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**Environmental
Scanner /
Éco-synthèse**

(Issue Tracking Report for
August 1992/Rapport sur les
courants d'opinion août 1992)

Environment Canada Environnement
Environmental scanner / Eco-synthese
Date: Aug 1992
3401091B
CIRC # 1
NSDE

Opposition Critics/
Porte-parole de l'opposition

Community Voluntary Groups/
Groupes communautaires bénévoles

Provinces/Provinces

Labour/Syndicats

Industry/Industrie

Scientists/Scientifiques

Aboriginals/Autochtones

Environmental Community/
Communauté environnementale

Dartmouth Env. Can. Lib./Bib.
39 062 812

Academics/Universitaires

Youth/Jeunes

Atlantic Regional Library
Environment Canada
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Bibliothèque de la région
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PREFACE

The Communications Directorate is pleased to present its August 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'août 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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**PUBLIC OPINION
IN THE MEDIA/
L'OPINION
PUBLIQUE DANS
LES MÉDIAS**

**COVERAGE BY STAKEHOLDER/
COUVERTURE PAR INTERVENANT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY/
COMMUNAUTÉ ENVIRONNEMENTALE**

Greenpeace

- **The environmental group is pushing for the ban of chlorine in pulp making.** "We're putting everything we have into this," said Gord Perks. "It's clear the industry is going to do everything they can to whip up a panic." (*Pulp mills fear ban of chlorine, Martin Mittelstaedt, The Globe and Mail, August 8, 1992*)
- "If the pulp and paper industry would listen to their customers instead of their own bluster, many of our pulp mills would already be chlorine-free," said Gord Perks. (*Groups press for chlorine-free paper, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, August 24, 1992*)
- The group will begin running television advertisements urging the Ontario government to ban the use of chlorine in the pulp and paper industry. A move by Ontario, said Gord Perks, "will break what to this point has been an industry effort to make sure that North America remains dirtier than Europe." (*Greenpeace to urge ban of chlorine in pulp mills, Martin Mittelstaedt, The Globe and Mail, August 12, 1992*)
- Diane Goulet a félicité les sociétés Ikea et Kinko qui ont décidés d'utiliser ou d'offrir du papier blanchi au chlore. Goulet a dit que ces décisions indiquent que le marché s'oriente de plus en plus vers une remise en question du papier "plus blanc que blanc", même pour le marché de l'imprimerie. Selon Goulet, si l'Ontario recule dans ses promesses d'interdire totalement le blanchissement au chlore, il n'est pas impossible que même la Colombie-Britannique (qui a promis d'interdire totalement les rejets de dioxines et furannes pour 2002) remettre cet échéancier en question. (*Qui veut du papier vraiment blanc? demande Greenpeace au compagnies, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, 18 août 1992*)
- Des écologistes, dont S. Gingras de Greenpeace, demandent au ministre Jean Charest de bloquer la réglementation sur le mouvement trans-frontalier de déchets dangereux. (*CKVL, le 21 août 1992*)
- Andrea Ritchie, director of Greenpeace in New Brunswick, said her group will continue canvassing in Fredericton, defying the city council's order banning the group from doing so. She said



she's received legal advice that its membership campaign does not fall under the city's bylaws or door-to-door soliciting. (*Greenpeace defies council order, Steve Benteau, Fredericton Daily Gleaner, August 28, 1992*)

Friends of the Earth/Les Amis de la Terre

- **La Fondation québécoise en environnement** convoque les organismes, municipalités et industries en vue de discuter du contenu de sa future campagne de sensibilisation en Estrie, mais certains groupes environnementaux refusent de prendre part à cette rencontre. "Ils nous offrent de faire nos commentaires, mais sur quoi? Ils n'ont aucun document à nous proposer, c'est le flou total", juge **Bruno Degodez**, vice-président des amis de la terre. "On ne pense pas y aller parce que, comme le veut le programme 'Partenaires en environnement', la moindre des choses serait de voir les partenaires avant. Ce n'est pas comme ça qu'on travaille. On aurait aimé qu'on nous rencontre avant de présenter le projet", dit-il. "Ce sont des gens qui ont besoin de nous, mais il nous mettent ça devant le nez. On n'est pas un bureau de renseignements", mentionne M. Degodez. (*Ils tournent le dos à la Fondation québécoise en environnement, Denis Dufresne, La Tribune de Sherbrooke, le 12 août 1992*)
- **Robert Hornung**, while mostly blaming the media for the "ozone scare" issued by NASA, said that in the end it is better for people to be worried about the ozone layer than to be complacent. (*Ozone scare hyperbole?, Anne McIlroy, Ottawa Citizen, August 23, 1992*)
- Reacting to inaction on global warming, **Robert Hornung** said: "One thing we're absolutely certain of is that human activities are pumping a lot more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than we used to. We have enough certainty that we're headed for problems that we should be taking action to reduce our emissions." (*The missing carbon mystery, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, August 30, 1992*)

World Wildlife Fund Canada/Fonds mondiale de la protection de la faune

- A new national park twice as big as Prince Edward Island will be established on Banks Island in the Western Arctic. "This is a major national park in what was prior to this an unrepresented natural region," said **Arlin Hackman**, director of the endangered spaces campaign at the fund. "It's good news. The agreement seems to me very forward looking. It's got a nice blending of conservation, cultural and economic goals." Hackman also said



Environment Minister Jean Charest is on schedule to fulfil the Green Plan objective of establishing at least five new national parks by 1996. "I just hope he moves to the next one as he moved from North Baffin to this." (*Arctic Park plan forward looking, Canadian Press, The Calgary Herald, August 7, 1992—also picked up in several other newspapers*)

Pollution Probe

- Un négociateur fédéral a confirmé que la portée d'une clause environnementale importante de l'accord de libre-échange nord-américain a été diluée à la demande insistante des Américains. Mme Janine Ferretti est très déçue. "C'était la clause qui aurait empêché la création de refuges pour les pollueurs, comme ce qui se passe dans les maquiladoras." Les maquilodoras sont des usines de propriété étrangère qui recourent à la main-d'oeuvre mexicaine peu coûteuse pour l'assemblage de produits et sont situées dans des zones industrielles connues pour leur fort taux de pollution. (*Le nouveaux texte dilue la portée de la clause environnementale de 1988, Presse Canadienne, Le Soleil, le 13 août 1992*)
- Janine Ferretti said the overall effect of the North American Free Trade Agreement shows the three countries are willing to take a big step forward on environmental protection. "We've got to give the three governments credit...they've come a long way." However, she also said she can't understand why Canada, after pushing for a clause providing for sanctions against polluters, backed down. "It's a big disappointment because Canada was right there with the right kind of language and it got watered down." She added that the lapse could lead to less stringent enforcement of environmental laws in all three countries. "Countries lowering their environmental standards is not the problem," she said. "It's enforcement looking the other way." (*Pollution sanctions criticized as weak, Jan Lounder, Calgary Sun, August 14, 1992*)
- Ellen Schwartzel said some large packaging companies are making adaptations (to the National Packaging Protocol), but thousands of products are still overpacked by companies who consider environmental concerns a low priority. "I don't want to suggest here nothing's been happening, but it's not a wholesale change by any means," she said. Schwartzel favors making the packaging protocol guidelines into regulations because she doubts the effectiveness of voluntary guidelines to reduce packaging landfill. (*The green packaging revolution, Janet McFarland, The Financial Post, August 22, 1992*)
- It's time for the environmental revolution to move out of the



recycling bin and take over the whole kitchen, said the author of a recent green guide. "Almost all the material we compost and much of what we recycle comes from the kitchen," said Toronto writer and group member, Teri Degler. "But like any major social program that we are trying to promote, it's a matter of education," she said. (*Environmental revolution should start in 'green' kitchen*, Judy Creighton, *The St. John Evening Times Globe*, August 4, 1992)

