charbonneau was travelling to Europe to improve**



B.C.'s "tarnished image as the clearcutting Brazil of the North," Mark Wareing said he hoped "Mr. Charbonneau paints an accurate picture of what's going on in B.C. From what we've seen of the NDP's record so far, they're as enthusiastic greenwashers as the Socreds were." He pointed out that there has been a steady procession of European environmentalists to B.C. in the last year, who are "spreading the word about overcutting and mismanagement." Meanwhile, the environmentalist contended that the NDP government continues to defend forest companies and "deny the truth about B.C. forest practices." (*Forest fight goes European, Wynn Horn, Vancouver Sun, October 5, 1992*)

COMMUNITY VOLUNTARY GROUPS/ GROUPES COMMUNAUTAIRES BÉNÉVOLES

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee

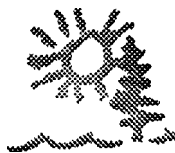
- The Charlottetown Accord appears to be neutral in its effect on environmental protection, said Stephen Hazell. (*Greens say Yes, Financial Post, October 9, 1992*)

Canada for All Canadians

- According to Deborah Coyne, under the proposed constitutional deal, the exclusion of federal jurisdiction over such environmentally sensitive industries as forestry and mining will gravely impair the importance the federal has in environmental protection. (*Critics lambaste accord for failing environment, Calgary Herald, October 2, 1992*)

Canadian Environmental Law Association

- Commenting on the constitutional accord, Barbara Rutherford said it's crazy that Canadians are redrafting a "blueprint to the 21st century," with no mention of the environment "in any substantial way." She said the way politicians have virtually ignored the environment in the accord is appalling. While acknowledging the accord makes vague references to sustainable development and environmental integrity, Rutherford pointed out that these "social covenants" are policy guidelines only, legally unenforceable. "For the layman, they make you feel warm and fuzzy inside. But from a legal perspective, it really is quite meaningless," Rutherford said. She also wondered what will happen to the Green Plan "once Ottawa gives away jurisdiction over forestry, mining, etc..." (*Critics lambaste accord for failing environment, Calgary Herald, October 2, 1992*)



L'institut de recherche en politiques publiques

- **David Runnalls a dit qu'il souhaite que tous, à tous les niveaux puissent, prévenir les problèmes engendrés par le non-respect de l'environnement, au lieu d'essayer de les guérir.** Il faudrait aussi, selon lui, que les élus qui se font la lutte pour protéger leurs acquis à l'intérieur de leur ministère respectif, de là l'urgence de créer un ministère de l'environnement durable, qui serait, entre autres, responsable des parcs nationaux. M. Runnalls croit également qu'un commissaire à l'environnement pourrait s'occuper de l'application du développement durable dans les ministères et organismes gouvernementaux et avoir droit de regard sur les aspects environnementaux de chaque législation avant son adoption. M. Runnalls a aussi dit que la présence de 15 000 journalistes à Rio aidera à sensibiliser le monde entier aux problèmes environnementaux. Mais il ne faudrait pas attendre encore 20 ans, dit-il, pour tenir un Sommet mondial sur la surpopulation et le réaménagement de la dette des pays du tiers-monde. (*Un organisme fédéral dit que l'environnement concerne tous les élus, Jean-Denis Girouard, Le Journal de Montréal, le 9 octobre 1992*)

Anne McGrath

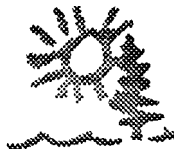
- **Feminist Anne McGrath said that women continue to bear the brunt of proposed solutions to environmental problems.** "You can't solve the problems by piling more work on women. You have to introduce a gender dynamic into the environmental debate," she said. McGrath added that she doesn't think you can talk about the environment without feminist analysis. (*Women carrying burden, staff reporter, Calgary Herald, October 7, 1992*)

Putting People First

- **"I got sick and tired of listening to protests," said Pat Thiessen, who recently organized the Hamilton chapter of Putting People First—a group entrenching itself in a fight against environmentalists.** Commenting on engos' anti-hunting crusades, she said that people have a right to use animals responsibly. "I don't feel anybody has the right to tell me what to eat or what to wear." (*Green makes them mean—eco-movement gains enemies, John Smith, Thomson News Service, Winnipeg Free Press, October 11, 1992*)

Quebec Environmental Law Association

- **Director Yves Corriveau said the pollution charges by the federal government against Tioxide are a sign that Ottawa is taking a more aggressive role in enforcing its environmental**



law in Quebec. "We hope that this will force other companies to think twice before they continue with their pollution." He added that Environment Canada has to be just as tough on other polluters. "The first step is going after the biggest polluter. We hope they will continue with other polluters." (*Ottawa taking action against major polluter, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, October 14, 1992*)

United Nations

- The Earth Summit created the "most far-reaching program of action" for sustainable development ever agreed to by the international community, but there is no guarantee it will be implemented, said Maurice Strong. "An agreement by the world leaders does not necessarily mean a commitment. We need to mobilize people around the world to ensure the issues dealt with at Rio remain in focus...That deep public interest is key to political follow-up." Strong said that there's been a deepening of the problems since Stockholm and no fundamental change in underlying conditions. (*Earth Summit chief frets about follow-up, Erik Heinrich, Financial Post, October 16, 1992*)
- Maurice Strong said it is too soon to assess the Earth Summit's long-term impact. However, he added that the U.S. election campaign's simplistic jobs-versus-environment rhetoric and a "resurgent parochialism" in most industrial nations are eroding political commitments to the environment and to increased foreign aid. Most countries, he said, face pressing economic and political problems, so their governments have tended to slide back to business since the Rio conference. Strong said that, if fully implemented, the action plans drawn up at Rio would take the world far along the path to sustainable development. More important, the Rio meeting shows the effectiveness of high public awareness and of participation by non-governmental organizations and citizen groups in getting governments to move on issues of sustainable development. Strong said it is important that people of the world build on this experience and provide broad channels for their participation and public-private partnerships at the local, national, and international levels. (*Impact of Earth Summit could wane, Strong fears, James Rusk, the Globe and Mail, October 14, 1992*)
- Protecting the environment will help create jobs, not destroy them, Maurice Strong said. "Overall, the evidence is quite clear that the movement to environmentally sustainable practices creates more jobs, adds more value and creates more opportunity than it negates," he said. According to Strong, companies which say they can't afford to be environmentally friendly in these hard economic times are just plain wrong. "That's the kind of



mentality that said 'Let's not move on the automobile, let's stay in the buggy business.'" Reducing the amount of energy and raw materials used and the amount of waste produced will make companies more efficient and profitable, he concluded. (*Save a tree, create a job, Canadian Press, Edmonton Journal, October 15, 1992*)

