



Environment Canada / Environnement Canada



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

Environment Canada Environnement

Environmental scanner / Eco-synthese

Date: Sep 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.  
39 062 813

Academics / Universitaires

Youth / Jeunes

Atlantic Regional Library  
Environment Canada  
SEP 16 1993  
Bibliothèque de la région  
de l'Atlantique  
Environnement Canada



## **PREFACE**

The Communications Directorate is pleased to present its September 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.

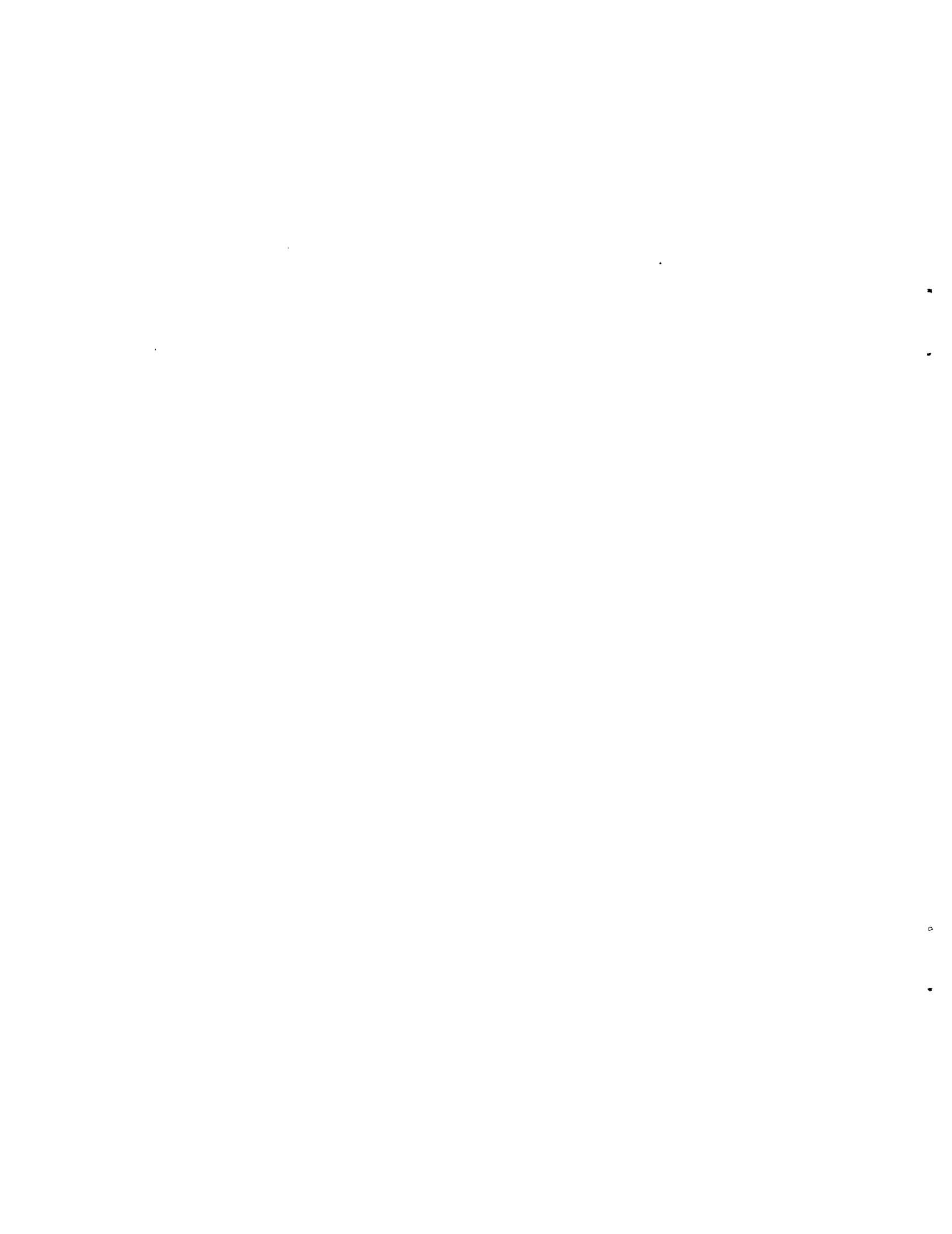
---

## **PRÉFACE**

La Direction générale des communications est heureuse de vous présenter le numéro de septembre 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.





**TABLE OF  
CONTENTS/  
TABLE DES  
MATIÈRES**

- PUBLIC OPINION IN THE MEDIA/  
L'OPINION PUBLIQUE DANS LES MÉDIAS
- Coverage by Stakeholder/  
Couverture par intervenant
- Coverage by Province/  
Couverture par province
- ELECTRONIC COVERAGE/  
COUVERTURE ÉLECTRONIQUE
- MEDIA CALLS/  
DEMANDES DE RENSEIGNEMENTS DES MÉDIAS
- PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS/  
QUESTIONS SOULEVÉES EN CHAMBRE
- ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUESTS/  
DEMANDES D'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION
- MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE/  
CORRESPONDANCE MINISTÉRIELLE
- PUBLIC ENQUIRIES/  
DEMANDES DE RENSEIGNEMENT DU PUBLIC





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

**COVERAGE BY STAKEHOLDER/  
COUVERTURE PAR INTERVENANT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY/  
COMMUNAUTÉ ENVIRONNEMENTALE**

*Greenpeace*

- Commenting on a Conference Board report stating that there is no real scientific evidence pointing to hazards in chlorine bleach use by the pulp and paper industry, Gord Perks said the Board had not done a thorough review of the literature "or else they would know there are stacks and stacks of scientific papers showing organochlorines cause harm to waterways." (*Jury still out on push for chlorine-free pulp, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, St. John Telegraph Journal, September 19, 1992—also appeared in a dozen other newspapers.*)
- According to Gord Perks, Ontario Environment Minister Ruth Grier hasn't made any tough decisions since being appointed environment minister. He said her upcoming handling of the pulp mill issue "is the litmus test." During the 1990 election, the provincial New Democrat Party promised to order pulp mills to stop discharging chlorine-based chemicals into the province's lakes and rivers. "This is where the government really has to confront corporate polluters. If they don't do this, they're not serious." (*Ecological battle lines drawn, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 3, 1992*)
- Karen Mahon said she sees the changes happening in the environmental movement as a "transformation rather than a decline." She noted that environmental activists have largely succeeded in their original goal, which was to sound the alarm. Now, she said, the public's attention is drawn to action and solutions, and people are looking at environmentalists to provide them. (*Environmentalists saving themselves, James Rusk, The Globe and Mail, September 2, 1992*)
- Greenpeace distribura des avis pour infraction aux automobilistes montréalais qui émettent du gas carbonique. (CIBL, Montréal, le 14 septembre 1992—aussi à TVA)
- Burkhard Mausberg said the Ontario Environment Ministry "has done virtually nothing" on a 1985 promise to reduce the industrial waste flushed into municipal sewers. (*Sewage plants pump out deadly waste, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, September 18, 1992*)



- Tracy Hrabchuk of the group's Calgary office, said alternatives to coal should be examined. "There are safer alternatives to be used. Things like wind power and solar power that don't provide such an impact on the environment as burning coal." Hrabchuk said her group doesn't expect to see an immediate halt to the production of uranium or coal. However she made clear the group's intention: "It's a gradual but complete phase-out we're after." (*Conference tackles global issues, Canadian Press, Halifax Herald, September 3, 1992*)
- Greenpeace condemned the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) for its failure to deal effectively with the troubled fishing industry, and demanded "urgent and effective action" to save depleted stocks. Bruno Marcocchio called NAFO "a totally toothless" organization with no clear objectives, rational management strategy, supervisory capability, licensing requirements or accountability. He stated that "an organization such as NAFO, whose decisions affect both the ecosystem and the very future of coastal communities, should not operate behind closed doors," adding that the move speaks volumes about the political nature of NAFO decision making. (*Greenpeace condemns 'toothless' NAFO, Gordon Delaney, Halifax Herald, September 17, 1992*)

#### *Friends of the Earth/Les Amis de la Terre*

(Editor's note: Although Louise Comeau left this organization in August, to join the Sierra Club, comments made by her on internal problems within Friends of the Earth (FOE) will be included in this section this month, as they do not relate to the Sierra Club.)

- Former Friends of the Earth staff member Louise Comeau said FOE's money woes will probably mean the demise of the environmental group. Comeau, who joined the Sierra Club in August, said many staff members quit in protest when FOE founder Julia Langer was fired by her board of directors last fall. "I'm not sure what the board is trying to do," she said. "They've never given us an alternative vision."
- New FOE executive director Susan Tanner disputed reports that the group is facing extinction. She said the group is merely cutting back to avoid going into debt and will continue to operate. "We're downsizing substantially," she admitted. "We're trying to avoid getting into a deficit. We've decided to act now, as opposed to later." (*Environment group facing extinction, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 3, 1992*)



- **Treasurer Bill Armstrong** said falling revenues rather than internal disagreement brought on the troubles within the organization. He also said Friends of the Earth, like many environmental groups, has a high turnover of staff because well-trained workers can make more money elsewhere. However, he did admit that the atmosphere around the group has been "negative," and "frustrating," adding that work has slowed down badly.

Former staffer **Donna Passmore**, who quit the group in April, said the organization was "totally inert in the face of social injustice" when it fired FOE founder **Julia Langer**. She added that the group's board of directors didn't support its staff, and some members tried to step on fewer toes in government and corporate Canada. (*Environmental group in turmoil*, Tom Spears, *Ottawa Citizen*, September 4, 1992)

#### ***World Wildlife Fund Canada/Fonds mondial pour la nature***

- **Monte Hummel** said Canadians "still have this view of Canada as an endless green tide. But we are losing options very rapidly. We're losing a square kilometre every hour as more land is developed." In terms of wilderness preservation, Hummel pointed out that bureaucrats obsessed with "the good process" do more harm than good in many provinces. He also noted that in the years it takes to study and debate protecting nature, logging and mining may change the landscape. (*Canada too slow saving wilderness*, Wildlife Fund says, Tom Spears, *Ottawa Citizen*, September 23, 1992)
- **Monte Hummel** said he sees four problems arising in Canada (in terms of wilderness protection): The first lies in the bureaucratic process. Although policies are designed with good intentions, they are in danger of getting bogged down. "Our concern is that the left hand knows what the right hand is doing," Hummel said. The second problem for government is the issue of short term protection of an area while it is being considered for preservation. Right now too many areas are logged while discussions or studies are conducted to see if they should be preserved, he said. The third potential problem lies in Native claims. But Hummel said he believes that WWF's Endangered Species campaign and Canada's natives share a lot of common interest. Finally, Hummel said, the fourth problem exists in B.C. on a larger scale than anywhere in Canada—the growth of the Share movement. Hummel said at their best they represent the legitimate efforts of local communities to control their own destiny. At their worst, they are industry-financed organizations working to preserve the status quo, he added.