- The group wants Ontario to get rid of two incinerators because they claim the fumes are dangerous but those who use incinerators say they create energy. (*CBL, Toronto*, August 13, 1992)
- As a result of new Ontario guidelines for petroleum refineries, Burkhard Mausberg said the province may soon have some of the world's cleanest petroleum refineries. However, he pointed out that these refineries are responsible for producing gasoline and other products that create urban smog and the greenhouse effect. "In the end, we really don't want to burn petroleum in the current quantities, even if the refineries discharge fewer pollutants." (*Ontario refineries face stiff new rules*, Martin Mittelstaedt, *the Globe and Mail*, August 18, 1992)

Action Grosse Ile

- Mary Durkan said her group is opposed to Environment Canada's plan to develop Grosse Ile into an historical theme park. She said more emphasis should be put on the tragedies that occurred there. "They probably took advice from a marketing firm that said not to put too much emphasis on the tragedy. But this aspect is very important," she said. (*Opposition spreads to plan for Grosse Ile historical park*, Dorothy Guinan, *Montreal Gazette*, August 18, 1992)

Association québécoise de la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique

- Réagissant à l'accord Canada-Mexique-États-Unis sur le libre-échange, André Bélisle a dit que la grande crainte est que le Mexique devienne officiellement la poubelle de l'Amérique du Nord, "ce qui est déjà fait. Il faut aussi redouter que l'accord dilue petit à petit les normes en vigueur ici." (*Pour les "verts", ALÉNA est une menace*, Michel Corbeil, *Le Soleil*, le 22 août 1992)

Bow Valley Naturalists

- Mike McIvor said his group will seek a full public review on the renewal request by Transalta Utilities to operate a power station on Lake Minnewanka in Banff National Park. "It has



destroyed the most important wildlife region in the park. We just want to make sure the option for abandonment is available for public review—not just in the hands of parks officials who will act as judge and jury." (*Power-station fight brews, Mike Lamb, Calgary Herald, August 26, 1992—also in Edmonton Journal*)

Calgary Animal Rights Coalition

- **Michael Alvarez-Toye** said there's just not enough information to justify rounding up the wild horses at CFB Suffield, noting that there has been little more than a cursory study done by federal officials on the impact of the horses on other wildlife and vegetation on the military reserve. He said that the animals mainly inhabit the southeast corner of the range, away from the fragile sand dunes. Alvarez-Toye suggested contraception as a way to control the herd's growth. "It could be administered with a dart—it's been used before." (*Opponents say study incomplete, Calgary Herald, August 30, 1992*)

Canadian Environmental Network

- **Sharon Labchuck**, of the Network's Ocean Caucus, said that the mandate of the Ocean Caucus is protection of the ocean in the Atlantic region. The caucus recently printed 3,000 cards which people can sign, registering their opposition to the construction of a bridge between PEI and New Brunswick. The cards come in strips of four to be sent to Joe Ghiz, Elmer MacKay, Jean Charest and to Friends of the Island. Labchuck said the Ocean Caucus started the card campaign because politicians refuse to hold a plebiscite on the fixed link. "It's a way of showing the politicians how many people are opposed to the idea," she added. (*Ferry travellers get cards to express opinion on link, Sandra Lambe, Charlottetown Guardian, August 15, 1992*)

Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society

- **Harvey Locke** applauded the move by Canadian politicians to set up five new national parks by 1996. However, he said the problem is trying to keep unspoiled landscape intact. "There are a lot of people who want to exploit land for short-term profits—that's the real threat," said Locke. He doesn't disagree with quotas for heavily visited areas, but balks at suggestions that user fees be hiked to limit use. "If just rich people were able to visit parks it would be a sad thing," Locke said. "The National Parks Act states they were set aside for the benefit and enjoyment of all Canadians." (*Strained to the limit—Can our parks handle the demands of the 21st Century?, Mike Lamb, Calgary Herald, August 23, 1992*)
- "The townsite developments out of Banff have been a disgrace,"



said Jim Butler. "It's now got to the point where people are going to Banff to shop rather than appreciate wilderness. Perhaps it's time that the Parks Service consider the idea of removing all those developments that do not contribute to the intrinsic values of the national park symbolized by the wolves and grizzlies that inhabit the area," he suggested. (*Freeze Banff development to save wolves—biologist, Ed Struzik, Edmonton Journal, August 27, 1992*)

Carson Woods Community Association

- Community groups and residents fighting to save Carson Grove woods have taken different paths after a provincial government decision that allows the owner to develop at least part of the land. Diane Mauldin, president of the association, said her group will step up its efforts. The group will now try to convince Environment Canada and Minister Jean Charest, to save the parkland owned by CMHC. "We're working very hard at keeping the whole thing, then we'll aim for pockets here and there. But our real plan is to keep the whole piece of land," she said. (*Opponents still hope to save Carson parkland, Pauline Tam, The Ottawa Citizen, August 10, 1992*)

Centre québécois du droit de l'environnement

- Réagissant à l'accord Canada-Mexique-États-Unis sur le libre-échange, André Beaulieu note qu'un nombre important d'entreprises s'installent au Mexique parce que les normes sont plus basses ou appliquées avec mollesse. "Mais nous ne pouvons certes pas rejeter la faute sur le Mexique. Nulle part dans le traité on ne discute de ce que nous pouvons faire pour l'aider à mettre en vigueur des normes raisonnables," a-t-il ajouté. (*Pour les "verts", ALÉNA est une menace, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 22 août 1992*)

Earth Action

- In a commentary in the *Toronto Star*, Brian Salmi urged the Canadian government—specifically Defence Minister Marcel Masse—to find alternate solutions to the slaughter of wild horses on Canadian Forces Base Suffield. He said that neither the military nor Environment Canada are seriously considering more humane solutions to the problem. Salmi said if there's enough room for privately-owned cattle to graze around the military base, then wild horses should be given the same privilege. He also said that even if a population control program is necessary for the wild horses, there are certainly better ways than slaughtering them. (*Slaughtering wild horses unnecessary and inhumane, commentary, Brian Salmi, Toronto Star, August 25, 1992*)



Ecology Action Centre

- **Howard Epstein** said the mobile incinerator planned by Ottawa to destroy PCBs across the Maritimes isn't as safe as the federal government says, adding that the incinerator doesn't completely destroy cancer-causing chemicals, and byproducts inevitably escape into the air. (*Environmentalists doubt feds' claims on safety of PCB burner, Canadian Press, Halifax Daily News, August 1, 1992*)