West Coast Environmental Law Association

- **Ann Hillyer** said her group put out a paper on the pluses and minuses of the Charlottetown Agreement but decided against taking a stance as an organization because the agreement touched on so many other issues that are not part of the association's mandate. (*Environment groups stayed on sidelines of referendum game, Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, October 27, 1992*)
- **Bill Andrews** warned that **native reserves could become havens for polluters**. He said that British Columbia's Sumas Indian Band incinerator proposal was an example of something being done on Indian lands simply because they are Indian lands. "Some bands are more concerned about the environment than others, just like some communities are more concerned than others. It's not clear whether the problem would be better or worse under native self-government." (*Native band challenges move to stop incinerator, Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, October 17, 1992*)

YOUTH/JEUNES

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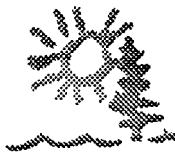
OPPOSITION CRITICS/PORTE-PAROLE DE L'OPPOSITION

- Liberal environment critic **Paul Martin** said that the **North American Free Trade Agreement** will either lead to an increase in Mexican environmental and workplace safety standards, or to a decrease in Canadian and American standards. "A trilateral environment commission with real powers to establish common, minimum standards and programs is the best way to ensure that North American standards are not weakened," Martin asserted. "But Canada has not insisted on a role on a trilateral commission, as part of the agreement." Martin also said that decreasing or maintaining low environmental standards for the purpose of attracting economic investment should be regarded as an unacceptable subsidy, subject to the same economic sanctions as any other unacceptable subsidy. (*Trade deal fails to reconcile environment, economy, commentary, Paul Martin, Toronto Star, October 8, 1992*)



**SCIENTISTS, EXPERTS and ACADEMIC/
SCIENTIFIQUES, EXPERTS et UNIVERSITAIRES**

- Selon Michel Le Grand, de l'Université du Québec à Hull, l'environnement ne connaît pas de frontières, ni provinciales, ni nationales. Pour protéger l'environnement, l'auteur suggère que les ministères responsable, de l'éducation incluent dans leurs objectifs une véritable politique d'éducation environnementale afin qu'à long terme, les populations locales soient maîtres de leur propre développement. (*Pour une écologie politique, commentaire, Michel Le Grand, Le Devoir, le 1er octobre 1992*)
- University of Guelph professor of zoology and environmental policy Vernon Thomas urged the federal Environment Department to adopt a full ban on lead ammunition. "The environmental danger of lead should be reflected in legislation that is pervasive and consistent, whether it applies to gasoline, drinking water, urban soils, garbage dumps or waterfowl and their habitats. More research will not alter the conclusions. Changes in policy and legislation are overdue in Canada," he stated. (*Bang! More lead poisoning, commentary, Vernon Thomas, The Globe and Mail, October 6, 1992*)
- Pour régler le problème des dépotoirs, Benoit Laplante, de l'Université Laval, suggère de taxer les déchets. "En ce moment, ça coûte absolument rien pour produire des déchets. C'est inclus dans vos taxes foncières. Que tu déposes dix ou 500 sacs verts, c'est le même prix." Si les déchets sont taxés, "les lois du marché vont jouer alors. Les compagnies vont trouver des moyens pour réduire les emballages et les gens vont trouver des façons de réduire leurs rebuts." (*Forcer le recyclage du papier ne viderait pas les dépotoirs, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 3 octobre 1992*)
- "Il ne fait aucun doute que le parc marin des Îles-de-la-Madeleine doit être protégé car il n'existe selon moi, aucun endroit plus approprié à la création d'un parc marin", a dit le professeur David Lavigne de l'université de Guelph. Il a conclu que "le fait d'avoir un groupe d'îles relativement isolées rend la gestion et l'identification du parc marin beaucoup plus réalistes que la tentative de démarquer arbitrairement un secteur le long des côtes du Canada". (*Un parc marin aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Jean-Denis Girouard, Le Journal de Montréal, le 29 octobre 1992*)
- "We started to see significant reductions in total ozone from a halogen profile on September 8," said Dr. Sam Oltmans of the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "Last year we saw comparable reductions around September 15." (*Ozone: the hole truth and nothing but,*



Nicholas Booth, Guardian News Service, Calgary Herald, October 4, 1992)

- Selon le professeur Wayne Evans de l'université Trent, la diminution de la couche d'ozone est un problème à long terme. Il est possible, selon lui, que d'ici l'an 2020, on constate une grave progression du phénomène, vingt pour cent de la couche d'ozone pourrait disparaître. Cela causerait une augmentation de 30 pour cent de la radiation des rayons ultraviolets; la végétation pourrait être déstabilisée. Il en va de la croissance même de la forêt canadienne. (*Le trou de la couche d'ozone remet à la mode la peau blanche, Jean-Pierre Bonhomme, La Presse, le 29 octobre 1992*)
- According to Sherwood Rowland of the University of California, by the turn of the century, the Antarctic ozone hole will develop over three weeks instead of six. "It's really an academic point when you consider the damage that has been done already," he added. (*Ozone: the hole truth and nothing but, Nicholas Booth, Guardian News Service, Calgary Herald, October 4, 1992*)

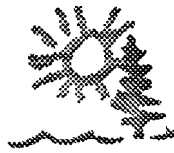
ABORIGINALS/AUTOCHTONES

Grand conseil des Cris/Grand Council of the Cree of Quebec

- Lawyer James O'Reilly said that Hydro Québec would get a blank cheque for future development in the James Bay region if a court order requiring an environmental review of the utility's Eastmain project is overturned. He said that Québec's interpretation of the ruling "would emasculate the federal environmental review process across Canada. He also said a successful appeal could lead to a situation where the only time a federal review would be needed would be if a project disrupted navigable waters. "For me, that's appalling. The law would not mean anything," O'Reilly said. (*Don't give Hydro carte blanche on development, lawyer argues, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, October 16, 1992*)