*(WWF says B.C. does so-so job in nature, Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, September 25, 1992)*

- **Commenting on the group's release of its annual wilderness report, Monte Hummel said that despite diminishing options, Canada still has a greater opportunity to protect wilderness than any other country.** He pointed out that over the long term, more economic benefit can be obtained from wilderness areas by preserving them for tourism than by exploiting them for forestry and mining. "I don't think anyone will ever be blamed for having protected too much of Canada," Hummel remarked. *(Canada's wilderness vanishing, says report, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, Victoria Times-Colonist, September 23, 1992)*
- **Kevin Kavanagh, project manager of the endangered spaces campaign, said Ottawa earned its A-minus grade in the group's annual wilderness report by adding two national parks in the North.** "If it sustains the pace of two new parks a year until the end of the century, it will have met its target for site protection," he added. *(Wilderness at risk, report says, James Rusk, The Globe and Mail, September 23, 1992)*
- **Although Ontario was given a C-plus grade, Kevin Kavanagh said the province actually rates an F for its past performance.** "In the past 12 months, Ontario has not protected a single new acre of land." In fact, the province was assessed a penalty score for allowing more logging in old growth forests at the same time as it is developing a policy for controlling the activity, he said. "By the time we get the right kind of policies, we may have no areas to protect," Kavanagh said. On the positive side, he did admit that the province has made some good policy commitments but warned that "unless they act on them, the grade will be lower next time." *(Ontario criticized for wilderness care, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 23, 1992)*
- **Suite a la cote de C+ décernée au Québec en matière de conservation, Mme Nathalie Zinger a fait savoir que les progrès à accomplir au Québec demeurent énormes, car seulement 10 des 43 régions naturelles de la province sont protégées à long terme.** *(Le Québec grimpe au classement du Fonds mondial de la nature, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 23 septembre 1992)*
- **Commenting on the D grade given to the province of Manitoba for wilderness protection, Manitoba co-ordinator Allison Elliot said, "We have to question whether the Filmon government is sincere in their commitment and whether they even understand the commitment they've made."** Elliot said that Manitobans expected a great deal from the Filmon government, adding it was the first in Canada to endorse the conservation group's



Endangered Spaces program. But she pointed out that the province has failed to produce any policy or objectives on how to meet that commitment. (*Province fails wilderness protection grade, Aldo Santin, Winnipeg Free Press, September 23, 1992*)

- **Bill Wareham**, regional coordinator of the B.C. portion of the endangered spaces campaign, said that B.C. had committed itself to the most comprehensive protected areas program of any jurisdiction in Canada. He said the province's B-minus rating was because B.C. "was still missing low-elevation forests"—the old-growth that both forest companies and environmental activists covet. He also warned that there's a real danger of getting stuck in the endless process "while our wilderness options disappear, especially for the hotly-contested forest areas. Interim protection is essential for threatened sites awaiting decision." (*Environmentalists hail B.C. plan to double parks, but still see forest threat, Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, September 23, 1992*)

#### ***Pollution Probe***

- **Janine Ferretti** said the pollution haven clause in the North American Free Trade Agreement doesn't go far enough. "Unfortunately that clause just doesn't have the teeth. Public pressure alone can't do it. We also need government laws and initiatives and we need corporate responsibility." (*Public won't let Mexico ruin environment, Charest says, Canadian Press, Ottawa Citizen, September 18, 1992*)
- **Janine Ferretti** said the environmental movement, like the industrial economy, is going through a stakeout period where some organizations will not survive, while others will emerge in a form their original backers may not recognize. (*Environmentalists saving themselves, James Rusk, The Globe and Mail, September 2, 1992*)
- **Ellen Schwartzel** said the (disposable) diaper tax is an example of how governments can promote conservation. "Governments have been told frequently that they should be using market mechanisms to encourage environmental changes and a tax at the consumer level is certainly one way to go." (*Manitoba joins B.C. at bottoms in Green fight, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, September 9, 1992*)
- Reacting to the release of an Ontario study on sewage plants (which stated that besides the chemicals that kill fish and insects, other toxins may stop them from growing or reproducing), **Ellen Schwartzel** said: "The long-term effect is the real problem. Chlorine will evaporate and ammonia will break down if they're flushed into lakes and rivers." She added that tests on fish and



---

insects "are indications of problems that may have an impact on other species and could even threaten human health." (*Treated sewage stops wildlife from breeding, study suggests, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, September 19, 1992*)

#### ***Alberta Fish and Game Association***

- **Niels Damgaard** accused the **Alberta Natural Resources Conservation Board**, which is allowing the construction of a third golf course in Kananaskis, of sneaking into an area that was supposed to be set aside as mitigation for the environmental disruption the other two golf courses have caused. "The whole Kananaskis Country has turned into a political football," he said. "This area is going to be developed even if it shouldn't. There's going to be a loss of wildlife—that's the price of this development." (*K-Country golf course OK'd, Jeff Adams, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)

#### ***Alberta Wilderness Association***

- The Alberta government has decided to seek court costs against two environmental groups, after they unsuccessfully challenged the government's forestry agreement with Daishowa Canada. Under the ruling, the **Alberta Wilderness Association (AWA)** and the **Sierra Club of Western Canada** would be required to pay up to \$75,000. **Vivian Pharis** said the move is designed "to shut up and destroy groups who speak out." However, Pharis was by no means admitting defeat. "Groups like ours just don't get intimidated by this sort of thing...it just makes us harder, and more knowledgeable about the way government operates." If forced into bankruptcy, Pharis predicted her organization would just rise again as a new group. (*Lawsuits costly to groups, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)
- After being told that his group and the Sierra Club of Western Canada would have to repay up to \$77,000 for a failed court challenge, association director **Allen Good** said, "I think the government's aim in this is not so much to recover its costs as to bankrupt the Alberta Wilderness Association." (*Environmentalists balk at paying court costs, Don Thomas, Edmonton Journal, September 3, 1992*)
- Following the Alberta government's decision to seek court costs against the AWA for a failed court challenge, the group handed a "tongue-in-cheek" bill of \$430,000 to the Alberta Forestry Minister **LeRoy Fjordbotten**. This figure—billed at \$1,000 an hour—is for back country cleanups the group has done. Association president **Cliff Wallis** said his group has provided thousands of hours of volunteer labour to cleanups and



participation in ministerial advisory committees, task forces and planning exercises and "the only thanks Alberta gives us is a \$47,000 bill." Wallis added that the government obviously values the organization's expertise because it continues to actively seek its advice. (*Environmentalists try to shame government, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, September 25, 1995*)

- After Environment Canada approved expansion plans for Sunshine Village, Vivian Pharis said: "It seems that the government is unable, in the face of political pressure, to withstand development." She said the AWA will be asking the International Union for the Conservation of Nature to pressure the Canadian Parks Service. "When the international community finds out Canada's treatment of its world sites is more oriented towards developing than protecting them, I can see international outrage," she added. (*Sunshine wins uphill struggle, Vickie Megrath, Calgary Sun, September 13, 1992*)
- Vivian Pharis criticized Alberta's Natural Resources Conservation Board for allowing Kan-Alta Golf Management to build a third golf course in Kananaskis Country. "The NCRB is just a toady," Pharis said. "This (course site) is an area by the government's own records that is one of the most critical wintering habitats for wildlife on the Eastern Slopes." (*K-Country golf course OK'd, Jeff Adams, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)
- Commenting on Alberta's grade of "D" given by the World Wildlife Fund for its effort in protecting wilderness, Dianne Pachal said, "It's like there's a moratorium on conservation in Alberta. It's not only frustrating, it's heartbreaking for a lot of people because they've grown up with these lands and know how precious they are—and once they're gone, they don't come back." Pachal also criticized the Alberta government for being one of the last holdouts on the Canadian Heritage Rivers Program to protect wild rivers. (*Alberta gets D for wilderness saving, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, September 23, 1992*)

#### *Amis de la vallée du Saint-Laurent*

- Dans quelques mois, le groupe écologique demandera officiellement au gouvernement du Québec de classer le fleuve Saint-Laurent "patrimoine national". Selon le président des Amis, M. André Stainier, l'idée de reconnaître le fleuve comme patrimoine national a commencé à circuler dans les milieux écologistes depuis 1990. Au cours de l'automne et de l'hiver, les Amis veulent élargir davantage le consensus et continuer "d'étoffer" l'idée, après quoi, ils cogneront officiellement à la porte du gouvernement. (*"Le Saint-Laurent a trop souffert de ministères*



*qui s'ignorent," François Bourque, Le Journal de Québec, le 12 septembre 1992)*

#### **Au Courant**

- Le porte-parole de Au Courant, John Burcombe a demandé (mais en vain) au ministre québécois de l'Environnement, M. Pierre Paradis, d'ordonner la tenue d'une nouvelle audience publique dans le dossier du barrage Robertson. Au Courant favorise plutôt une stratégie axée sur la gestion de la demande et l'intégration des éoliennes au réseau de diésels dans la Basse-Côte-Nord. L'abandon de l'éolien dans ce dossier est d'autant plus dramatique, selon M. Burcombe, qu'il donne à penser qu'Hydro-Québec ferme la porte définitivement au développement de cette ressource dans une des régions les plus venteuses du pays. (Au Courant dénonce les "promoteurs du gigantisme" à Hydro, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 19 septembre 1992)
- Le groupe écologiste croit que le projet d'Hydro-Québec au Lac Robertson est trop gros pour les besoins de ses clients. À 21 mégawatts, il est loin de Grande-Baleine (plus de 3000 MW). Mais il est encore trop gros pour la région, selon John Burcombe. Les 300 millions \$ du projet serviront à desservir 2000 clients. "Cela fait 160 000 \$ par client, c'est ridicule," a-t-il dit. (Le projet Lac-Robertson lancé, Marc Saint-Pierre, Le Soleil, le 18 septembre 1992)