Energy Probe

- Commenting on a recent radioactive water leak at the Pickering nuclear plant, **Norm Rubin** said more spills of radioactive heavy water can be expected at the Pickering generating station because a cheap, single-walled construction was used in the heat exchanger. Rubin added that Ontario Hydro used primitive technology on the Pickering Number 1 reactor heat exchange system. "This leak was predictable and we can expect more. The level of care taken with this cheap method of construction is not what the public should expect," he said. (*Reactor will keep leaking, activist says, Gail Swainson and Theresa Boyle, The Toronto Star, August 5, 1992*)
- The group said they expect more problems at the Pickering nuclear plant, which leaked 3000 litres of contaminated water and forced the shutdown of the Ajax water treatment plant. **Norm Rubin** said primitive technology will cause problems at the heat exchange system. (*CHAY, Barrie, August 5, 1992*)

Friends of Ecological Reserves

- "I have an ethical sense and when things aren't right you have to do something and try to put them right. I'm at the point where I feel I have no choice," said environmentalist **Vicky Husband**. "I know what I'm doing is important to an awful lot of people. I'm not about to give it up." (*Respected forest crusader links her passion for Coast with urge to do 'right thing,' Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, August 25, 1992*)

Friends of Oldman River Society

- **Martha Kostuch** said she was "disappointed but not surprised" by the Supreme Court decision preventing her group from appealing a lower court's ruling on the Oldman River Dam. "As long as we're in the right, as long as there is potential to protect the environment and save so much, and as long as the laws of this land are not being obeyed, we will continue to fight," said Kostuch. (*Oldman dam opponents just won't quit, Canadian Press, The Ottawa Citizen, August 7, 1992*)



- The Oldman River Dam is illegal, according to Martha Kostuch. "It's not licensed and it's our position the dam should not be allowed to operate until it is legal. We will be pressuring the federal ministers of transport and environment to decommission until such time that it's properly licensed," said Kostuch. (*Supreme Court won't close dam, Richard Helm, Edmonton Journal, August 7, 1992*)

Grasslands Naturalists

- Dawn Dickson said she would like to see the Suffield horse round-up put on hold until a more independent researcher studies the horses, adding that she's yet to see conclusive evidence that the horses are damaging sandhills on the base. Dickson said that in fact the horses may have filled a hole in the ecosystem, taking the place of buffalo herds and elk, which used to graze in the sandhills. (*Wild horses's plight aired in Ottawa, David Staples, Edmonton Journal, August 13, 1992*)

Jasper Environmental Group

- Benn Gadd said he is worried about the impact of government policies that promote tourism in mountain parks without adequate funding for the parks themselves. He said the Canadian government should spend enough on the parks to care for and police the people attracted to Jasper by tourism promotion. (*Tourist haven, natural nightmare, column, Crawford Killan, Vancouver Province, August 11, 1992*)

Natural Resources Defense Council

- Dans une lettre envoyée à ses 170,000 membres, le directeur de l'organisme, John Adams a qualifié la phase 1 de la Baie James "d'écological Armageddon" et compare la Grande Baleine à la destruction de la forêt amazonienne, tant pour ses impacts sur l'environnement que sur la culture des autochtones. Réagissant à la controverse qui a suivi l'envoi de cette lettre, Ashok Gupta a fait savoir que le véritable enjeu était de déterminer si le projet était nécessaire. "Notre point de vue est que ces projets ne sont pas nécessaires parce qu'on n'en a pas besoin." (*Le NRDC maintient que le projet Grande-Baleine n'est pas nécessaire, Martin Pelchat, La Presse, 16 août 1992*)

Réseau des groupes écologistes du Québec

- "Cette entente (libre-échange entre le Canada, le Mexique et les États-Unis) est très menaçante pour l'environnement des trois pays," selon Henri Jacob. "Les États-Unis ont déjà déclaré qu'ils n'imposeront aucune norme à un tiers pays. On ne pourra



imposer nos normes. C'est aberrant." Jacob ne croit pas que le traité tient compte des problèmes écologiques abordés à Rio. En même temps, il accuse aussi le gouvernement canadien d'être presque au service des Américains. (*Pour les "verts", ALÉNA est une menace, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 22 août 1992*)

Save Georgia Strait Alliance

- Reacting to comments made by oceanographer Jacques Cousteau, who declared 22 years ago that Georgia Strait would be dead within 20 years, Laurie McBride said: "We're glad that it's not dead yet, but let's be aware of what's going in it...Cousteau was just off in his timing." McBride, executive director of the coalition of environmental, labour and native groups, also added that "you can't just keep putting toxins into this body of water and expect it to survive." (*Georgia Strait direly needs saving, warns environmental watchdog, Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, August 21, 1992*)

Tatshenshini Wild

- Rick Careless said the Windy Craggy open-pit mine represents "a potential environmental disaster." Careless also claimed that Windy Craggy is neither economically nor environmentally viable and that the company would love to bail out with compensation that it may not entirely deserve. (*Land mines litter path to Windy Craggy, column, Brian Kieran, The Vancouver Province, August 12, 1992*)

Union Québécoise pour la conservation de la nature

- L'organisation, dans le dossier Grande-Baleine, a choisi la neutralité en attendant son examen public. Selon le directeur général de l'UQCN, Christian Simard, le Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), a dépeint au moyen de grossièretés, un Québec caricatural et atroce. Le conseil d'administration de l'Union a d'ailleurs résolu d'écrire au NRDC et d'inviter ses représentants au Québec, histoire d'apporter les nuances nécessaires. (*Hydro et des écologistes québécois dénoncent une organisation américaine, Martin Pelchat, La Presse, le 8 août 1992*)
- Christian Simard dit que l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain menace l'environnement parce qu'il néglige de tenir compte des coûts environnementaux dans le calcul des projets économiques. Il se demande si nos gouvernements ont même réalisé des études sur l'impact du traité en matière d'environnement. "Si ce n'est pas fait, on avance en aveugle..." (*Pour les "verts", ALÉNA est une menace, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 22 août 1992*)



- Christian Simard a mentionné que Robert Redford sera à Québec et présentera son nouveau film, "A River Runs Through It." Simard a aussi ajouté que les profits iront à l'UQCN et à son programme "Stratégie Saint-Laurent." (CHRC Québec, radio, 25 août 1992--repris dans diverse station de télé et de radio dans la province)

COMMUNITY VOLUNTARY GROUPS/ GROUPES COMMUNAUTAIRES BÉNÉVOLES

Canadian Environmental Law Association/Association canadienne du droit de l'environnement

- "There are a lot of environmental issues tied in here," said Zen Makush, of the on-going beer war between Ontario and the United States. "The United States has to play by our rules. Frankly, the U.S. system should not be imposed on us, when ours is more environmentally sound," said Makush. (*Green concerns colour trade dispute in the '90s, James Rusk, The Globe and Mail, August 10, 1992*)