Sumas Indian Band

- Larry Ned, general manager of the band-owned Sumas Clay Products, said that a proposed incinerator on Sumas band land will use pollution limits adopted from the toughest federal and provincial pollution laws. He denied it would be a conflict of interest for a band with a commercial interest in the incinerator's continued operation to enforce those limits. "I'm motivated by profits, but it's health before profits." (*Native band challenges move to stop incinerator, Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, October 17, 1992*)



INDUSTRY/L'INDUSTRIE

Association des industries forestières du Québec

- Le pdg de l'association, **André Duchesne**, a réagi favorablement à l'adoption du nouveau règlement établissant les exigences et les **normes environnementales pour les fabriques de pâtes et papiers au Québec**. "Compte tenu des sommes astronomiques qui doivent être allouées par les entreprises à la protection de l'environnement, l'industrie refuse d'assurer les frais associés à des dédoublements administratifs entre le MENVIQ et Environnement Canada", a déclaré M. Ducharme. (*Réaction mitigée de l'Association des industries forestières aux nouvelles normes environnementales, Presse Canadienne, La Presse, le 8 octobre 1992*)

Bennett Remediation Services

- Company president **John Bennett** said his firm will do design work on a **proposed incinerator on Sumas Indian band land**, but will wait for the outcome of the dispute between the band and the federal government before proceeding any further. The incinerator "is sort of on ice for a little while," Bennett admitted. "I'm afraid our extreme environmental right wing is causing pollution by stopping every project." (*Native band challenges move to stop incinerator, Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, October 17, 1992*)

British Columbia Forest Alliance

- The Alliance disagreed with a **World Wildlife Fund report stating that old-growth rainforest in British Columbia will be gone in 15 years**. Said spokesperson **Cathy Gronewald**: "The 15-year prediction is absolutely untrue. From what we hear from our supporters and the companies, they have logging plans that see them cutting old growth for 40 to 50 years." She pointed out that last April, Environment Canada made similar claims in a report that was also debunked. (*Rainforest alarm from WWF brushed off by B.C. industry, Richard Watts and Canadian Press, October 29, 1992*)

Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers

- Manager of environment and health **Gary Webster** said that because the list of chemicals in the **National Pollutant Release Inventory** hasn't been finalized, it's difficult to say what impact it will have on the upstream oil-and-gas industry. "Because the list could change, the potential for confusion and misunderstanding is great," he explained. (*List will reveal polluters, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, October 19, 1992*)



Canadian Bankers' Association

- Association president **Helen Sinclair** said that, in the CBA's view, the **guiding principle of environmental legislation is that the actual polluters should pay.** But there are times when the responsible party has disappeared. Then the contamination becomes a social cost, she pointed out. **Sinclair also said that Canadian laws should use regulations that place limits on the extent of lender liability.** (*Banks can't be held responsible for polluting clients, letter to the editor, Helen Sinclair, Financial Post, October 2, 1992*)

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

- Association vice-president **Brian McClay** said there are now **20 Canadian mills capable of recycling old newsprint, compared with only one in 1990.** "Canada is forest-rich but waste-paper poor," McClay admitted. "Because we export so much of our paper production--73 per cent this year--there is not enough of some grades of waste paper available to satisfy our needs." (*Pulp mills' use of recycled paper up 20%, Canadian Press, Globe and Mail, October 7, 1992*)
- **Brian McClay** said the **demand for recycled pulp is growing so strongly** that Canada will have to import 30 per cent of its waste paper this year and 50 per cent in 1995--primarily from the United States. He also noted that so far this year, the industry's use of recycled paper has soared by more than 20 per cent. (*Pulp preserves, Bert Hill, Ottawa Citizen, October 7, 1992*)

Canfor

- Commenting on news reports that British Columbia Forests Minister **Art Charbonneau** was travelling to Europe to improve B.C.'s "tarnished image as the clearcutting Brazil of the North," Canfor manager of corporate communications **Darryl Mawhinney** said: "Europe is a very important market to us so we're trying to set the record straight...There's a lot of misinformation out there and I think the minister and others are starting to try and correct some of that misinformation." **Mawhinney** also said that Europeans are being told B.C. clearcuts old-growth forest and doesn't replant. In fact, he claimed that forest companies planted "something like 285 million trees last year." (*Forest fight goes European, Wynn Horn, Vancouver Sun, October 5, 1992*)

Council of Forest Industries of B.C.

- Council manager of environment **Brian McCloy** said that a study



prepared for the B.C. environment ministry—stating that the ministry's plans to eliminate chlorinated organic compounds (AOX) "could place B.C. mills at a competitive disadvantage" unless the same standards are adopted by other producers or market demand for chlorine-free pulp increases—confirms what pulp producers have been saying all along: **Eliminating AOX is "economically not justified."** McCloy stated that B.C. pulp mills have already spent \$1.2 billion to reduce AOX by getting down to a level of 1.5 per tonne and "from a scientific point of view there is no need to do that." He also said he understood that B.C. Environment Minister Frank Cashore was in a tough situation when he stated that pulp mills would have to eliminate all AOX by the year 2002. (*Study questions viability of chlorine ban, David Hogben, Vancouver Sun, October 7, 1992*)

- **Commenting on a B.C. Environment Ministry study on pulp mills** (the H.A. Simons Ltd. study), which concluded that a total chlorine ban in the province would increase the cost of pulp by 18.4 to 29.4 per cent, **Brian McCloy** said: "The bottom line is, you spend all this money and we're still not sure you can produce the pulp the market place demands. This report tells the government it's not do-able today, either technologically or financially. And it's unnecessary, based on the science of the environmental side of it." (*Proposed B.C. bleach ban trouble for mills, study says, Robert Williamson, the Globe and Mail, October 6, 1992*)
- **Brian McCloy said there is a strong demand for AOX free pulp in Germany**, where environmental groups have strong influence. But that market is not enough to sustain B.C. producers, especially when large volume purchasers such as the Japanese buy the lowest price, high quality product available, he added. (*Cashore sure pulp market growth will meet ban deadline, David Hogben, Vancouver Sun, October 8, 1992*)

Donohue inc.