#### **Bow Valley Naturalists**

- Mike McIvor called the Sunshine Village expansion "an outrage," noting that expansion is being allowed without public hearings. (Doors open for Sunshine expansion, Jeff Adams, Calgary Herald, September 12, 1992)

#### **Canadian Nature Federation**

- Kevin McNamee called on Ottawa to release a detailed action plan for parks creation up to the year 2000, and for the introduction of the promised Canada Ocean Act. "The lack of marine legislation, protected area plans and diminishing Green Plan funds could undermine long-term federal action to preserve Canada's biological diversity," said McNamee. (Canada's wilderness vanishing, says report, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, Victoria Times-Colonist, September 23, 1992)

#### **Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society**



- **Harvey Locke said that "tourism, no less than forestry, will come under public scrutiny for its damage to the environment."** Noting that Western Canada has some of the world's finest opportunities for eco-tourism, Locke warned that "over-development of industrial activities or industrial tourism facilities will destroy the wild and wilderness, eliminating our competitive advantage in the world market place." He said mega-resorts focused on conventions, golf, skiing and shopping malls should not be allowed in wilderness areas. "The choice is between maintaining Western Canada as a special place, or turning it into just another environmentally-degraded area." (*Tourism's damage as feared as forestry's, Alan Daniels, Vancouver Sun, September 22, 1992*)
- **Selon Harvey Locke, le parc national Pacific Rim est en train de devenir trop populaire auprès des touristes. "Ceux-ci détruisent l'environnement à cause de cette trop grande affluence", a-t-il ajouté. (Le Téléjournal, Radio-Canada, le 5 septembre 1992)**

**Central Fraser Valley Environmental Health Group**

- **Suzanne La Rose said area residents were happy that Tom Siddon intended to proceed with a full environmental review of a contaminated-waste incinerator on the Sumas Indian reserve. "This is already the second most polluted area in Canada," she said. "We should not be originating any more pollution from this area, and all an incinerator does is transfer toxics from one area to another area." She also cited Environment Canada's guidelines for hazardous waste facilities, which state that incinerators should not be located within 1,500 metres of any occupied buildings. La Rose pointed out that several residences, on and off the Sumas reserve, as well as an on-reserve day-care centre, are located well within 1,500 metres of the incineration site. (Sumas incinerator project to proceed despite review order, Terry Glavin, Vancouver Sun, September 16, 1992)**

**Colin Isaacs**

- **According to environmental consultant Colin Isaacs, environmental groups that simply promote confrontation or do little more than proclaim environmental disaster are losing their appeal. "They are not providing an intellectual product that the public is as interested in buying as they used to be." Isaacs and other environmentalists say they expect the Canadian (environmental) movement to follow in the footsteps of its U.S. counterpart. At the national level, a small number of very-well-financed, professional organizations employ a battery of experts who in Isaacs words, "have the qualifications to go eyeball to**



---

eyeball with government and industry." (*Environmentalists saving themselves, James Rusk, The Globe and Mail, September 2, 1992*)

- **Colin Isaacs doesn't agree with the Canadian Bankers' Association (CBA) policy on lender liability** (the policy states that if the polluters themselves cannot pay for environmental liabilities, the liability should be treated as a social cost). If governments follow the CBA advice, taxpayers will be forced to clean up almost every major environmental problem in the country, according to Isaacs. "Governments have shown they cannot take on every aspect of society's environmental responsibility. They are inefficient when it comes to cleanup and seem incapable of developing environmental regulations that simultaneously protect the environment and maintain Canada's competitiveness," Isaacs stated, adding that the responsibility for avoiding major environmental problems must rest firmly on the private sector. In conclusion, he said that "government intervention in corporate environmental activity is as dangerous as government intervention in corporate economic activity." (*What's good for the banks may be bad for the rest of us, commentary, Colin Isaacs, Financial Post, September 11, 1992*)

#### *Concerned Citizens Against Strip Mining*

- **Elizabeth Thomsen said she was glad that Nova Scotia Environment Minister Terry Donahoe decided to ask for a full environmental assessment of the Westray Strip Mine.** However, she wondered if the move was politically motivated. "We all know that an election is imminent and I think that in order to turn the feelings and mistrust of the people around...it was only prudent that he should go the way he has." She also criticized the government for saying the review process could be completed in nine months. "It should be left to take as long as necessary," said Thompson. (*Strip-mine foes cheer full review, Michael Lightstone, Halifax Daily News, September 4, 1992*)

#### *Crown-Castle Coalition*

- **Spokesperson Dave Sheppard said the newly-formed coalition wants the Castle River region designated as Alberta's newest provincially-protected park.** The coalition wants to see logging, gas and mineral developments as well as the use of motorized vehicles disallowed by the year 2000. He said his organization wants to be organized before they approach the government. "We don't want to rush into it, only to have the proposal shot down by the province," he said, adding that it may take until 1994 to get everything ready. (*Coalition planning battle for wilderness, Mike Lamb, Calgary Herald, September 14, 1992*)



---

*Defenders of Nopiming*

- Spokesperson Hendrik Herfst said Abitibi-Price is turning the concept of a model forest based on sustainable development into a way of underwriting its commercial operations. "They want to use the money they're getting under the federal Green Plan as a way of underwriting expenses," he said. Herfst made his claim after the company put out an advertisement looking for a chief forester for the Manitou Abi Model Forest. "A forest coordinator works with a team to achieve objectives; a chief forester manages a commercial forest," he explained. Herfst also said that he and other partners expected to be consulted in the hiring process. (*Abitibi model forest rapped, Zena Olijnyk, Winnipeg Free Press, September 1, 1992*)

*Earthroots*

- Gary Gallon said that, unless Ontario Environment Minister Ruth Grier keeps her 1990 election promise and orders pulp mills to stop discharging chlorine-based chemicals into the province's lakes and rivers, she will face the wrath of environmentalists. "The kid gloves have been on with Ruth Grier," Gallon said. "The chlorine issue is crucial and the gloves will be taken off if the government doesn't deliver on its promise." (*Ecological battle lines drawn, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 3, 1992*)

*Environmental Resource Centre / Toxics Watch Society*

- The groups fear Alberta is setting a precedent by lifting its ban on the treatment of out-of-province hazardous waste. "We believe the province is trying to incrementally introduce hazardous-waste importation to Alberta, one special case at a time," said Myles Kitagawa. "Before Albertans are aware of it, the borders will be open and the flood will begin." (*Don't lift toxic-waste ban without hearings, groups say, Richard Helm, Edmonton Journal, September 6, 1992*)

*Enviro-Sage*

- André Beauchamp a dit qu'il verrait d'un bon oeil que la gestion de l'environnement soit du ressort des provinces alors que le fédéral pourrait s'occuper par exemple de recherche, de coordination, en contrôlant son pouvoir de dépenser. (*Environnement: comment partager les pouvoirs, Mario Fontaine, La Presse, le 12 septembre 1992*)

*Federation of Alberta Naturalists*





- **Maryhelen Posey** said the **Sunshine Village expansion proposal** was "a vast improvement over what we saw last time." (*Doors open for Sunshine expansion, Jeff Adams, Calgary Herald, September 12, 1992*)

*Federation of Naturalists*

- Commenting on the grade of "C" given to Nova Scotia by the **World Wildlife Fund** for its effort at protecting wilderness, **Colin Stewart** said the province has made some promising progress during the past year. "However it is going to be difficult for the province to get a higher grade until it actually establishes new protected areas." Stewart said that the **Sable Island** and the plateau of **Cape Breton Highlands National Park** are the only regions adequately preserved at this time. He also noted that half of the province, mostly in the northern region, has no protection at all. (*Nova Scotia gets "C" for protection effort, Pat Lee, Halifax Herald, September 23, 1992*)

*Friends of the Island*

- **Gary Walker** said a new framework for an environmental management plan for the **PEI fixed link** is too skeletal. (*CBHT, Halifax, September 2, 1992*)

*Friends of Oldman River Society*

- **Martha Kostuch** said the increased investment in the environment is driven not only by legislation but by public awareness, banking liability and corporate acceptance of environmental responsibility. "There are people out there who have grown up with a different set of values, recognizing that the environment is important," she said. "They are now in the boardroom." Kostuch added that environmental responsibility has become part of the system; "it has become acceptable." (*It's a dirty job, but experts shine cleaning up pollution, Gordon Cope, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)

*Harmony Foundation*

- **Michael Bloomfield** said that most companies today are environmentally conscious, but that not one that he knows of has taken a comprehensive approach. "A lot of companies have done something. But not one has done it across the board. So, for instance, they may recycle paper but not conserve water." Bloomfield added: "When you tell business there's money to be saved and the environment is to be saved, there's a light that goes on...a low-watt light, of course."