Heritage Montreal

- Lawyer Bruce McNiven said he was worried that the public will not be allowed to get involved in the development of the new Montreal Forum until the project is a "fait accompli"—and any critics will be accused of being anti-development crybabies. "We want to be able to encourage economic development, but the only way that can be done in a healthy manner is to get people involved. Our frustration is that the stuff (the development documents) is just sitting there at the top-secret level and the public hasn't been invited in," he said. (*Arena proposal chilling on ice, Estanislao Oziewicz, The Globe and Mail, August 21, 1992*)

YOUTH/JEUNES

-nil-

OPPOSITION CRITICS/PORTE-PAROLE DE L'OPPOSITION

- Paul Martin craint que le traité de libre-échange signé entre le Canada, les États-Unis et le Mexique "n'engendre un mouvement à la baisse en matière de protection de l'environnement plutôt que tirer vers le haut...Il veut donc vérifier si ses craintes, qui sont partagées par les principaux groupes écologistes canadiens sont fondées et si Ottawa a pris là des engagements qui pourraient devenir un cran d'arrêt à la protection de l'environnement ici." Le député libéral a rappelé que le gouvernement Mulroney a promis dans son Plan vert une



évaluation environnementale de ses politiques et traités et qu'en chambre, le ministre Jean Charest a promis de divulger l'évaluation environnementale de l'ALÉNA en même temps qu'un éventuel accord, ce qui ne fut pas fait. M. Martin estime aussi que le traité devrait inclure une clause dite la nation la plus stricte ou l'élaboration de normes minimales communes dont le respect est exigé comme condition d'adhésion, comme cela se fait dans la Communauté économique européenne. (ALÉNA: Paul Martin craint un mouvement à la baisse des normes en environnement, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, *Le Devoir*, 19 août 1992)

- **Commenting on the North American Free Trade Agreement, Paul Martin said:** "Good-will promises mean nothing unless they are backed up with legal sanctions. It would seem the whole environmental package is toothless." (*Key environmental clause watered down, Canadian Press, St. John Evening Times-Globe, August 13, 1992*)
- **Commenting on the North American Free Trade Agreement, New Democrat Member of Parliament Dave Barrett said:** "There's nothing there to raise its environmental standards...what's there will simply allow two developed nations to punish a developing country." (*Trade deal to include environment safeguards, Jonathan Ferguson, Toronto Star, August 10, 1992*)

SCIENTISTS, EXPERTS and ACADEMIC/ SCIENTIFIQUES, EXPERTS et UNIVERSITAIRES

- "We're looking at a complete change in society and a restructuring of industry because of a demand to deal with the environment," said Geoff McBoyle, a professor with the University of Waterloo's Faculty of Environmental Studies. "Previously, when planning new development the question was, 'How much will it cost? and, 'Can we afford it?'" McBoyle said. "Now, we're asking, 'How will it affect the environment?' and 'Can we, society, afford it?'" (*The '90s are the decade of the environment, Janis Ford Kirk, column, The Toronto Star, August 1, 1992*)
- "The most important source of methane that is contributing to global warming is coming from fossil fuels", said Paul McCaughey. "But as long as the cattle industry is perceived by environmentalists as being a bad guy, I think it's important that research is being done in this area." McCaughey, along with Dr. Karin Wittenberg of the University of Manitoba, plan to test a technique for gauging methane emissions from cattle under field conditions. (*Answers blowin' in the wind, Larry Kusch, The Winnipeg Free Press, August 6, 1992*)



- Trent University atmospheric scientist Wayne Evans said the "ozone scare" created by NASA when it announced that there was a new hole in the ozone layer "did us a lot of long-term harm. The reality is, it is quite possible some winter or spring we will have that kind of depletion, but people may not believe it." (*Ozone scare hyperbole?*, Anne McIlroy, *Ottawa Citizen*, August 23, 1992)
- NASA's Mike Kurylo defended his agency's handling of the "ozone scare" when they reported results of a scientific study they hadn't completed. "I definitely regret using the word 'alarming.' But if we hadn't held the first press conference, people would have accused us of sitting on the information," he stated. (*Ozone scare hyperbole?*, Anne McIlroy, *Ottawa Citizen*, August 23, 1992)
- Alaskan biologist Gordon Haber said wildlife agencies measure biological impact (controlling wolves) primarily in terms of the number of wolves that remain after a control program. "They're wrong. Too many wolf biologists feel that because wolves are able to reproduce rapidly and therefore can restore their numbers fairly quickly that it is biologically acceptable." Haber said this method is simplistic and ignores the highly social character of wolf packs. (*Freeze Banff development to save wolves--biologist*, Ed Struzik, *Edmonton Journal*, August 27, 1992)
- "Comme l'a montré la récente conférence de Rio de Janeiro, il y a partout de l'intérêt pour l'environnement global de la planète dont on parle tant. Les recherches océanographique ont des retombées sur le système climatique de la terre. Il y aura des retombées sur les pêcheries, tel que constaté dans les cas de migrations de morues", mentionnait M. Paul Leblond, océanographe à l'Université de Vancouver. (*L'Océan détient une partie de la réponse*, *Point de Presse, Le Soleil*, le 9 août 1992)
- A new study released by the University of Oregon predicted that Canada will get hit a lot harder by global warming than previously thought. Study author Jim Lenihan said it is premature to predict when changes will occur. "I think that what we have come up with so far might be taken as another warning to governments about the impact of global warming. If some people in Canada were looking at possible advantage arising from warmer temperatures, then perhaps they should re-evaluate the situation. There are not likely to be many winners down the road." (*Global warming will pack bigger punch, study says*, Ed Struzik, *Edmonton Journal*, August 19, 1992--also in *Calgary Herald*)

ABORIGINALS/AUTOCHTONES



Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs

- **Aboriginal and environmental groups are upset at the possibility of Hecla Island and Grindstone Point being turned over to the federal government. Ken Young said the AMC is concerned the government didn't consult aboriginal people on the issue. "The fundamental concern of the First Nations of Manitoba, and indeed across Canada, is the lack of consultation that has taken place," Young said. (No decision yet on Hecla park: Enns, Vio Draward, The Winnipeg Sun, August 12, 1992)**
- **Critics have accused Manitoba Natural Resources Minister Harry Enns and Minister of State for the Environment Pauline Browes with failure to consult the public on the Hecla Island issue. "The fundamental concern of the aboriginal group is that consultation has not taken place," said Ken Young. "The First Nations mean business. We're not opposed to progress but consultation must take place. It's crucial that the aboriginal people become involved at the planning stage. We've not been notified or asked for our consideration." (Two new parks in works for Manitoba, David Roberts, The Globe and Mail, August 12, 1992)**

Chisasibi Cree

- **Chief Violet Pachanos said the Cree have bounced a few numbers around, but have not settled on a figure for compensation as a result of the disruption caused by the Laforge dam under construction by Hydro Quebec. Hydro Quebec officials claim they (the Cree) are asking for \$300 million, while they're offering the Cree \$50 million. The Cree deny this. "We haven't really sorted anything out, we've just been throwing figures around," said Pachanos. "How can you put a value on what we are losing?" (Cree, Hydro poles apart on compensation plan, Canadian Press, Montreal Gazette, August 12, 1992)**