- **L'application intégrale des normes gouvernementales de protection de l'environnement imposées dans le secteur des pâtes et papiers pourrait entraîner la fermeture de la moitié des papetières québécoises**, selon le nouveau président-directeur général de Donohue, **Michel Pagé**: "Le gouvernement aura un choix à faire. S'il impose l'application exacte, rigoureuse, sans report ou sans appréciation de la capacité financière de certaines entreprises, il y a un nombre important d'entreprises qui vont devoir fermer leurs portes." Les gouvernements sont élus et veulent être réélus, poursuit-il. La solution pour marier leur préoccupation pour la protection de l'environnement et la protection des emplois serait de bâtir des programmes



d'adaptation spécifique par entreprise, en tenant compte de la capacité financière de chacune. (*Pagé réclame déjà des normes plus réalistes, Jean-Jacques Samson, Le Soleil, le 31 octobre 1992*)

Du Pont Canada

- **Kathie Anderson** said Du Pont will stop producing CFCs in Canada, starting in January, 1993. But Greenpeace said they were skeptical of this claim. (*CITY-TV, Toronto, October 29, 1992*)

E.B. Eddy

- Technical director **Ken Omotani** said his company is spending \$3.8 million to expand production of recycled fine-grade paper at its mills in Ottawa and Hull. He noted that the new secondary fibre processing operation will produce higher quality recycled pulp at lower cost than the company can buy on the open market. (*Pulp preserves, Bert Hill, Ottawa Citizen, October 7, 1992*)

Ernst and Young

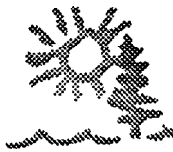
- **John Foster**, head of the environment practice in British Columbia for the accounting firm, said the environment industry really grew in the late '80s, and it was driven by the need for impact assessment of megaprojects, and by municipalities. "But the need now is for economically viable solutions to the cleanup problem. And there is a growing need for preventive technology." He said that in B.C. the industry seems to be doing well on consulting, but noted that there's a shortage on product production. (*Window closing on industry, Tony Wanless, Vancouver Province, October 25, 1992*)

Fasken, Campbell, Godfrey

- Lawyer **Roger Cotton** said that he has problems with municipalities who make financial deals with developers in return for allowing the construction of environmentally-unfriendly projects such as landfill sites. "I don't want to be the lawyer going around the country with bags of money sitting in their living room and saying, 'Okay, you oppose. How much?'" (*Horse trading new way in green ventures, column, Claire Bernstein, Hamilton Spectator, October 16, 1992*)

Fraser Inc.

- Manager of technical services, **David Bishop**, said the problem with the (federal) legislation governing pulp mills is that it does not address mills that are running. He said his company's



mill obviously meets regulations when it is not running, but once it is started up, it will be in violation unless money has been sent to get there. He added that it is difficult to spend \$20 million (to meet new pollution control standards) with the mill not running. *(Two N.B. firms ask for extension, Fredericton Daily Gleaner, October 29, 1992)*

General Motors

- General Motors light diesel trucks sold in Canada next year will not carry emissions control catalysts, even though they'll be standard equipment on the same models in the United States. Company officials said that's because they're worried that Canadians may use high-sulphur fuel in vehicles designed for low-sulphur fuel, which could cause engine malfunction. "It's been very tough, quite frankly, to bring the petroleum industry on board," said Stew Low, director of environmental affairs for G.M. *(Canada trailing U.S. in curbing pollution from diesel exhaust, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, Edmonton Journal, October 26, 1992)*
- The big gains in the war on automotive pollution are behind us, and the future can only bring smaller gains at higher costs, said Joe Colucci, a senior executive with GM in the United States. He said a better way to reduce pollution would be to get older cars off the road, and force everyone to have their cars inspected and maintained. Colucci pointed out that reducing some pollutants is not always the answer as it may increase others. *(War on car pollution exhausted, group told, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, October 16, 1992)*

Imperial Oil

- The petroleum industry's bill for cleaning up Canada's air, water and land in the next 15 to 20 years is \$17 billion, and it's continuing to grow, according to Jim McFarland, director of environment and safety at Imperial Oil. He added that, ultimately, the public is going to pay for the cleanup. What worries McFarland is that despite the public awareness of the environment as a top priority, people are not even talking about solutions, regardless of the enormous costs. The Imperial official called the **Green Plan** ambitious but noted that "it can't all be achieved at once, so priorities must be set." He suggested that establishing some specific toxins to attack could constitute the second phase of the Plan. He said his company has identified ground-level ozone and urban smog as two areas that immediately need attention, especially in research to determine the effects on human and plant life. "It's a sensible issue to really get serious about," he said, noting that the federal government



has just started a program to cut hazardous products of smog through federal-provincial emission standards. On global warming, McFarland said there's no clear indication on how important a priority that is and the true effect of auto pollution on raising world temperatures. (*Cleanup bill mounting, Alan Boras, Calgary Herald, October 7, 1992*)

Miramichi Pulp and Paper Inc.

- John MacDougall, company technical services manager, said it will cost \$12 million to bring mills at Nelson-Miramichi and Newcastle up to standards under Fisheries Act regulations. (*Two N.B. firms ask for extension, Fredericton Daily Gleaner, October 29, 1992*)

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association

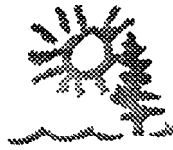
- Mark Nantais said that the petroleum industry stated that it would provide low-sulphur fuel across Canada, but not to a level that is satisfactory in terms of volume and distribution. He added that he was frustrated at the lack of progress on the issue. "In a public forum back in September 1989, our industry informed both the petroleum industry and the government that we required low-sulphur fuel." (*Canada trailing U.S. in curbing pollution from diesel exhaust, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, Edmonton Journal, October 26, 1992*)

Ontario Multi-Material Recycling Inc. (OMRI)

- Some sellers are getting as much as \$40 a tonne for old newspapers, whereas in 1990 they could hardly give it away, said OMRI executive director Joe Hruska. A recent study commissioned by OMRI found that Canada is recovering 26 per cent of its old newspapers—compared to an estimated 92 per cent in Japan. (*Pulp mills' use of recycled paper up 20%, Canadian Press, Globe and Mail, October 7, 1992*)

Quaker Oats Co.