Harmony researcher Gordon Harrison said there is a growing number of environmental specialists who conduct audits or reviews of workplaces to improve environmental practices. "But too often they don't offer the tools to make changes and once they leave the process falls apart," he added. (*Businesses clean up their acts and cut costs, Carol Howes, Calgary Herald, September 12, 1992*)

#### *Héritage St-Bernard*

- Hydro-Québec a décidé d'autoriser une trentaine de producteurs agricoles à récupérer 420 hectares sous ses lignes à haute tension à proximité du canal de Beauharnois même si une bonne partie de ces terrains sont des milieux humides situés juste à proximité d'une aire de repos réservée à la sauvagine. Le président d'Héritage St-Bernard, M. Rolland Coté, a dénoncé en termes très durs la "destruction d'une zone tampon, qui fait partie intégrante, en réalité, de la zone protégée par le gouvernement fédéral." À son avis, "c'est une aberration indigne d'une société d'État ayant à coeur l'environnement que de retourner au secteur privé, et en particulier à la production agricole, un patrimoine public de cette importance." M. Coté promet une chaude lutte au projet en voie de parachèvement. Selon lui, le geste d'Hydro-Québec est d'autant plus "injustifiable que partout en Amérique on voit les gouvernements racheter aux agriculteurs les milieux humides les plus importants pour protéger la sauvagine." (*Hydro fait passer les agriculteurs avant la sauvagine à Beauharnois, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 9 septembre 1992*)

#### *Island Nature*

- Commenting on Prince Edward Island's grade of A-minus given by the World Wildlife Fund for wilderness protection, Diane Griffin said that "during the past year P.E.I. has shown that a small province can make progress on great challenges, such as protecting our national heritage." She added that the challenge is to "keep this pace for the rest of the decade." (*P.E.I. gets glowing report card, Doug Gallant, Charlottetown Guardian, September 24, 1992*)

#### *Brian Pannell*

- Manitoba environmentalists argue that Hecla Provincial Park does not meet criteria for a national park required by the federal government. Spokesperson Brian Pannell said Hecla is already affect by timber cutting, a highway, cottage and resort development and agriculture. "The main issue here is the ecological significance of Hecla," he continued. "It's a very



disturbed area. There are many better candidate sites." In response to comments made by Manitoba Natural Resources Minister Harry Enns, who said that turning Hecla into a national park would save taxpayers \$800,000 in maintenance costs annually, Pannell said this was a "short-sighted goal by the province." (*Groups oppose Hecla changes, Randy Turner, Winnipeg Free Press, September 25, 1992*)

#### ***Probe International***

- Reacting to a legal threat by Hydro-Québec if Probe International does not retract a statement it made against the utility giant, researcher Margaret Barber said her group "sticks 150 per cent" to what it said and will not issue a retraction. (Probe sent out an information letter saying the International Water Tribunal ruled that the Great Whale project in Northern Québec should be halted, as evidence showed it is uneconomical and environmentally ruinous.) But the Tribunal replied to Probe saying its interpretation was incorrect. "We don't believe it's the (tribunal) administration's jurisdiction to interpret the (jury) verdict and we also disagree with its interpretation of the verdict," stated Barber. She also said that Probe is sending a letter to the Tribunal's administration, requesting a retraction. (*Hydro demands retraction from lobby group, Canadian Press, Montreal Gazette, September 19, 1992*)
- Même suite aux pressions d'Hydro-Québec et du Tribunal international de l'eau, la porte-parole de Probe International, Mme Margaret Barber, a indiqué que son organisme n'avait aucune intention de rétracter ses propos sur Grande Baleine. Selon Mme Barber la décision du tribunal ne dit pas que le projet doit être stoppé, mais cette conclusion est implicite pour quiconque prend connaissance du texte. "S'il y a une étude comme ils le recommandent, et que cette étude tient compte de la Convention sur les peuples tribaux et indigènes, comme ils le recommandent aussi, alors cela signifie que le projet doit être bloqué." (*Probe International ne se rétracte pas, Pierre Assalin, Le Soleil, le 22 septembre 1992*)
- Dans une campagne de souscription, le groupe a demandé à ses souscripteurs d'écrire au ministre Jean Charest pour lui demander de respecter la décision du Tribunal international de l'eau en ce qui a trait à Grande-Baleine et de demander, aussi à Ottawa de retirer les études préliminaires de ses experts canadiens qui servent à élaborer le projet de Trois Gorges, en Chine. (*Un groupe environnemental réputé accusé de désinformation, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 12 septembre 1992*)



- Patricia Adams dismissed a demand by Hydro-Québec to retract comments that Probe International made against the utility. "Under no circumstances will we send out a retraction. We stand by our comments, and frankly, we're puzzled by Hydro Québec's threats and allegations. Our interpretation is as fair, valid and accurate as theirs," she said. (*Hydro-Québec threatens to sue environmental group, André Picard, the Globe and Mail, September 21, 1992*)

#### **Share B.C.**

- Spokesperson Dorothy Nickell said she wasn't surprised that World Wildlife Fund's Monte Hummel regarded her group as a problem. "In this particular debate that's exactly what we are to companies, the environmental movement and to the government—a problem." She also said her group wants to talk about alternatives and how jobs will be created for people who work as loggers. (*WWF says B.C. does so-so job in nature, Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, September 25, 1992*)

#### **Sierra Club**

- Louise Comeau said she disputes claims from the makers of leading-brand cleaning products who say that "home mixtures" are not as effective as their products. "I clean my whole house with baking soda and vinegar and I have a clean house," she asserted. However she did concede that it may take more elbow grease to clean with home mixtures, but said the extra work is worthwhile. She added that North Americans are overly obsessed with killing germs. "We've been socialized to believe that we couldn't possibly have any bacteria in our life, and we wouldn't want anything that wasn't beautifully white." (*Environmentalists throw dirt at cleaners, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, Winnipeg Free Press, September 17, 1992*)
- Jennifer Klimek, spokesperson for the Sierra Club of Western Canada, said if her group is forced to pay court costs for a failed challenge of a forestry agreement between the Alberta government and Daishowa Canada, they may be forced into bankruptcy. (*Lawsuits costly to groups, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)
- After being informed that her group and the Alberta Wilderness Association may be forced to pay up to \$77,000 for a failed legal challenge against the government, Jennifer Klimek said, "This decision may be a deterrent for people using the legal system and the courts to resolve their problem when you know before you go in that you may be faced with this huge bill at the end." She went on to say: "We've been punished for using that



route. Environmental groups are going to think long and hard before they ever initiate court action." (*Environmentalists balk at paying court costs, Don Thomas, Edmonton Journal, September 3, 1992*)

#### ***Society Promoting Environmental Conservation***

- Society researcher Andy Telfer said his group opposes Ticom Technology's request to increase its waste burning facilities, because the application "has for some reason not been subject to the rigorous public scrutiny other hazardous incineration facilities must endure." He added that "another toxic or hazardous-waste incinerator is not going to sit well with Burnaby Council or with people living in the surrounding area." (*Incinerator firm wants to burn more, already faces charges, Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, September 17, 1992*)

#### ***Time to Respect Earth's Ecosystems (TREE)***

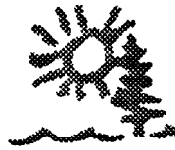
- In response to comments made by Manitoba Natural Resources Minister Harry Enns, who said turning Hecla into a national park would save taxpayers \$800,000 in maintenance costs annually, TREE president Harvey Williams said: "I think it was just an easy way out (for the federal and provincial governments) to make both of them look good." (*Groups oppose Hecla changes, Randy Turner, Winnipeg Free Press, September 25, 1992*)

#### ***Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature (UQCN)***

- Christian Simard voit les dernières offres constitutionnelles comme la perpétuation de l'incohérence au niveau des juridictions. "L'actuel partage des pouvoirs ne sert pas l'environnement mais est source de confusion, d'inefficacité", déplore-t-il. (*Environnement: comment partager les pouvoirs, Mario Fontaine, La Presse, le 12 septembre 1992*)
- Newly-released guidelines telling Hydro-Quebec what environmental and social impacts it must study on the Great Whale project "opens the door for a much wider debate on energy policy in Quebec," said UQCN vice-president Manon Lacharité. "The days where industries could build anytime, anywhere are over." (*Business group attacks review of Great Whale, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, September 30, 1992*)

#### ***Western Canada Wilderness Committee***

- Joe Foy applauded the B.C. government's decision to create nine new marine parks. The move, he said, will add to the provincial park system in one of the most beautiful parts of the



---

province. (Nine marine parks new to B.C. map, Keith Fraser, Vancouver Province, September 22, 1992)

#### **Wildlands League**

- Commenting on the grade of C-plus given by the World Wildlife Fund to Ontario for its wilderness preservation efforts, League executive director Tim Gray said, "Basically, Ontario got a passing grade this year for good intentions. We have promises and process under way, but no real progress on the ground." (Ontario criticized for wilderness care, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 23, 1992)

#### **Zebra Busters**

- Spokesperson Nick Gill said his group was created to raise the awareness on the prevention of the spread of zebra mussels. (CKCO-TV, Kitchener, September 6, 1992--also appeared on many other radio and TV outlets in the province of Ontario)

#### **COMMUNITY VOLUNTARY GROUPS/ GROUPES COMMUNAUTAIRES BÉNÉVOLES**

##### **Argentia Workforce Action Committee (AWAC)**

- AWAC chairperson Ken Browne said his group was organized to lobby the federal and provincial governments for ways to use the U.S. Naval Station at Argentia once the U.S. withdraws all naval personal in 1995. However they are "totally against" plans to convert part of the base into a PCB storage site. "No one wants to come in and set up business next to a PCB dump," Browne said. "We also have one of the best harbours in the province and there's no good reason to spoil that." Browne also said that his committee learned that both the provincial and federal governments knew about the proposal for the PCB storage for more than a year. "I find it strange that none of the politicians or bureaucrats we have met with our proposals for Argentia during the past year never mentioned anything about it. It sounds like the old coverup deal. The people who are directly involved are always the last to know." (Argentia group says "no way" to storage of PCBs, staff reporter, St. John's Evening Telegram, September 26, 1992)

##### **Canadian Environmental Law Association**

- Michelle Swenarchuk said her group may sue Ottawa to force it to do a full environmental assessment of the North American Free Trade Agreement. She doesn't believe the review currently being done meets the federal government's obligations to fully



assess the agreement's impact on the environment. "There's no question if we were successful (with the lawsuit), it would be a very different kind of study than the one the government is doing now... It would be very legally difficult, given the wording of the agreement, to set different standards (than those in the U.S. and Mexico.)," she said. (*Group studies suing Ottawa on NAFTA*, Heidi Graham, *Winnipeg Free Press*, September 21, 1992)

- "This is the first time since 1975 that a country has amended its Constitution without entrenching environmental rights," said the group's constitutional adviser, Barb Rutherford. "And what we're being told is that it took a long time to get this far and that if you don't vote yes on Oct. 26 you're voting against Canada." (*Greens unhappy with deal*, Mike Trickey, *Calgary Herald*, September 10, 1992)