INDUSTRY/L'INDUSTRIE

Alcan Aluminium

- **Alcan investira 50 millions \$ dans un programme pour réduire la pollution de ses usines à Jonquière, selon son porte-parole Margot Tapp. "Le Plan d'action du Saint-Laurent vise à protéger le fleuve," reprend-t-elle. "Une initiative comme la nôtre est un pas dans la bonne voie." (Alcan investira 50 millions \$, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 8 août 1992)**

Brewers Association of Ontario

- **Jan Westcott said Ontario beer drinkers, at least for now, seem**



to be favoring bottled beer over cans. Westcott is afraid however that this trend could be reversed if American beer—sold mostly in cans—gets freer access to the Ontario market. "At this point, customers are choosing bottles," Westcott said. "Our customers really think they are helping by bringing their bottles and cans back." (*Green concerns colour trade dispute in the '90s, James Rusk, The Globe and Mail, August 10, 1992*)

Canada Post

- Reacting to a decision by the Vancouver City Council to ban the distribution of junk mail, Doug McClelland said the municipal decision will not have an impact on the crown corporation. "Local levels of government can't make laws affecting national levels of government. Beyond that, we believe admail is mail, and our job is to deliver what people pay us to deliver." (*Council determined to lick junk mail, the Globe and Mail, August 13, 1992*)

Canadian Coal Association

- Giacomo Capobianco said when people get all excited about carbon dioxide emissions, he gets a little frustrated because "there are no acceptable levels in place (in Canada) because there's no good science to support the claim that carbon dioxide is damaging to the atmosphere." (*Shand station joins power grid, Trevor Sutter, Regina Leader-Post, August 31, 1992*)

Canadian Environment Industry Association

- Naz Hijazi said he believes the North American Free Trade Agreement will force Mexico to begin cutting pollution. And to do so, it would need to import technology and services to build sewer and water treatment plants, install pollution-control equipment and set up waste management systems. "Canadians are not perceived to come with excess political baggage," said Hijazi, who is also a vice-president with Delcan Corp. "It's a straight business deal. Canada is not seen as having any ambitions to dominate Mexico." He also said that the best way to get a share of the environmental market is to develop strategic alliances with Mexican partners, adding that trying to do it on your own "would be suicidal." (*Partnerships called best strategy to tap Mexican market, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, August 17, 1992*)

Canadian Packaging Association

- "You'd be hard pressed to find a package on a shelf in any kind of consumer environment that hasn't been altered in some respect because of environmental concerns," said association



president Alan Robinson. He admitted that it was difficult to weigh how much of the change in the industry has been as a result of recessionary pressures and how much has been as a result of environmental pressures. Robinson also said that the packaging industry is co-operating fully with the national packaging protocol to stave off the threat of stricter legislation. "I believe we are already stretched to a realistic limit and perhaps beyond." (*The green packaging revolution, Janet McFarland, The Financial Post, August 22, 1992*)

Canadian Petroleum Products Institute

- Reacting to new, stringent Ontario guidelines for petroleum refineries, Wayne Wright said the new regulation "is an environmental initiative we're comfortable with." (*Ontario refineries face stiff new rules, Martin Mittelstaedt, the Globe and Mail, August 18, 1992*)

Evans Forest Products

- The company wants to punch 20 kilometres of new road through a wilderness valley to the Banff (National Park) border with intentions of clear-cutting 400 hectares of 400-year-old timber along the park's extreme northwest boundary. Park officials have expressed serious concern over the project. Company spokesperson Kelly LaRoy said dozens of jobs could be lost if the project is not approved. "Finding new locations to log is getting tougher every day, especially when your cash crop is ancient spruce and fir trees near federal land," LaRoy said. The spokesperson insisted that Evans has taken "exceptional steps" to ensure visual and environmental impacts are limited. Parks officials have recommended that logging does not occur in the area— but LaRoy said no logging is not an option. (*Environmental dispute looms, Mike Lamb, Calgary Herald, August 17, 1992*)

Geddes Resources

- Keith Somerville said his company has invested \$47 million in good faith at the Windy Craggy mine site since 1981, and that "the end decision cannot be anything else than finding a way to accommodate mining and the environment." Somerville was responding to reports that the British Columbia government wants more time to ponder what to do with the mine site. (*Land mines litter path to Windy Craggy, column, Brian Kieran, The Vancouver Province, August 11, 1992*)

Hydro-Québec



- La société a tenu à répliquer aux accusations et insinuations originant d'un groupe américain de protection de l'environnement et du chef du Grand conseil des Cris relativement au projet hydro-électrique de Grande-Baleine. Mais le porte-parole de la société d'État, Guy Versailles, mentionne, "le chef Matthew Coon-Come ne sert ni la vérité, ni les intérêts de son peuple, ni ceux des citoyens québécois et canadiens en se livrant à une opération de désinformation aussi grossière", conclut le porte-parole d'Hydro-Québec. (*Hydro-Québec réplique aux "monstruosités" véhiculées aux États-Unis avec la complicité crie, Rollande Parent, Presse Canadienne, Le Droit, le 8 août 1992*)
- "Les caribous, la destruction massive du nord québécois et l'emprisonnement généralisé des autochtones au mercure, tout y passe dans ce portrait d'un Canada-république de banane aux lois inefficaces où se perpétue le génocide des populations autochtones sous les yeux d'une population blanche inconsciente ou indifférente", s'insurge Guy Versailles. (*Hydro et des écologistes québécois dénoncent une organisation américaine, Martin Pelchat, La Presse, le 8 août 1992*)
- Ajoutant son grain de sel dans la guerre de mots entre les Cris et Hydro-Québec, Guy Versailles a fait savoir "qu'au début, nous avons cru que la vérité s'imposerait d'elle-même devant la grossièreté des accusations. Maintenant, il est trop tard. Il faudra des années pour effacer le tort causé par la campagne dénigrement aux États-Unis." (*Un vaste territoire de chasse—pour les relationnistes, Paul Durivoage, La Presse, le 29 août 1992*)
- Marcelle Trépanier, conseillère en communications pour Hydro-Québec, à Trois-Rivières, explique que la piscine en béton de Gentilly, où sont stockées les grappes de combustibles hautement radioactives, a atteint 75 % de sa capacité totale. "Il faut planifier, dit Mme Trépanier. On aurait pu construire une nouvelle piscine, mais la société préconise un concept de stockage à sec qu'elle juge plus sûr et moins coûteux." (*Comment stocker les déchets de Gentilly 2, Lisa Binsse, La Presse, le 11 août 1992*)
- Selon Réal Courcelles les terres inondées par les projets hydroélectriques d'Hydro-Québec dans le Nord québécois "ne comptent que 1,5 % du territoire." Encore selon Courcelles, dans le cadre du projet Grande-Baleine, la société d'État a modifié le projet initial afin de protéger l'une des rivières impliquées, la Nastapoca, ainsi que les phoques vivant en eau douce dans la région des lacs des Loups. (*Hydro-Québec maintient que les Cris ont l'espace pour chasser et pêcher, Michel Van de Walle, Presse Canadienne, Le Journal de Montréal, le 30 août 1992*)

Ian Elliot Ltd.