- Jon Grant said that "unless we stop looking at the environment as a free resource and adopt full cost accounting, the market will not give its normal warning signals that the environment is being abused and overused." He stated that environmental protection and economic growth must be achieved simultaneously. "Canadian business does not have to wait until all wrinkles are ironed out of our public policy framework." While he believes the government has an important role to play in protecting the environment, he warned of the duplication of federal and provincial regulations that raise enforcement costs



and do little or nothing to the environment. (*Green pricing needed, Quaker Oats chief says, Erik Heinrich, Financial Post, October 16, 1992*)

- **Jon Grant said the country needs tougher environmental regulations, but they must be uniform across the country.** "It's not that we have to lighten the regulations, but they have to be consistent." He said that measures that require conservation of resources and better environmental performance also make companies more efficient. "It's no coincidence that countries like Germany, with high environmental standards, have some of the most competitive economies." While pointing out that the environment and the economy are no longer opposing forces, he did say that market forces are prompting many firms to improve their environmental standards. Unfortunately, Ottawa and the provinces are still adding to the morass of conflicting regulations, he concluded. (*Tough but consistent green rules urged, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, October 16, 1992*)

Shell Canada

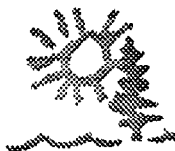
- **Company president Carmine Falcone said Canada shouldn't copy California to reduce emissions,** since California's smog is worse than ours. As refiners and automakers keep trying to make their products cleaner, "the law of diminishing returns is setting in," he said. (*War on car pollution exhausted, group told, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, October 16, 1992*)

Tioxide

- **Spokesperson Neal Mednick said his company was being made a scapegoat for Quebec's pollution problems,** after the federal government laid pollution charges against Tioxide. "They ought to look elsewhere for a scapegoat," he said. "Why keep picking on Tioxide?" Since the federal government is providing the company with \$16 million in interest-free loans, Mednick said it doesn't make sense for Ottawa to be giving with one hand and trying to take it back with the other. "If they are not in full support of our plan, why are they helping finance it?" he asked. "We frankly find it surprising that they would now take this kind of action." (*Ottawa taking action against major polluter, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, October 14, 1992*)

TransAlta Utilities

- **President and CEO Ken McCready said sustainable development is a context.** "It's a way of thinking, a way of planning for action, that clearly calls for us to make progress on both the environment and the economy at the same time. It's a



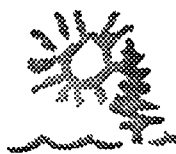
context like freedom if you don't define it. Like an engineering term such as efficiency." (*After Rio summit, nobody's in the trenches, Terence Corcoran, The Globe and Mail, October 16, 1992*)

Ken Wyman

- Charity consultant Ken Wyman said that environment groups can no longer expect the public financial support they got through the late 1980s. "Giving to the environmental movement has peaked," Wyman said, noting that the peak came with the Rio Summit. He said that when the Earth Summit did not fix environmental problems, people became disenchanted with environmental issues. Wyman said criticism isn't bad, but "study after study shows that donors are interested in giving for positive action for the future." A group that can't show progress on some front will "find itself alone in the room," Wyman concluded. (*Green groups see drop in charitable greenbacks, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, October 8, 1992*)

**EDITORIALS AND COLUMNS/
ÉDITORIAUX ET CHRONIQUES**

- This editorial stated that the Hudson Bay coast near Churchill and the Long Point area, a "relatively undisturbed" tract of Manitoba lowlands at the north of Lake Winnipeg, are obvious candidates for designation as national park in the province of Manitoba. The favored choice of the province—Hecla Island Provincial Park—operates quite satisfactorily as a provincial park, according to the newspaper. The newspaper attacked Manitoba Natural Resources Minister Harry Enns for "doing a disservice to the Manitoba public by trying to divert federal park funds and effort into the takeover of an existing park when a new one can and should be created." The editorial concluded that all those who want federal park funds in Manitoba applied broadly for the benefit of Manitoba and not "narrowly for the convenience of Harry Enns" should oppose the federalization of Hecla Island park. (*Two parks for one, editorial, Winnipeg Free Press, October 8, 1992*)
- Commenting on the jailing of an Ontario businessperson on pollution charges, the editorial stated that a middle ground must be found between protecting the environment and preserving jobs. The newspaper said that there was a fine line between enforcement and persecution. "Hopefully government officials will be able to walk it," the editorial concluded. (*Taking a tough stand, editorial, Calgary Herald, October 16, 1992*)
- This editorial applauded the federal Environment Department's decision to charge Tioxide and its officials for pollution



charges. It also approved of Quebec environment minister Pierre Paradis's move in urging the Quebec cabinet to make environmental hearings compulsory for all major industrial projects. However, the editorialist lamented that the Quebec cabinet did not act on this issue. (*Winking at dangers, editorial, Montreal Gazette, October 20, 1992*)

- This reporter implied that Environment Canada and Environment Quebec, by deciding against public hearings on the new Tioxide plant, will not know details about the factory's effluent until after the plant is operational. (*Government funds and a dubious honor, commentary, André Picard, The Globe and Mail, October 20, 1992*)
- This editorial stated that Grosse-Ile "is best left unexploited, so it can remain a calm, peaceful memorial for people who died there." (*Leave it alone, editorial, Toronto Star, October 17, 1992*)
- Parker Barss Donham suggested that the federal and Nova Scotian environment departments made a mistake when they decided against going ahead with the Sydney Tar Ponds without a full-scale environment review of the Sydney Tar Ponds. "The litany of technical mishaps doesn't inspire confidence in the sponsors' optimistic environmental judgments. A pause now for independent environmental review might avert calamity later," he wrote. (*Tar Ponds: action needed now, commentary, Parker Barss Donham, Halifax Daily News, October 11, 1992*)
- The *Montreal Gazette* chided George Bush for calling Albert Gore the "Ozone Man." The editorial also attacked the president for the lack of attention he gave to the environment—especially after calling himself "the environmental president" during the 1988 U.S. election. (*Mr. Bush's moral bankruptcy, editorial, Montreal Gazette, October 31, 1992*)
- This editorial said that the British Columbia government has to come out of the woods with its plans for the marbled murrelet. "If rules are laid down to protect this threatened species, it is the forest industry's obligation to live with those rules. But it must be given a fair opportunity to adapt. This means a firm policy that isn't going to change every time an environmentalist climbs a Sitka spruce and finds a birds' nest." (*Watch the birdie, editorial, Vancouver Province, October 22, 1992*)
- The *Globe and Mail* stated that the British Columbia government's initial proposal to get rid of all organochlorines from the province's pulp mills "was more the product of emotionalism and the desire to be seen as doing something about



the environment, and less the result of an honest examination of the facts." The editorial continued: "Victoria now appears to be leaning towards doing what it should have done in the first place: examine the scientific evidence, consider the economic fallout, and establish a reasonable objective to be achieved by proportionate means." (*Emotionalism, environmentalism, editorial, The Globe and Mail, October 12, 1992*)