#### *Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy*

- In a letter to the editor, Institute executive director Anne Mitchell said that Canadian environmentalists have long endorsed the principle of "polluter pays" to ensure that the previously externalized environmental costs associated with a given good or service are internalized. She noted that the most direct method to achieve internalization is the imposition of direct regulatory bans on particularly destructive practices, such as the discharge of acutely toxic waste. She also advocated product stewardship systems, instruments such as a carbon tax, other forms of input and output taxes, and the removal of state subsidies to environmentally damaging activities. Finally, Mitchell stated that "if we were to place the economy on a truly sustainable basis, we would need to employ a mix of regulatory, economic and suasive measures." (*Making environmental policy effective, letter to the editor*, Anne Mitchell, *Globe and Mail*, September 2, 1992)

#### *Centre québécois de droit de l'environnement*

- Le Centre demandera à la Commission municipale du Québec de rejeter l'appel logé par Tioxide à la mi-juin 1992 pour empêcher la fermeture de ses installations parce qu'elle n'a pas respecté son contrat d'assainissement passé avec Québec, cinq ans plus tôt. Selon le président du CQDE, Me Michel Bélanger, Tioxide a "librement signé" un protocole d'assainissement et elle ne peut exiger maintenant que Québec renonce à l'appliquer, ce qui retarde d'autant la dépollution du fleuve. (*L'appel de Tioxide surviendrait cinq ans plus tard*, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, *Le Devoir*, le 11 septembre 1992)

#### *Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress*



- Congress director of research Lubomyr Luciuk said he was disappointed that Parks Canada refused to acknowledge the past internment of imprisoned Ukrainians during the First World War in Alberta's Castle Mountain—now part of Banff National Park. "Nowhere in Banff National Park is there a display concerning the injustices done to "enemy aliens" three-quarters of a century ago," he said. Luciuk said that a Parks official mentioned that the administration would "never" agree to a commemorative marker or open-display at the Castle Mountain site because "advertising what happened would be bad for business." He fears the officials are trying to censor a part of Canadian history. (*Injustice beneath the grass, commentary, Lubomyr Luciuk, The Globe and Mail, September 22, 1992*)

#### *Conference Board of Canada*

- Campaigns against chlorine bleach in the pulp and paper industry are not founded on solid science and may divert attention from more important environmental issues, said a Conference Board report. "In terms of environmental decision-making, some of it is being done on public pressure more than scientific evidence," asserted Conference Board director Gilles Réhaume. He added that the public doesn't have very good information about the issues. "If the current course of events persists, the ill-conceived approaches taken will undermine the environment, not help it." (*Jury still out on push for chlorine-free pulp, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, St. John Telegraph Journal, September 19, 1992—also appeared in a dozen other newspapers.*)

#### *Forum Grande-Baleine*

- Selon David Cliche, un nombre de groupes écologistes des États-Unis véhiculent des faussetés sur les impacts des projets hydro-électriques québécois. M. Cliche qualifie l'attitude de certains de ces groupes "d'impérialisme environnemental." Il invite les scientifiques américains à "respecter notre souveraineté et reconnaître que nous avons les processus nécessaires pour prendre nos propres décisions". En terminant, M. Cliche a demandé: "Comment ces groupes réagiraient-ils si nous intervenions dans le dossier actuel de l'enfouissement de déchets radioactifs sur des réserves indiennes aux États-Unis?" (*David Cliche va en Alaska dénoncer les environnementalistes, Martin Pelchat, La Presse, le 6 septembre 1992*)
- Commenting on newly-released guidelines telling Hydro-Québec what environmental and social impacts it must study for the Great Whale project, David Cliche said he expects the guidelines will help calm emotions that have been stirred by the controversial project. "I think they have successfully brought the





---

debate over Great Whale to a rational scientific level. It's the first time we have a credible process to evaluate a hydro-electric project." (*Business group attacks review of Great Whale, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, September 30, 1992*)

#### *National Citizens Coalition*

- **David Sommerville** said he was outraged to hear that Members of Parliament have their own vacation spas—including a retreat on a P.E.I. National Park. "It's like the special privileges given to the elite in the old Soviet Union. But what offends me the most is that they have kept it secret for so many years." (*Flyin' high on hog, Robert Fife, Toronto Sun, September 22, 1992—also appeared in seven other newspapers*)

#### *Nations unies/United Nations*

- **Les Cris** essaient de tirer avantage de toutes les occasions qui leur sont offertes, a dit Mme Lorraine Ruffing, employée par la Division des Nations unies sur la gestion des entreprises multinationales. L'auteur d'une étude dont le Grand conseil des Cris a tenté de tirer argument à l'appui de ses revendications sur les ressources naturelles du Nord québécois, a ajouté "qu'ils nous ont déjà fait le coup l'an dernier". Dans un communiqué de presse, les Cris affirment que le rapport de l'ONU "jette de sérieux doutes sur la capacité des actuels processus québécois et canadien de protéger les droits environnementaux, sociaux et légaux des Cris qui s'opposent aux nouveaux développements hydroélectriques sur leurs terres." Mais selon Mme Ruffing, ce n'est pas exact. Selon elle, "c'est peut-être, du point de vue des Cris, un signe que ces processus sont un échec, mais il faut être réaliste. Au moins, au Québec, on leur permet de participer". (*Les Cris exhibent un rapport de l'ONU, Catherine Leconte, Le Devoir, le 24 septembre 1992*)

#### *Tribunal international de l'eau*

- Le secrétaire du Tribunal, M. Jan Dogterom a accusé le groupe écologiste Probe International de "désinformation" suite à des commentaires attribués au Tribunal publié dans le cadre d'une souscription contre le projet Grande-Baleine. M. Dogterom a affirmé clairement que "l'interprétation" que Probe International a fait de l'arrêt du tribunal "est contraire aux faits". Il rappelle que le Tribunal a jugé que le Canada et le Québec étaient dotés de mécanismes d'évaluation environnemental aptes à statuer sur un projet comme Grande-Baleine et que ces mécanismes étaient suffisamment crédibles pour que les Cris conviennent, dans une entente écrite, d'y participer eux-mêmes. "Nous regrettons que Probe International ait désinformé ses amis d'autant plus que cet



---

organisme devrait moralement accepter le verdict d'une instance morale qu'il a lui-même mise en marche". (*Un groupe environnemental réputé accusé de désinformation, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 12 septembre 1992*)

#### YOUTH/JEUNES

##### *Wheels of Change*

- Co-ordinator Melanie Samson said her group is forging "a national network of all environmental, development and social justice groups from both French and English Canada." She also criticized the *Globe and Mail* for ignoring her group during the Earth Summit. She said the newspaper was sent all kinds of information but her group never received a "single positive response from the newspaper." (*Media ignored youth, letter to the editor, Melanie Samson, The Globe and Mail, September 15, 1992*)

#### OPPOSITION CRITICS/PORTE-PAROLE DE L'OPPOSITION

-nil-

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

- Selon l'écologiste Pierre Dansereau, "Contrairement à ce que prétendent certains environnementalistes, la considération écologique n'est pas prioritaire dans tous les cas." Il a indiqué par exemple que même certains aspects relatifs au projet de la baie James pourraient profiter d'une intervention humaine. "Ce qu'on peut reprocher au projet c'est de viser seulement la production d'électricité et de négliger les autres aspects comme l'occupation humaine du Nord." (*Baie James: l'écologiste Dansereau met un bémol aux préoccupations écologiques, Michel Marsolais, Le Journal de Montréal, le 27 septembre 1992*)
- University of Alberta environmental law specialist, Steward Elgie, said Alberta's decision to order the Alberta Wilderness Association and the Sierra Club of Western Canada to pay up to \$77,000 for legal costs in a failed court challenge against the province and Daishowa will "effectively close the courthouse doors to all but the bravest of public interest organizations, which is a troubling prospect in a democratic society." Elgie added that when a group is going to court for essentially public, altruistic reasons, making them face the prospect of bankruptcy if they lose tilts the scale of justice unfairly against public interest organizations. (*Environmentalists balk at paying court costs, Don Thomas, Edmonton Journal, September 3, 1992*)



- Laval University professor Lorn Giroux said neither the provincial nor the federal government has been applying their environmental laws. He added that the Constitutional tug of war is preventing Canada and Québec from tackling environmental problems in Québec. (*CBC Radio, World Report, September 12, 1992*)
- Selon le journaliste Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Québec doit rapatrier l'essentiel des pouvoirs en matière d'environnement. La grande majorité des problèmes sont circonscrits à notre territoire, dit-il, et il serait plus facile d'avoir une gestion intégrée en étant plus près des gens qu'Ottawa peut l'être. Francoeur déplore l'éparpillement actuel des pouvoirs d'intervention. Évitions toutefois, avertit Francoeur, de mettre sur pied un super-ministère de l'environnement québécois qui deviendrait vite un empire de manderins. Il préconise plutôt la création d'agences régionales de gestion en environnement. (*Environnement: comment partager les pouvoirs, Mario Fontaine, La Presse, le 12 septembre 1992*)

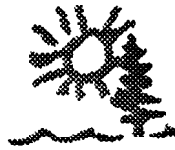
#### ABORIGINALS/AUTOCHTONES

##### *Conseil Atikamek-Montagnais*

- Le président du CAM, René Simon, veut exiger du ministre Pierre Paradis une reprise formelle de l'audience publique prévue par la Loi de l'environnement pour le projet de barrage d'Hydro-Québec au lac Robertson. À court terme, selon M. Simon, cela implique d'arrêter le projet en marche parce qu'il ne respecte pas les dispositions de la loi. À Ottawa, précise-t-il, on se cache littéralement dans les garde-robes pour éviter d'intervenir dans ce projet en vertu du processus fédéral d'évaluation environnementale. (*Un campement montagnais sur le site d'un future barrage, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 28 septembre 1992*)

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

- Selon Ted Moses, les Cris exigent "un plus grand contrôle des peuples autochtones sur les terres et les ressources et on met en doute la capacité des gouvernements du Québec et d'Ottawa de protéger les droits environnementaux, sociaux et juridiques des Cris." M. Moses a poursuivi: "Nous avons également des documents qui prouvent que le Canada a tenté d'influencer le contenu de ce rapport (voulant que dans la conjoncture politico-constitutionnelle actuelle, il est peu probable que le gouvernement fédéral empêche la réalisation des barrages à la baie James et même que le Québec respecte un ordre d'interruption des travaux émanant d'Ottawa) avant publication."