- David Eastaugh said one of the reasons Canadians spend less than \$20-million on various environmental insurance products (billions of dollars are spent on insurance premiums in Canada each year) is because "these specialty policies are an additional premium expense for our clients and that's a tough thing for an insurance broker to sell in 1992...No one likes to pay more bills." (*Environment right for green insurance, Casey Mahood, Globe and Mail, August 5, 1992*)

Lawson Mardon Group Inc.

- Company vice-president Ron MacInnes said he isn't convinced the total amount of packaging in landfill can be reduced to the National Packaging Protocol level limits because there is a corresponding growth in the number of consumer units being produced. "It's thought that it's largely unworkable because it ignores demographics," he said. (*The green packaging revolution, Janet McFarland, The Financial Post, August 22, 1992*)

MacMillan Bloedel

- "When she gets a full head of steam up there is no stopping Vicky (Husband)," said Scott Alexander. "They should probably bronze her because she's done such a good job for the environment." (*Respected forest crusader links her passion for Coast with urge to do 'right thing,' Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, August 25, 1992*)

Ontario Forest Industries Association

- Concerning television advertisement by Greenpeace urging pulp mills to stop producing chlorine-bleached products, Marie Rauter said: "What we're concerned about is being saddled with costly programs that are not going to be a benefit for the environment. You don't want, after spending \$1 billion, to still have a problem." (*Greenpeace to urge ban of chlorine in pulp mills, Martin Mittelstaedt, The Globe and Mail, August 12, 1992*)

Pétromont

- À Longueuil, une trentaine de professeurs de niveaux primaire et secondaire participent à un séminaire d'études environnementales, dont certains des commanditaires, tels Tioxide, sont parmi les plus polluants du Québec. "La Fondation ne peut pas refuser l'argent de Tioxide sous prétexte qu'elle connaît des difficultés environnementales. L'usine a pris des engagements. Il faudra attendre quelques années pour qu'elle les réalise. C'est peut-être un paradoxe mais nous l'assumons", a expliqué, André Lapalme, vice-président du



conseil d'administration de la compagnie et trésorier de la Fondation Riou-Delorme, organisatrice de l'événement. (*Présence paradoxale à un séminaire environnemental, Danny Vear, Le Devoir, le 4 août 1992*)

Stone Consolidated

- Le directeur général de l'usine, M. Pierre Felx, reconnaît ses torts. Mais il fait valoir que personne ne pouvait prévoir, il y a seulement 10 ans, ce qui se passe aujourd'hui, concernant la pollution des cours d'eau du Québec par l'industrie des pâtes et papier. "Je ne suis pas convaincu que la construction d'usines de désencrage soit la principale solution et que de recycler du papier pour en faire d'autres papiers soit la voie à emprunter", a-t-il conclu. (*Des critiques justifiées, Journal de Québec, le 2 août 1992*)

Tioxide

- Le président de Tioxide Amérique du Nord, Jean-Marc Turcotte, a répété que le projet de Bécancour avait été examiné attentivement par les autorités environnementales québécoises et fédérales et qu'il répondait aux normes les plus sévères de protection de l'environnement. (*Tioxide n'aurait pas vu le jour sans l'Accord de libre-échange, Presse Canadienne, La Presse, 21 août 1992*)

EDITORIALS AND COLUMNS/ ÉDITORIAUX ET CHRONIQUES

- Les Cris réclament des dédommagements de 300 millions \$ pour les dommages environnementaux que causerait la centrale de Laforge-1. Même si ce n'est qu'un front de plus, cette intervention des Cris a quelque chose de particulier, elle introduit des éléments nouveaux qui pourraient affecter ce qui semble être l'outil privilégié des Cris, leur image internationale, a indiqué l'éditorialiste. En réclamant 300 millions, les Cris envoient en effet deux messages. Le premier, c'est que leur opposition à ces projets est monayable et qu'il s'agit donc, comme l'avait dit la ministre Lise Bacon, d'une question d'argent. L'autre message est encore plus troublant, c'est que l'on peut détruire l'environnement, à condition d'y mettre le prix." (*Cris et dédommagement, éditorial, Alain Dubuc, La Presse, le 11 août 1992*)
- A Calgary Herald editorialist stated: "No doubt there are sound reasons for the Canadian Parks Service to drain Lake Minnewanka and return the area to its natural state. A strong environmental cause can also be made against it. Either way, by keeping the decision-making process secret parks officials will



earn the ill-will they deserve. Canadians are entitled to know how and why major decisions are made, because the parks belong to the public, not to bureaucrats." (*Our park, not theirs, editorial, Calgary Herald, August 31, 1992*)

- **Outdoor columnist John Power said Ottawa has done "nothing" to combat the zebra mussel plague in Ontario.** He lamented the fact that there are no laws that require ballast water to be treated "and the only safeguard is a meek request from the government asking foreign freighters to voluntarily exchange ballast water before entering the St. Lawrence Seaway." (*Action needed to combat pox of zebra mussels, column, John Power, Toronto Star, August 15, 1992*)
- **The newspaper said the Rio Conference probably should have been held a quarter of a century ago when something really meaningful could have been accomplished.** "Already many feel far too little has been done to protect the environment, and what has been done has come far too late." (*What's going on up there, editorial, Summerside Journal-Pioneer, August 24, 1992*)
- **In order to protect the Canadian public from a decline in environmental standards as a result of the North American Free Trade Agreement, this editorial suggested that a private organization--like Consumer Reports--stamp every product's environmental pedigree right on the label.** This label would mean that "this product wasn't made in filth." The newspaper goes on to say that "if North Americans and Europeans are as willing as they say to buy environmentally-sound goods, they'll be willing to pay somewhat more for products with this logo." (*Shoppers need green brigade to flag goods, editorial, Ottawa Citizen, August 23, 1992*)
- **The editorial said that the city of Jasper should adopt stringent zoning regulations to prevent an influx of "gargantuan houses that might someday transform their community into the Aspen North....Jasper's simplicity is worth preserving in a national park where mountain and forests can't be bought."** (*Rocky Mountain High, editorial, Edmonton Journal, August 6, 1992*)
- **Columnist Stephen Hume said the ozone layer is as thin as eight pages of a newspaper and people should not rebuke warnings of scientists about the potential danger of the depleting ozone.** Instead of being in a denial phase, he said more people should ask themselves which is foolish denial and which is conservative prudence. (*Ozone depletion, column, Stephen Hume, Vancouver Sun, August 21, 1992*)
- **This editorial claimed that there seems to be an ever-growing**



list of environmental laws and regulations being introduced in Canada in recent years. Although it supports most of these, the newspaper is concerned about the cost factor involved—noting that companies could be driven out of business as a result of this increased concern for the planet—and warns governments not to be swayed by "environmentalist zealots." The *Financial Post* also stated that governments and the environmental lobby should recognize the need to assess more carefully the costs and benefits of environmental laws and regulations. (*Need cooler heads on environment, editorial, The Financial Post, August 22, 1992*)