COVERAGE BY PROVINCE /
COUVERTURE PROVINCIALE

**YUKON/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST/YUKON**

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BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

- **International markets for chlorine-free pulp will continue to grow as B.C. producers near the 2002 deadline banning the current process, B.C. Environment Minister John Cashore said. "I think this global environmental awareness in non-Third World countries will grow," he said. Cashore also stated that the absence of technology to convert pulp producers to non-chlorine methods is not an insurmountable problem, given that scientists have a decade to solve it. "It's a long time to enable technological development," he remarked. (*Cashore sure pulp market growth will meet ban deadline, David Hogden, Vancouver Sun, October 8, 1992*)**
- **B.C. Forest Minister Art Charbonneau said the latest attack on the province's forest practices by the World Wildlife Fund is inaccurate. Refuting reports that old-growth forest could disappear in 15 years, he said that only a small portion of logging is taking place in old-growth coastal stands. (*Forest crisis not true: B.C., Olivia Scott, Vancouver Province, October 29, 1992*)**

ALBERTA

-nil-

SASKATCHEWAN

- **Saskatchewan will have the opportunity to make great economic and environmental gains if the Biodiversity Convention adopted at the Rio Summit is ratified internationally, said Richard Laing, acting director with Saskatchewan Environment and Safety. "There is the potential for Saskatchewan to share its expertise and act as consultants for other countries in areas like agriculture,**



forestry and park management," he added. (*Summit follow-up, Regina Leader Post, October 26, 1992*)

MANITOBA

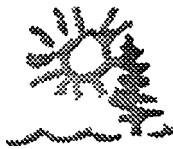
- In a letter to the editor, Portage-Interlake Member of Parliament **Felix Holtmann attacked the Canadian Environmental Network because the group opposed the transformation of Hecla Island into a national park.** "This should not surprise anyone," he said. "When last did they ever support anything?" He speculated that maybe one of the reasons CEN rejected Hecla Island was to justify the close to \$600,000 of federal government assistance they receive every year. "Whatever the reason, they are out of their league when they criticize Hecla Island. Interlakers and Manitobans know what a jewel Hecla Island would be to the national parks system. We do not need naysayers and negativists to sway our opinions," he wrote. (*Hecla park, letter to the editor, Winnipeg Free Press, Felix Holtmann, October 7, 1992*)
- **Felix Holtmann apologized to the Canadian Environmental Network** for comments he made (about the group's opposition to turning Hecla Island into a national park) in a letter to the editor sent to various Manitoba media. "If I, in my letter, indicated they passed a resolution to oppose it and in fact they didn't, then I misunderstood them. If I was wrong, I apologize and retract my letter." But instead of "sitting on the fence," CEN should co-operate with the government in protecting Manitoba's natural ecosystems, Holtmann added. (*Holtmann retracts attack on environmental group, Karen Hiebert, Winnipeg Sun, October 4, 1992*)

ONTARIO

-nil-

QUEBEC/QUÉBEC

- Selon Pierre Paradis, le vrai responsable du retard du Québec en matière d'assainissement des eaux usées, c'est Pierre-Elliott Trudeau. Il a accusé l'ancien premier ministre et son gouvernement d'avoir paralysé l'évolution du programme d'assainissement québécois en mettant fin aux subventions fédérales juste au moment où l'ancien ministre péquiste de l'Environnement, Marcel Léger, le lançait officiellement. "C'est certain que si Ottawa avait maintenu son programme d'aide, celui du Québec serait actuellement terminé", a-t-il ajouté. (*Le seul vrai responsable du retard québécois, c'est Pierre Trudeau, soutient Paradis, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 3 octobre 1992*)
- Le Québec doute tellement de l'efficacité du Plan Saint-Laurent



qu'il se demande s'il signera une seconde entente avec Ottawa. L'attaché de presse du ministre Pierre Paradis, Sylvie Marier, a indiqué que son gouvernement se pose des questions sur les raisons qui ont poussé Ottawa à retardé de deux ans le programme de réduction de 90% des rejets des 50 plus grands pollueurs. "Nous ne sommes pas convaincus de l'efficacité du Plan quand on nous dit que le retard est dû à un changement de règlement qui n'était même pas à l'agenda politique, il y a cinq ans, lorsque le programme a été signé", a-t-elle dit. (*Québec doute de l'efficacité du Plan Saint-Laurent, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 3 octobre 1992*)