---

*(Les Cris accusent Ottawa de faire pression sur l'ONU, Presse Canadienne, Le Droit, le 24 septembre 1992)*

- **Newly-released guidelines telling Hydro-Québec what environmental and social impacts it must study means that for the first time since Hydro began building dams the utility will have to prove publicly that a project is justified—that it is needed and it is the best alternative for meeting that need, said Brian Craik.** *(Business group attacks review of Great Whale, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, September 30, 1992)*
- **Brian Craik said the decision to call public hearings on the Eastmain project is a victory for the Cree.** It is clear, he said, that Hydro cannot build dams in the James Bay region without submitting them to public scrutiny. *(Ottawa orders public review of Eastmain project, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, September 19, 1992)*

## INDUSTRY/L'INDUSTRIE

### *Abitibi-Price*

- **Harold Peacock, the forester responsible for the company's involvement in the Manitou Abi Model Forest Program, disputed claims from environmentalists that the company is using the program to underwrite its commercial operations.** "The model forest will be looking at all the values of a forest area to come up with new ways of managing a commercial forest." Defending his company's decision to hire a chief forester instead of a model-forest co-ordinator, he replied: "Who else would be better at managing a forest area than a forester?" *(Abitibi model forest rapped, Zena Olijnyk, Winnipeg Free Press, September 1, 1992)*
- "Before we spend \$1 billion (on upgrading pulp mills), we should be sure we're spending it on the right problem," said Brian Young, after being told that Ontario pulp mills may be forced to stop discharging chlorine-based chemicals into the province's lakes and rivers. *(Ecological battle lines drawn, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 3, 1992)*

### *Association canadienne de vérification environnementale*

- **Si les informations publiées dans *Le Soleil* sont exactes, l'Association canadienne de vérification environnementale fut créée à Toronto les 23 et 24 septembre dernier.** Selon l'avocat et biologiste Robert Daigneault, l'Association "vise éventuellement une accréditation en bonne et due forme pour les vérificateurs environnementaux. Le travail ne doit pas se faire n'importe comment. Trop de décisions importantes découlent de



cette évaluation. Que ce soit l'assureur qui demande de bien couvrir le risque ou encore le conseil d'administration d'une compagnie." Me Daigneault dit qu'il est trop tôt pour prédire si le mouvement débouchera sur la naissance d'une nouvelle profession.

Selon Me Jean Roberge de l'Association des mines du Québec, "il n'y a que deux ou trois firmes américaines qui s'affichent comme vérificateurs environnementaux. Le future groupe prévoiera la formation, les qualifications et les critères pour ce travail." (*Profession d'avenir: vérificateur environnemental, Michel Corbeil, Le Soleil, le 12 septembre 1992*)

#### *Association des manufacturiers du Québec*

- Selon Richard Le Hir, la Convention de la Baie James donne à son administrateur le pouvoir de modifier au besoin la directive d'étude d'impact rédigée par les comités d'évaluation d'un projet de développement, avant de la transmettre au promoteur du projet. Mais pour Grande-Baleine, Pierre Paradis a transmis la directive telle qu'elle à Hydro-Québec. Cela fait, "il a accredité auprès des industriels et des environnementalistes et de la population en général l'existence de nouvelles normes pour les études d'impacts." Selon Le Hir, la directive en question va au-delà des exigences prévues par la Convention de la Baie James. Doit-on déduire, s'interroge M. Le Hir, que cette directive servira de modèle aux études d'impact environnemental que devront réaliser tous les promoteurs industriels avant de pouvoir entreprendre leurs projets? "Si c'est le cas, prédit-il, le Québec aura le douteux privilège d'avoir l'encadrement environnemental le plus strict au monde en même temps que le niveau d'investissement industriel le plus bas." (*Grande-Baleine: la Coalition élargit son mandat, Catherine Leconte, Le Devoir, le 30 septembre 1992*)
- Richard Le Hir said Hydro-Québec is being forced to adhere to "the most exhaustive and most stringent" environmental review with the Great Whale project. He warned that the same process could eventually apply to all new plants built in Québec. "We might as well say goodbye to our industrial development in Québec," he added. (*Quebec's green rules may kill Great Whale, Barrie McKenna, The Globe and Mail, September 30, 1992*)

#### *Atlantic Film Festiv 1*

- Festival director Gordon Parsons said one of the highlights of the festival is the presentation of a program called "Environment and the Economy." He added that one of the most controversial segments is the screening of "shock-commercials" by the



**Adbusters Media Foundation.** Commenting on Adbusters's methods, Parsons said: "People in the environment movement are saying, 'Look, we've tried to be democratic, we've tried to be objective. So now, let's hit them where it hurts.'" (*TV commercials may bet tough, Canadian Press, Regina Leader-Post, September 26, 1992*)

#### ***Bell Canada***

- Selon Johanne Croteau, Bell Canada appliquera un ambitieux programme environnemental: "Déchets 0". Le programme veut réduire de 95 % les déchets à l'édifice Place Bell à Ottawa. (*CBOF, Ottawa, le 22 septembre 1992*)

#### ***Bennett Remediation Services***

- **Construction will proceed on a contaminated-waste incinerator on the Sumas Indian reserve despite a federal order for an environmental review,** John Bennett said, adding that "we just can't sit on \$3 million worth of equipment." Bennett said he has a contract with the band to build the incinerator and that's what he intends to do because he's not convinced that an Environmental Assessment Review Process panel announcement has any legal effect in any event. "Tom Siddon, or somebody in Ottawa decided for political reasons that they wanted another full EARP review. It effectively stops it, it would, if it were legal. I don't think it's fully legal." (*Sumas incinerator project to proceed despite review order, Terry Glavin, Vancouver Sun, September 16, 1992*)

#### ***Campney & Murphy***

- Vancouver lawyer Bruce Tatrie said the trend in Canadian law to impose personal liability on directors of corporations could make it difficult for Canadian companies doing business abroad to recruit foreigners to sit on their boards of directors. Tatrie added that it's important for a company opening a new business in a foreign market to have local input on its board. (*Offshore directors nervous over personal liability, Jim Middlemiss, Financial Post, September 22, 1992*)

#### ***Canadian Manufacturers Association***

- Association spokesperson Greg MacDonald said the recent jailing of an Ontario businessman on pollution charges "made businesses sit up and take notice. It's very clear that the lawbreakers will not be tolerated." (*Pollution war brought home to business, Deborah McDougall, Canadian Press, Winnipeg Free Press, September 10, 1992—also carried in other newspapers*)



---

### *Church and Dwight*

- General Manager Kim Hardingham said his company—which manufactures major brands of baking soda such as Arm and Hammer and Cow—has seen sales skyrocket in recent years. He refused to comment on the environmental impact of rival products, but he did admit that he knows of no adverse impact associated with the production or use of baking soda. "Obviously you can eat it, so it's not toxic. I'm not sure I'd bake cookies with Mr. Clean." (*Environmentalists throw dirt at cleaners, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, Winnipeg Free Press, September 17, 1992*)

### *Coal Association of Canada*

- "Global warming is a tough issue," said Giacomo Capobianco. "But to be blunt, I don't think that 10 years from now we'll remember what it was we were talking about. In 1972, we were talking about the return of the ice age. People don't seem to remember that." He also believes that "the environmental movement has gone too far based on emotionalism. We're now at the stage where we should be dealing with fact." (*Conference tackles global issues, Canadian Press, Halifax Herald, September 3, 1992*)

### *Collecte sélective Québec*

- Le pdg de l'organisation Collecte sélective Québec, M. André Martel, a précisé que ses 300 membres ont formellement demandé au ministre Pierre Paradis "d'obliger, par loi ou règlement, toutes les entreprises à récupérer elles-mêmes leurs produits de courte durée ou de contribuer financièrement à l'implantation des collectes municipales." Si Québec ne bouge pas et ne met pas les récalcitrants au pas, estime M. Martel, "on risque de passer à coté de l'objectif provincial, qui est de mettre à la disposition de 80% des Québécois d'ici 1996 un système opérationnel de collecte sélective." (*300 entreprises réclament l'intervention de Québec dans la collecte sélective des déchets, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 24 septembre 1992*)

### *Conseil du patronat du Québec*

- Un organisme patronal destiné à faire contrepoids aux groupes écologiques auprès du public et des gouvernements est en voie de formation au Québec. "Le débat public est trop souvent déséquilibré. Les entreprises n'arrivent pas à obtenir le même impact que les groupes écologiques qui font la manchette des journaux avec des déclarations parfois assez fracassantes", a expliqué le président du conseil d'administration provisoire du



---

Centre patronal de l'environnement du Québec (CPEQ), Jacques Allard. Il a ajouté qu'il "appartient à l'industrie de démontrer qu'il est possible de protéger l'environnement sans pour autant sacrifier d'autres objectifs de la société." (*Le CPQ mijote un contre-poids aux écologistes, Rollande Parent, la Presse canadienne, Le Devoir, le 25 septembre 1992—aussi au Radiojournal de Radio-Canada*)

***Du Pont Canada***

- Company spokesperson Tina Warren said Du Pont has become the world's largest developer of alternatives to CFCs. She added that the company believes the heavy research and development costs are worth the results for more than environmental reasons. "Obviously, the world needs to find alternatives, so it seems like a wise investment," Warren said. (*Du Pont strategy beats recession, Janet McFarland, Financial Post, September 26, 1992*)

***E.B. Eddy***

- Company spokesperson Roger Cooke said the province of Ontario should not impose anything more than a requirement that pulp mills discharge less than 1.5 kilograms of chlorine compounds per tonne of pulp by 1995—a standard the industry has already pledged to meet by then. Cooke added that "we're not getting pushed by our markets to make the switch (to chlorine-free paper). They're not screaming at us to do it." (*Ecological battle lines drawn, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 3, 1992*)