- The newspaper stated that provinces are not living up to a federal-provincial plan to reduce smog by getting refineries to re-mix fuels during the summer months. The editorial concluded by noting that it would cost up to half a cent to replace the butane in fuel—"a small price to pay for clean air." (*Small price for cleaner air, editorial, Ottawa Citizen, August 20, 1992*)
- The *Winnipeg Free Press* said that the creation of a national park in Manitoba is terribly important to the people, the economy and the future of province. However, such a decision should not be left in the hands of Manitoba Natural Resources Minister Harry Enns "who has proven himself unsuitable for the task. Give it to a minister with a better grasp of what is at stake," the editorial suggested. (*The place for a park, editorial, Winnipeg Free Press, August 13, 1992*)

COVERAGE BY PROVINCE /
COUVERTURE PROVINCIALE

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

- Commenting on the signing of the Canada-Yukon Accord on Environmental Cooperation, Tourism and Renewable Resources Minister Art Wester said: "We recognize that we do need to work together, in partnership with other levels of government, with people and with First Nations, to pool our talents, our expertise, our human and financial resources, to get the job done, to preserve, conserve and enhance our environment in the most effective and efficient way." (*Governments sign pact, Dan Davidson, Whitehorse Star, August 13, 1992*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

-nil-

ALBERTA



- Alberta Public Works minister Ken Kowalski said he was "neither happy nor disappointed" after hearing about the Supreme Court's decision not to hear an appeal from the Friends of the Oldman River regarding its bid to stop the Oldman Dam project. "I indicated in the spring of 1986 when we started this project we'd probably be facing all kinds of court cases, and I would rather keep my composure and not let the temperature go up or down on these things," he said. (*Supreme Court won't close dam, Richard Helm, Edmonton Journal, August 7, 1992*)
- Banff Mayor Leslie Taylor said a major plank in her re-election platform will be to hold a plebiscite on ways to control commercial growth. "We have very limited additional land available--Banff has a land base that requires an act of Parliament to change," she said. The mayor also stated that she wants a plan to tightly limit commercial development in the town. (*Banff mayor wants limits on development, Canadian Press, Edmonton Journal, August 23, 1992*)

SASKATCHEWAN

-nil-

MANITOBA

- The Seal River in northern Manitoba became one of 15 rivers in Canada to be officially managed and protected from development. "This is to safeguard it from uncaring, insensitive future development," provincial Natural Resources Minister Harry Enns said. Enns added that any future park development in the province--including a national parks--will be contingent on input from aboriginal leaders. (*Pristine northern river now protected, Enns says, Allison Bray, The Winnipeg Free Press, August 13, 1992*)

ONTARIO

- Environment Minister Ruth Grier said the province's new rules regarding the regulation of petroleum refineries will be the most stringent in North America. "I think we're going to have under this regulation a lot cleaner water in the vicinity of the petroleum refineries than we've ever seen before and than you have in any other jurisdiction," she stated. (*Ontario refineries face stiff new rules, Martin Mittelstaedt, the Globe and Mail, August 18, 1992*)
- One of the largest spills ever recorded at the Pickering nuclear station has dumped 3,000 litres of radioactive heavy water into



Lake Ontario, forcing the temporary shutdown of the Ajax water treatment plant. Jack Muir, spokesperson for the nuclear generating plant, said the radioactive tritium spill— usually large and heavily contaminated, although well within "safe" guidelines—posed no threat to humans, fish or wildlife. (*Reactor spill shuts Ajax water treatment plant, Gail Swainson, The Toronto Star, August 4, 1992*)

- **More spills of radioactive heavy water can be expected at the Pickering generating station** because a cheap, single-walled construction was used in the heat exchanger, an environmental group has charged. Jake Muir said that the spill posed no danger. Muir added that technology used on the Pickering moderator heat exchange system is up to industry standards and approved by the Atomic Energy Control Board. (*Reactor will keep leaking, activist says, Gail Swainson and Theresa Boyle, The Toronto Star, August 5, 1992*)
- An investigation has revealed that staff at the Pickering nuclear station knew about a leak for hours before two nearby water treatment plants were ordered closed. Jack Muir said the spill represented only 3 per cent of the 'allowable release limit' and therefore posed no-health risk. "This wasn't an emergency," he said, questioning why the water treatment plants were closed at all. (*Reactor staff slow in reporting leakage, Staff Reporter, The Toronto Star, August 7, 1992*)
- Pickering residents are calling for a study of birth defects in their area after a radioactive water spill. Peggy Overshuck said reports by Atomic Energy Control Board show the birth defect rate is 86% higher than the national average. (*Q107, Toronto, August 8, 1992*)

QUEBEC/QUÉBEC

- "J'ai demandé à M. Charest de profiter de l'occasion pour effectuer des réajustements d'ordre constitutionnel," mentionnait le ministre Pierre Paradis concernant le dernier projet de loi C-13. Le ministre est d'avis qu'en matière d'environnement le pouvoir fédéral devrait être un pouvoir "accessoire". "En ce sens que lorsque le Québec a compétence en matière de richesses naturelles, c'est le Québec qui se doit de faire les évaluations environnementales de ses projets provinciaux." (*Ottawa pas pressé d'appliquer son règlement "vert", Point de Presse, Le Journal de Québec, le 7 août 1992*)

Grande Baleine



- La ministre de l'Énergie et des Ressources, Lise Bacon, estime que la demande de 300 millions \$ pour permettre la poursuite des travaux au chantier de Laforge-1 démontre que c'est pour des motifs financiers que les Cris de la Baie-James s'opposent à ce projet hydroélectrique de 1,6 milliards \$. "J'avais déjà dit que ce n'était pas une question environnementale, ni une question énergétique, c'était une question d'argent", a soutenu la ministre Bacon. (*Lise Bacon : les Cris ne s'opposent à Laforge-1 que pour des motifs purement financiers, Point de Presse, Le Soleil, le 13 août 1992*)

NOVA SCOTIA/NOUVELLE ÉCOSSE

- Environment Minister Terence Donahoe said the possibility of an Atlantic "superministry" for the environment would only be in the distant future. "Respective ministries are dealing with their own problems. But our problems are so similar and our responses are so similar it is an opportunity for a unified stance." (*Ministers explore waste management teamwork, Theresa Thibodeau, St. John Evening Times-Globe, August 19, 1992*)
- Environment Department spokesperson Margaret Murphy said cleaner gasoline designed to help cut smog during the summer is available in Nova Scotia, but admitted that enforcing the rule is another story. She said the oil industry is largely self-regulating and could not say when department staff last checked a refinery to examine company books. "They've agreed to comply with it—I mean, it's not the sort of industry where you get a lot of fly-by-night operators," she stated. (*Anti-smog fuel rule lacks enforcement, staff reporter, Halifax Daily News, August 14, 1992*)

NEW BRUNSWICK/NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK

-nil-

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND/ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD

-nil-

NEWFOUNDLAND/TERRE-NEUVE

- Newfoundland has agreed to clean up a hazardous waste site near the Come-By-Chance oil refinery. The province hopes it will qualify for federal money under the National Contaminated Sites and Radiation Agreement, said Environment Department spokesperson Charlie Riggs. (*CBC News, St. John's, Newfoundland, August 26, 1992*)