NOVA SCOTIA/NOUVELLE ÉCOSSE

-nil-

NEW BRUNSWICK/NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK

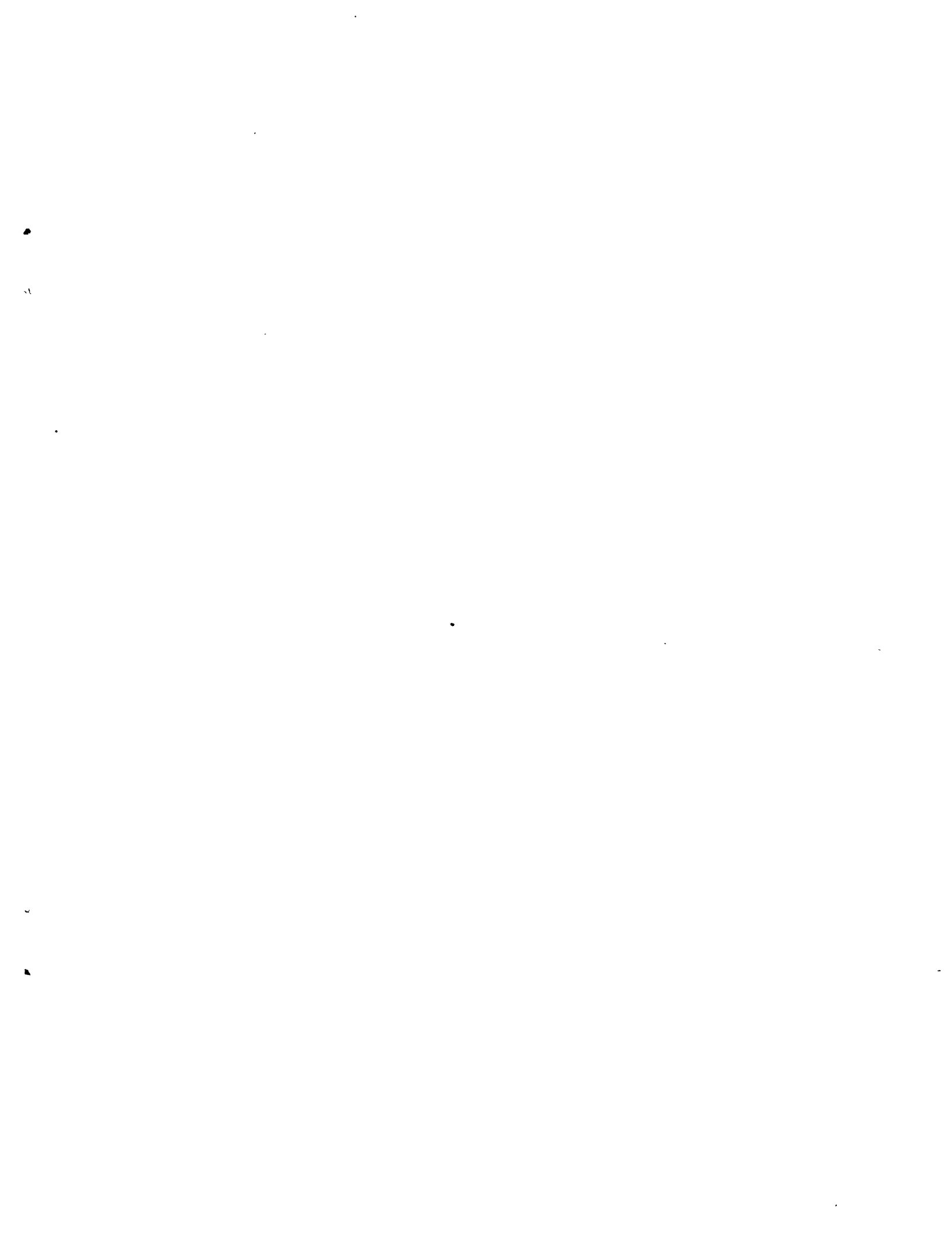
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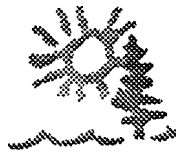
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND/ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD

- Provincial NDP leader Larry Duchesne said Premier Joe Ghiz must protect Prince Edward Island fishermen by insisting that all environmental issues regarding the fixed link be answered. (*NDP urges Ghiz to get all answers on fixed crossing, Charlottetown Guardians, October 20, 1992*)

NEWFOUNDLAND/TERRE-NEUVE

-nil-

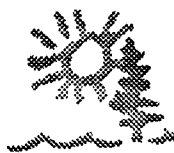




**ELECTRONIC
COVERAGE/**

**COUVERTURE
MÉDIATIQUE
ÉLECTRONIQUE**

- The following table covers the number of media reports covered by the major Canadian radio and television networks.
- Dans le tableau ci-dessous figure la ventilation par thème des reportages sur l'environnement qu'ont diffusés les principales chaînes de radio et de télévision.



DESCRIPTION	CBC	RC	CTV	GLOBAL	TVA	TQS	OTHER/ DIVERS	TOTAL	Radio TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert								0	2	2
Community Support Initiative/Initiative d'assistance à la collectivité								0		0
Environment Week (Earth day)/Semaine de l'Environnement								0		0
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-citizens								0		0
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental								0		0
Environmental Partners Foud/Partenaires de l'environnement								0		0
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-citizens								0		0
International Events/Séminaire Internationale (Earth Summit) (Sommet de la terre)								0		0
NAFTA/ALÉNA	3	2	1		1		4	11	14	25
Environmental Impact Assessment/Evaluation environnementale	2						2	4	11	15
Great Whale/Grande Baleine		2			1		3	6	17	23
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire	1	1						2	9	11
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	1	1					3	5	19	24
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	2		1		1		2	6	27	33
Climate/Climat								0	5	5
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	6	4	3	2		1	8	24	62	86
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	3	2	1	1			7	14	19	33
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	8	1	5	3			12	29	35	64
Forestry-Logging/Forêts/Exploitation	3		2				3	8	16	24
Agriculture	1						1	2	3	5
Fisheries/Pêches							1	1	5	6
Energy/Energie	1	4				1	3	9	26	35
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences écologiques	1	1					4	6	16	22
Wildlife/Faune	2		1				1	4	18	22
Arctic/Arctique								0		0
National Parks/Parcs nationaux							6	6	18	24
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine/Monuments historiques								0	3	3
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés								0		0
TOTAL								0		0

*Not available this month/Pas disponible ce mois-ci



MEDIA CALLS/

- The following table covers the number of media calls received by the Communications Directorate, at Headquarters and in the regions, on various environmental issues.

**DEMANDES DE
RENSEIGNEMENTS
DES MÉDIAS**

- Figure dans le tableau suivant le nombre de demandes de renseignements ventilées par thème que les médias ont faites auprès des administrations centrale et régionales de la Direction générale des communications.



DESCRIPTION	HQ	ATL	QUE	ONT	WEST	PAC	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert	1		4			15		
Community Support Initiative/Initiative d'assistance à la collectivité								
Environment Week/Semaine de l'environnement								
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-civisme	5							
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental								
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement								
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-civisme								
International Events/Scène internationale	2		20					
Environmental Impact Assessment/Évaluation environnementale								
Great Whale/Grande Baleine			1					
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire				1				
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	2	4		4				
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	2							
Ocean Dumping/Déversements marins								
Technology/Technologie								
Climate/Climat	3						3	
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	7	10	26					
Water Exports/Exports de l'eau								
Great Lakes/Grands lacs								
Enforcement/Application de la loi	1							
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	5	10	1	1				
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	1							
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation								
Agriculture								
Fisheries/Pêches								
Energy/Énergie		3						
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences environnementales		5						
Wildlife/Faune	10	7	3					
Arctic/Arctique	1							
Recycling/Recyclage								
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	1	2	1					
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques		2	10					
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés								
TOTAL	41	43	66	6	0	15	3	0



**PARLIAMENTARY
QUESTIONS/**

**QUESTIONS
PARLEMENTAIRES**



-nil-



**ACCESS TO
INFORMATION
REQUESTS/**

**DEMANDES D'ACCÈS
À L'INFORMATION**

- The following table covers the number of Access to Information Requests received at Headquarters and in the Regions, on various Environment Canada issues.
- Le tableau ci-dessous indique le nombre de demandes d'accès à l'information ventilées par sujet que les administrations centrale et régionales d'Environnement Canada ont reçues.



ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUESTS/DEMANDES D'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

SUBJECT	SERVICE	REQUESTER
<i>Call-ups for NCR</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>Social and Economic Impacts of Great Whale</i>	<i>C&P (Québec)</i>	<i>organization</i>
<i>Environmental Impacts of Great Whale</i>	<i>C&P (Québec)</i>	<i>organization</i>
<i>Air Quality Research Carpools</i>	<i>AES</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>C&P Contracts</i>	<i>C&P (Québec)</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>Toxic Chemical Study</i>	<i>C&P (Pacific)</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>Durham Regional Landfill Site</i>	<i>C&P(Ontario),C&P(E.P.),DCU</i>	<i>business</i>
<i>Water Management Research - Groundwater</i>	<i>ESED</i>	<i>business</i>
<i>Water Management Research-Groundwater in Alberta</i>	<i>ESED (H.Q.), ESED (Western)</i>	<i>business</i>
<i>SOE Report Drafts</i>	<i>SOE</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>Studies-Alcohol & Ethanol -potatoes as feedstock</i>	<i>C&P</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>Documents-Cosmopolitan Activity Centre</i>	<i>CPG</i>	<i>business</i>
<i>Exportation des déchets dangereux</i>	<i>C&P</i>	<i>organization</i>
<i>Bear attack in Banff</i>	<i>CPS (Western)</i>	<i>public</i>



***MINISTERIAL
CORRESPONDENCE/***

***CORRESPONDANCE
MINISTÉRIELLE***

- The following table covers the number of letters received by the Minister on various environmental issues.
- Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de lettres portant sur l'environnement qu'a reçues le ministre; elles sont réparties par thème.



DESCRIPTION	ATL	QUE	ONT	WEST	PAC	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert	3	2	6		3		14
Community Support Initiative/Initiative d'assistance à la collectivité							0
Environment Week/Semaine de l'environnement							0
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-citisme							0
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental							0
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement							0
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-citisme							0
International Scene/Scène internationale		3	6	2	2		13
Environmental Impact Assessment/Évaluation environnementale	3		6	2		1	12
Great Whale/Grande Baleine		4			3		7
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire							0
Smog							0
Toxics/Toxiques							0
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique			4	1			5
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone		4	10	2	3		19
Climate/Climat			4		1		5
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	1	5	20		7	1	34
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	1	6	39	1	4	1	52
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	2		7		1	1	11
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation			7	8	68		83
Agriculture							0
Fisheries/Pêches							0
Energy/Énergie	1	4	7	1	4		17
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences environnementales			2		2		4
Wildlife/Faune	3	5	67	10	12	2	99
Arctic/Arctique							0
Recycling/Recyclage							0
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	5	1	30	13	22	6	77
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques	6	7	213	3	21		250
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés							0
Conservation and Protection		2	4	6			12
TOTAL	25	43	432	49	153	12	714



PUBLIC ENQUIRIES/

- The following table covers the number of public enquiries answered by the Communications Directorate, at Headquarters and in the regions, on various environmental issues.

**DEMANDES DE
RENSEIGNEMENTS
DU PUBLIC**

- Dans le tableau suivant se trouve la ventilation par thème des demandes de renseignements que le public a adressées aux administrations centrale et régionales de la Direction générale des communications.



DESCRIPTION	HQ	ATL	QUE	ONT	WEST	PAC	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert	898	15	18	19	22	52	6	1030
Environment Week/Semaine de l'environnement	10	39	5	5		38	4	101
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-civisme	327	3	6	4	4	46	8	398
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental			17	12				29
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement		57	13	6				76
International Events/Scène internationale	118		15	4			2	139
Environmental Impact Assessment/Evaluation environnementale	52		3	4	1	8		68
Great Whale/Grande Baleine	12							12
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire	273	5	6	27	11	12	3	337
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	311	13	40	27	9	55	24	479
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	327	11	14	72	17	7	6	454
Climate/Climat	479	6	5	23	16	74	91	694
Acid Rain/Pluie acide				60				60
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	218	11	56	57	12	43	5	402
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	190	3	32	19	28	82	9	363
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	91	1	35	36	17	27	2	209
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation	42		16	8			2	68
Agriculture	9		22	2	34	10		77
Fisheries/Pêches	26		3	9	2	14		54
Energy/Energie	81		1	13				95
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences écologiques	8	6	12	13		11		50
Wildlife/Faune	191	9	45	17	52	17	1	332
Arctic/Arctique	19	2	1					22
Great Lakes/Grands lacs		8		41				49
Recycling/Recyclage			37	34				71
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	301	388	603	147	181	8	25	1653
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques	261	203	176	20	1		4	665
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés	98	1		1				100
The State of Canada's Environment/L'état de l'environnement		15		24				39
Brochures, Posters, Reports		169			23	149		341
Env. Regulations, Laws / Lois, règlements environnementaux		10	8	26		5		0
Oil Spills-Pollution/Déversements d'huile-Pollution								81
What We Can Do/Ce que nous pouvons faire		25	18	38				81
TOTAL	4342	1000	1207	768	430	658	192	7599



This media review has been prepared using the following newspapers/
La présente revue de presse a été compilée à partir des journaux
suivants :

British Columbia/Colombie britannique:

Victoria Times-Colonist, Vancouver Province,
Vancouver Sun

Alberta: Calgary Herald, Calgary Sun, Edmonton Journal,
Edmonton Sun

Saskatchewan: Regina Leader-Post, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

Manitoba: Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg Sun

Ontario: Financial Post, Toronto Star, Toronto Sun, Globe and
Mail, Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa Sun, Le Droit

Quebec/Québec: Journal de Montréal, Le Devoir, Montreal Gazette, La
Presse, Le Soleil, Journal de Québec

New Brunswick/Nouveau Brunswick:

Saint John Telegraph-Journal, Saint John Times-Globe,
Fredericton Daily Gleaner, Moncton Times-Transcript,
L'Acadie Nouvelle

Prince Edward Island/Ile du Prince Edward:

Charlottetown Guardian, Charlottetown Patriot,
Summerside Journal-Pioneer

Nova Scotia/Nouvelle Écosse:

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, Halifax Daily News

Newfoundland/Terre-neuve:

St. John's Evening Telegram