***Environmentally-Sound Packaging Coalition***

- Ruth Lotzkar agreed that confusion is the one item in oversupply on the environmental scene. "Cloth diapers are down in the dumper. But that doesn't mean the end of the environment as a priority. It's as important as ever. We're in the levelling-out period for products." She pointed out that consumers are backing away from environmental products, partly because they cost more and partly because they feel misled by vague and inaccurate advertising claims. "There was gouging with prices in the beginning. A lot of products shouldn't cost more, they should cost less because less is going into them," added Lotzkar. (*Green scene looking parched, Marlaine Gayle, Vancouver Province, September 22, 1992*)

***Fasken, Campbell, Godfrey***

- Lawyer Roger Cotton said that after the indictment of the Bata Shoe Company on pollution charges, his firm has been flooded





with calls from companies asking "us to talk to them about the Bata case. Companies recognize the significance of the case and are taking action to deal with the new standard of care." The firm represented Bata during its trial. Cotton said he figured that "judges are turning green." He also advised companies to: have corporate environmental policies; have a corporate environmental management program; and "every company should carry out environmental auditing and other due-diligence activities." (*Bata case sets new environmental standard, commentary, Claire Bernstein, Toronto Star, September 7, 1992*)

*Ford Motor Co.*

- Ron Bright, director of environmental affairs for Ford Canada, said CFCs in the air conditioning systems of all cars and trucks built in Canada will be phased out before the start of the 1995 model year. (*Ford to eliminate CFCs, staff reporter, The Financial Post, September 30, 1992*)

*Fording Coal Ltd.*

- Chairperson and CEO Jack Morrish blamed the British Columbia energy and environment ministers for continually moving the province's environmental goal posts. "The ministers have continually revised their interpretation of environmental regulations," he said. "Now they have asked Fording to address broad international agreements made by the government of Canada for which there are no regulations and in the absence of a clear provincial policy on those very same agreements." As a result his company has suspended all work on its \$200-million waste-coal-fired power plant to be built in B.C.'s Elk Valley and withdrawn the proposal from the provincial government's regulatory review process. (*Fording suspends work on plant, Patricia Lush, The Globe and Mail, September 29, 1992*)

*Going Green '93*

- Project co-ordinator Lee Thompson said his project never received support from governments. He noted that his group never found a key bureaucrat at either the federal or provincial level who was willing to pitch the exhibition to the people controlling the purse strings on the \$11-billion (sic) Green Plan.

Truro, Nova Scotia, mayor Doug Carter echoed the same sentiments: "Unfortunately the project got tagged at the bureaucratic level as an excuse by the town to get some railway line moved to make way for downtown commercial development." (*Truro's environmental exhibition dead, Steve Proctor, Halifax Herald, September 28, 1992*)



*Goodman & Goodman*

- Toronto lawyer John Keefe said he did not think the trend in Canadian law to impose personal liability on directors of corporations would have an impact on the country's ability to recruit foreign directors. "American directors are facing far greater exposure in their home jurisdiction. Anything we throw at them under the Environmental Protection Act is really old hat and would go with the territory." Keefe added that he doesn't honestly know if Canadian laws are so far to the left in terms of exposure of directors to personal liability that "we're going to become a banana republic." (*Offshore directors nervous over personal liability, Jim Middlemiss, Financial Post, September 22, 1992*)

*Hydro-Québec*

- La mise en marche du projet Grande-Baleine pourrait n'avoir lieu que dans 20 ans, soit un report de dix ans par rapport à l'échéancier officiel, si Hydro-Québec optait d'ici là pour des "projets de moindre envergure et de moindre coût", a admis M. Gaétan Guertin, chef des études d'impact d'Hydro-Québec. (*Une hypothèse plausible: Grande-Baleine dans 20 ans!, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 5 septembre 1992*)
- Spokesperson Guy L'Italien said the utility maintains its position that construction of the Eastmain power project was approved in the 1975 James Bay Agreement. He could not say whether Hydro would wait until the completion of the environmental review before starting construction. (*Ottawa orders public review of Eastmain project, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, September 19, 1992*)
- Selon René Boisvert, directeur du programme d'équipements, Hydro-Québec ne saura pas avant la fin de 1993 si elle peut aller de l'avant avec le projet Grande-Baleine, admettant que les études d'impact ne seront pas prêtes avant le début de 1993. (*Radio-Canada, Radiojournal, le 19 septembre 1992*)
- Hydro lawyer Burton Kellock demanded that Probe International retract statements made in a Sept. 2 fundraising letter, and that it distribute copies of a judgement about projects in Northern Quebec by the International Water Tribunal to all its members. Failure to do so would result in legal action, he said. The letter in question stated that the project was economically and environmentally ruinous and showed evidence of the unjust decision-making process in Canada. The IWT sent a letter to Probe rebuking the group "for misinforming its friends." Kellock called the allegations "false, misleading...and defamatory." He added that the IWT did not halt the project, but



---

that Hydro-Quebec undertook of its own accord to suspend work until environmental assessment hearings are completed." (*Hydro-Quebec threatens to sue environmental group, André Picard, the Globe and Mail, September 21, 1992*)

- **Hydro-Québec a décidé d'autoriser une trentaine de producteurs agricoles à récupérer 420 hectares sous ses lignes à haute tension à proximité du canal de Beauharnois même si une bonne partie de ces terrains sont des milieux humides situés juste à proximité d'une aire de repos réservée à la sauvagine. La porte-parole, Mme Gaétanne Cummings, a précisé que la société d'État avait fait preuve de sensibilité sociale en se mettant à l'écoute des besoins du milieu agricole. La décision, a-t-elle dit, s'est par ailleurs appuyée sur le "voeu des autorités démocratiquement élues, soit celles de la MRC", qui représentent tout le monde, y compris les écologistes, précise-t-elle. (*Hydro fait passer les agriculteurs avant la sauvagine à Beauharnois, Louis-Gilles Francoeur, Le Devoir, le 9 septembre 1992*)**

#### **MacMillan Bloedel**

- **Company executive Alan Stubbs said that the public doesn't listen anymore to environmental extremists or to conservative factions within the ranks of forest companies. (*CHUM-FM, Toronto, September 17, 1992*)**

#### **Northern Casket**

- **President Gord Ferguson said his company has created a coffin that contains no metals, chemicals or plastics—the first of its kind in North America. "We're just trying to keep in step with the public consciousness," he said. Ferguson added he's optimistic about the market for the "enviro-casket" because of tighter government controls on emissions from crematoriums. (*Staying green in the grave, Canadian Press, Vancouver Province, September 16, 1992*)**

#### **Ontario Forest Industries Association**

- **Association president Marie Rauter said that Ontario pulp mills have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into modernizing their mills. They're also committed to spending \$600 million over the next few years to clean up a variety of pollution messes at all 36 Ontario mills, including 28 producing papers that don't require chlorine, she said. Commenting on reports that the Ontario government may force them to produce chlorine-free pulp, Rauter mentioned that the technology doesn't yet exist to produce chlorine-free paper at the quality and price most customers demand. Rauter added that industry officials said**



they'd invest in zero discharge without clear environmental evidence if their customers insisted on the switch. But that's not happening, they say. (*Ecological battle lines drawn, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 3, 1992*)

#### *Procter and Gamble*

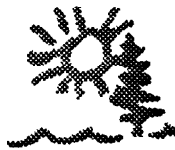
- Spokesperson Tom Gove disagrees with Manitoba's decision to impose a tax on disposable diapers. "We're not happy with the tax because we see it as discriminatory and unjustifiably so. Most people recognize that the environmental impact of the two-diaper systems is different but equivalent. One is far more of a waste generator but the other is far more of an energy user." (*Manitoba joins B.C. at bottoms in Green fight, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, September 9, 1992*)
- Consumers who mix their own household remedies are taking risks, since they tend to be careless with labels, said Margaret Rawden, adding that a teaspoon of borax can kill a child. "Our products like Mr. Clean are all safety-tested for their intended use and their foreseeable misuse," she said. Rawden noted that Mr. Clean contains an emetic so a child who swallows some will throw it up without harm. (*Environmentalists throw dirt at cleaners, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, Winnipeg Free Press, September 17, 1992*)

#### *Quaker Oats Co.*

- Jon Grant, head of Quaker Oats and vice-chairperson of the Ontario Round Table on Environment and the Economy stated that "the notion that the environment must be sacrificed to have a robust economy is truly passé." Commenting on the group's report to Ontario Premier Bob Rae, Grant added that consumers and businesses might face increased costs, but the cost of not taking steps to protect the environment and conserve energy will be much higher. (*Slash energy use, pay cost of water, cabinet panel says, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 23, 1992*)

#### *Real Canadian Superstore*

- Spokesperson Dave Ryzebol said three factors have contributed to poor sales of environmental products: the recession, a feeling of individual helplessness in the face of a seemingly huge global problem, and disparate environmental groups who seem able to agree on very little. "We thought they (the environmental products) would take over, change the marketplace and there'd be a chain reaction to other products," he said. "But the average consumer is confused and so is business." He admitted that the movement for environmental products isn't dead—"but it's in a



coma." (*Green scene looking parched, Marlaine Gayle, Vancouver Province, September 22, 1992*)

#### *Recycling Council of Ontario*

- **John Hanson** said his group has opened a hotline for people who wish to get their names off junkmail lists. But he added that Canada Post will continue to deliver junkmail because it is profitable. (*CFRB, Toronto, September 28, 1992*)

#### *Safeway*

- Spokesperson **Marc Stortz** admitted that some environmental products have failed. But others, such as unbleached paper products, are selling well even though industry insiders were initially convinced that consumers wouldn't spend the money. "Part of the problem is effectiveness," Stortz said. "I think there's a lot of the bleach mentality around. If it's not incredibly white, it's not clean." He also said that his company is committed to the environment, noting that the number of green products at Safeway stores increased from 100 to 300 in the past four years. (*Green scene looking parched, Marlaine Gayle, Vancouver Province, September 22, 1992*)

#### *Ticor Technology Ltd.*

- Company vice-president of operations **Bob Hornal** defended his company's request to burn more hazardous waste in the Burnaby, British Columbia region, even as the company faces pollution charges. He said that the firm **Phillip Environmental** is now operating the Ticor incinerator with new managers. Hornal also explained that the provincial charges involve technical violations of pollution regulations, not the illegal discharge of pollution into the environment. (*Incinerator firm wants to burn more, already faces charges, Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, September 17, 1992*)