- The Newfoundland government is facing huge cleanup bills for a chemical spill in Clarenville. The situation has been going on for a while but has been kept secret. (CBC TV, St. John's, August 18, 1992)



**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.



ELECTRONIC COVERAGE/COUVERTURE MÉDIATIQUE ÉLECTRONIQUE

DESCRIPTION	CBC	RC	CTV	GLOBAL	TVA	TQS	OTHER/ DIVERS	TOTAL	Radio TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert								0	6	6
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	3		1				3	7	7	14
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental								0		0
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement								0		0
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-citizens								0		0
International Events/Scène Internationales (Earth Summit) (Sommet de la terre)								0		0
Environmental Impact Assessment/Évaluation environnementale	4	2	2	1			6	15	12	27
Great Whale/Grande Baleine		4			2	1	3	10	16	26
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire	7	3	5	2	1	1	8	27	30	57
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	3		2	1			4	10	9	19
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	2	1	1				3	7	6	13
Climate/Climat								0		0
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	15	5	6	3			7	36	30	66
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	7	3	4	1	1	1	5	22	25	47
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	3	2		1			2	8	15	23
Forestry-Logging/Forêts/Exploitation	2		1				4	7	9	16
Agriculture							4	4	7	11
Fisheries/Pêches								0		0
Energy/Énergie								0	8	8
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences écologiques							3	3	7	10
Wildlife/Faune	6	4	2	2	1		16	31	25	56
Arctic/Arctique								0		0
National Parks/Parcs nationaux							2	2	5	7
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine/Monuments historiques							4	4	8	12
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés								0		0
TOTAL	52	24	24	11	5	3	74	193	225	418

*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.



MEDIA CALLS/DEMANDES DE RENSEIGNEMENTS DES MÉDIAS

DESCRIPTION	HQ	ATL	QUE	ONT	WEST	PAC	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert	1							1
Community Support Initiative/Initiative d'assistance à la collectivité								0
Environment Week/Semaine de l'environnement				1				1
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-citisme							1	1
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental								0
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement								0
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-citisme								0
International Events/Scène internationale	3							3
Environmental Impact Assessment/Évaluation environnementale								0
Great Whale/Grande Baleine			1					1
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire	3				1			4
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	5				1		3	9
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	8							8
Ocean Dumping/Déversements marins								0
Technology/Technologie	1							1
Climate/Climat	16		6	7			4	33
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	3	2			1			6
Water Exports/Exports de l'eau								0
Great Lakes/Grands lacs								0
Enforcement/Application de la loi	1							1
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	2						1	3
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	3							3
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation					1			1
Agriculture								0
Fisheries/Pêches								0
Energy/Énergie								0
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences environnementales			3					3
Wildlife/Faune	6	3	2		1			12
Arctic/Arctique								0
Recycling/Recyclage								0
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	1	7	5		1		1	15
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques		54	30					84
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés	2							2
TOTAL	55	66	47	8	6	0	10	192

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**PARLIAMENTARY
QUESTIONS/**

-nil-

**QUESTIONS
PARLEMENTAIRES**





**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.



NUMBER OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUESTS/
DEMANDES D'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

SUBJECT	SERVICE	REQUESTER
<i>W.A.C. Bennett Dam</i>	<i>C&P (Pacific), FEARO</i>	<i>organization</i>
<i>Plan d'action St-Laurent Contracts</i>	<i>C&P (Québec)</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>NAFTA and Human Rights</i>	<i>CPG</i>	<i>organization</i>
<i>Waste Incinerator Sumas Indian Reserve</i>	<i>C&P (Pacific)</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>Contract to Ian Martin and Associates Ltd., ADGA</i>	<i>F&A</i>	<i>organization</i>
<i>Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste</i>	<i>C&P (EP)</i>	<i>media</i>
<i>Tioxide Canada</i>	<i>C&P</i>	<i>business</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.



MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE / CORRESPONDANCE MINISTÉRIELLE

DESCRIPTION	ATL	QUE	ONT	WEST	PAC	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert	1	3	18	1	3		26
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/Codes d'éco-citisme							0
International Events/Scène internationale							0
Environmental Impact Assessment/Evaluation environnementale	2		3	1	3	1	10
Great Whale/Grande Baleine		4			2		6
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire							0
Smog							0
Toxics/Toxiques							0
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique			5				5
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	1	5	17	1	6		30
Climate/Climat			3				3
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	1	25	14		7		47
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	2	2	9		8	2	23
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses		2	5		2		9
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation		2	3	1	12	1	19
Agriculture							0
Fisheries/Pêches							0
Energy/Energie		8	4	1	4		17
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences environnementales							0
Wildlife/Faune	2	4	24	1	15	4	50
Arctic/Arctique							0
Recycling/Recyclage		3	8	1	4		16
National Parks/Parcs nationaux		2	16	16	12	3	49
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques	2	7	66	1	4	4	84
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés							0
Conservation and Protection		16	2				18
TOTAL	11	83	197	24	82	15	412

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



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.



PUBLIC ENQUIRIES/DEMANDES DE RENSEIGNEMENTS DU PUBLIC

DESCRIPTION	HQ	ATL	QUE	ONT	WEST	PAC	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Green Plan/Plan vert	806	5	12	24	23	37	6	913
Environment Week/Semaine de l'environnement	10	11	6	20		23	7	77
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-citisme	92	6	5	6	7	6	1	123
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental			22	18				40
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement			12	25	2			39
International Events/Scène internationale	51	1	8	1			2	63
Environmental Impact Assessment/Evaluation environnementale	47		3	1	10	3	2	66
Great Whale/Grande Baleine	33		2	4				39
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire	315	5	6	8	1		1	336
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	326	8	37	21	14	39	5	450
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	316	9	22	36	5		8	396
Climate/Climat	477	3	130	23	11	67	79	790
Acid Rain/Pluie acide	2			13				15
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	227	12	52	12	15	19	4	341
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	231	2	35	20	21	73	4	386
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	87	1	27	8	15	33	4	175
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation	27	1	2	1	2	3	1	37
Agriculture	32	1	16	11	17	48		125
Fisheries/Pêches	29			3		4		36
Energy/Énergie	98	2	3	4	2			109
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences écologiques	17		8		3	5	1	34
Wildlife/Faune	211	9	60	8	28	13	4	333
Arctic/Arctique	9							9
Great Lakes/Grands lacs				30				30
Recycling/Recyclage		8	24	32				64
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	517	740	3091	15	84	20	19	4486
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques	452	605	316	10	1		5	1389
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés	96		3	2	1			102
The State of Canada's Environment/L'état de l'environnement								0
Brochures, Posters, Reports			150		24			174
Env. Regulations, Laws / Lois, règlements environnementaux			7	54				2
Oil Spills-Pollution/Déversements d'huile-Pollution				2				59
What We Can Do/Ce que nous pouvons faire			17	42				59
TOTAL	4508	1429	4076	454	286	393	153	10384

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



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