#### *Union des Producteurs Agricoles*

- UPA vice-president, **Jean-Paul Couillard** said he is not worried that reducing pesticide use will decrease crop yields. He added that in many cases, farmers use more chemicals than needed and they would save money by reducing spraying. (*Use less pesticide, farmers are urged, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, September 18, 1992*)

#### *Varnicolor Chemical Ltd.*



- **Severin Argenton, the former company president who was jailed for eight months for contaminating soil and groundwater in Elmira, Ontario, said: "I'm just a scapegoat. The whole thing is a political plot." (Pollution war brought home to business, Deborah McDougall, Canadian Press, Winnipeg Free Press, September 10, 1992-also carried in other newspapers)**

***Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.***

- **"We want to let the world know Canada can manage its forests in a sustainable way," said the company's chief forester, Jack Spencer. "In the past, the trees were managed by foresters for pulp, the wildlife people managed wildlife, and the Indian people had their concerns. But the different groups didn't come together. Now we're going to try to manage so the forest is sustainable for all users," he said, referring to his company's involvement in the Prince Albert Model Forest Plan. "That's going to mean compromises for everyone," he said. "But that's better than sacrificing one value for the sake of another that has more clout." (P.A. model forest displays tree management, Kathryn Warden, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, September 25, 1992)**

***White's Refrigeration***

- **David Lester said his company has been recovering CFCs for years—well before the province of New Brunswick came out with a set of rules of regulations on CFC storage and handling. "There's really no money in it for us," Lester admitted, noting that his competitors have been quoting lower prices because they don't want to take the time to recover refrigerants. He said his company decided long ago to be more environmentally-friendly. ('We've been recovering refrigerant for years,' staff reporter, Fredericton Daily Gleaner, September 9, 1992)**



---

EDITORIALS AND COLUMNS/  
ÉDITORIAUX ET CHRONIQUES

- This editorial criticized the federal government, including Environment Minister Jean Charest, for operating VIP resorts for Members of Parliament. "These examples make it painstakingly clear that politicians and ordinary politicians are not performing on the same playing field. No wonder Canadians continue to show disdain for politicians and the political system," the editorial stated. (*Politicians flaunting lifestyle, editorial, Fredericton Daily Gleaner, September 22, 1992*)
- The uproar over the proposed expansion of Sunshine Village in Banff National Park should come as no surprise, according to an editorial in the *Calgary Herald*. "Commercial developments of any kind in one of the nation's older parks are opposed by environmentalists as a matter of course. Reality, however, dictates that National Parks exhibit some degree of flexibility in accommodating incremental demands of users." It concluded that the Sunshine expansion proposal deserves a fair evaluation and cannot be dismissed because certain special interest groups do not agree with it. (*Schussing at Sunshine, editorial, Calgary Herald, September 20, 1992*)
- Suite aux reportages qui suggèrent qu'actuellement, dans les cabinets gouvernementaux, toutes les décisions à prendre (dont le dossier Tioxide) sont envisagées en fonction de leurs répercussions éventuelles sur le vote référendaire, l'éditorialiste se demande si une pollution devient moins nocive en période politiquement délicate? Elle ajoute: "Il faut se demander quels sont les vrais risques qui menacent actuellement notre société." (*Les vrais risques, éditorial, Martine R.-Corrivault, Le Soleil, le 23 septembre 1992*)
- This editorial stated that economic and political realities make it unlikely that the World Wildlife Fund's goals (of preserving wilderness) can be met in a time-frame that would satisfy the organization's representatives. "Steady progress is being made on dozens of environmental fronts. More important, Canadians remain generally supportive of the concept of wilderness protection," the editorial concluded. (*Saving the wilderness, editorial, Calgary Herald, September 24, 1992*)
- This editorial said that the federal government should follow Ontario's lead in terms of environmental enforcement. "There has been a shocking lack of action under federal environmental



protection legislation, touted at its passage four years ago as the toughest in the hemisphere," the *Ottawa Citizen* stated. "Whether a shortage of inspectors and resources or a reluctance to tread on provincial toes is to blame, the feds argue that warnings really are more effective than court action...The feds should wake up and sniff which way the breeze is blowing. There's a distinct stench." (*The feds should follow Ontario's lead, editorial, Ottawa Citizen, September 12, 1992*)

- **Dave Anderson**, a Victoria environment consultant and former Member of Parliament and Member of the B.C. Legislative Assembly, said **Bill C-13 does not adequately recognize the validity of a provincial environmental assessment process in areas where federal constitutional jurisdiction is minor and the provincial responsibility major.** He warned that the bill sets the stage for further acrimonious federal-provincial wrangling. He recommended that in areas where environmental issues to be considered are essentially local in nature and under the provincial jurisdiction, where the province has a fair and effective assessment and review process, Ottawa should recognize the equivalence of the provincial process and play a subordinate role. (*Dam it all, commentary, David Anderson, Vancouver Sun, September 24, 1992*)
- Commenting on Minister of State for the Environment **Pauline Browes's visit to Hong Kong**, the columnist said that "with the possible exception of Iraq, few places show less evidence of real concern about environmental degradation than Hong Kong." Although the country is prospering, he said that "precious little gets delegated to environmental problems." He also said that "Hong Kong understands the public relations benefits of welcoming Canada's minister of state and showing her a good time. But it will have to go a lot further than before it convinces anyone that its lackadaisical attitude to environmental degradation has changed." (*Hong Kong's a dirty joke, column, Kelly McParland, Toronto Sun, September 8, 1992—also in Financial Post*)
- This editorial stated that the bitter controversy surrounding a **proposed strip mine in Stellarton, Nova Scotia, "underscores the need for a national environmental review process that can be implemented quickly and with impartiality."** The *Herald* offered the following suggestion: the creation of a federal body modelled along the lines of Alberta's Natural Resources Conservation Board. "Assuming provincial governments could agree on the need for such a body, the parameters under which it would operate, and to be bound by its rulings, a note of reason could be injected into what is becoming an increasingly acrimonious, costly and generally incoherent facet of Canadian





life," the editorial concluded. (*A lesson in Stellarton, editorial, Calgary Herald, September 5, 1992*)

- The *Calgary Herald* agreed with the Alberta government's decision to seek legal costs from environmental groups for a failed court challenge. "With blanket protection from court costs any group claiming to represent the public could delay almost any project. It is not in the public interest for the government to spend tax dollars defending frivolous court cases. The problem is sorting out the strong case from the weak," the editorial stated. The newspaper also laid some of the blame on the province by stating that if it opened its decision-making process to greater public scrutiny, environmental groups might then find it unnecessary to challenge government policy in court. (*Read the fine print, editorial, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)
- Tom Spears said the recent report released by the Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy "contained a whole lot of emptiness." He summed up their report to this: "Somebody, they tell us, should do something." Spears had better accolades for the World Wildlife Fund report card on wilderness. "Unlike the Round Table document, the WWF report card is accompanied by genuine action. This little group, with no official standing, is able to push, wheedle and bluster its way toward actual protection of animals and wilderness. It gets the job done by breaking it into manageable pieces and attacking them one by one. It doesn't promise things it can't deliver." (*Ontario report huffs and puffs and falls down, commentary, Tom Spears, Ottawa Citizen, September 29, 1992*)
- This editorial fully endorsed Manitoba's plan to impose a tax on disposable diapers. "It is appropriate for governments to address this waste problem by making products such as disposable diapers more expensive to use. It's something Saskatchewan should be considering too." (*Diaper taxes make senses, editorial, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, September 16, 1992*)
- The *St. John's Evening Telegram* noted that if Argentia, NFLD, becomes the principal location for PCB storage in the Maritimes, it is unlikely the material will be trucked out again for disposal at a later date. All things considered, the editorial stated, it seems the prospect of major PCB storage at Argentia are slim—if residents of Placentia communities have anything to do with it. (*Slim prospects for PCBs, editorial, St. John's Evening Telegram, September 29, 1992*)
- According to this columnist, journalists did a poor job of handling the "1992 ozone scare." He said that most news



organizations gave prominent coverage to initial 1992 reports that the ozone hole was thinning. "But the story that Canadians weren't going to be fried into omelettes because the scientists were wrong was confined to the back pages," Dave Yager said. "Bad journalism on the environment is rampant," he continued. "The press hasn't learned a thing from the ozone fiasco. Instead of putting at least some of the blame for Canada's rotten tourism industry on the worst recession since the 1930s, the problem was said to be environmental." He concluded by stating that the time has come for the media to answer to someone other than itself. (*That hole in the sky, column, Dave Yager, Calgary Sun, September 14, 1992*)

**COVERAGE BY PROVINCE /**  
**COUVERTURE PROVINCIALE**

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

-nil-

**BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE**

- After announcing the creation of nine new sea and land parks in British Columbia, Tourism Minister Darlene Marzari said the new parks do not, however, mean an end to logging in other areas. "What it does mean is there is a string of pearls on the West Coast that's going to be developed and worked with. MacMillan Bloedel and other players have been working for some time towards ecologically and view-sensitive ways of logging along the passage and that partnership will continue...There will be logging in the Inside Passage, but it will be done with increasing awareness and sensitivity to the new values that are being declared." (*Chain of nine parks planned for B.C. coast, Alan Daniels and Glenn Bohn, Vancouver Sun, September 22, 1992*)
- Lorrie Adam, senior administrator with the air resources branch of the Environment Ministry, said there are currently no (provincial) emission standards for diesel truck engines. However, he noted that "there is no question that it needs to be done." Adam said that the provincial government is taking a serious look at diesel engines to see how they can be brought up with emission standards now applied to cars. (*Emission standards eyed for diesel trucks, Richard Watts, Victoria Times-Colonist, September 13, 1992*)



---

### ALBERTA

- Environment Minister Ralph Klein said his province may change its policy of not accepting hazardous waste from outside the province. This came as a result of a decision to accept hazardous waste from the Northwest Territories. Klein said that because of the relatively small amount of waste being shipped (200 tones a year) only a scaled-back public-hearing process will take place. (*Hazardous waste policy may change, Tom Philip and David Bray, Edmonton Sun, September 4, 1992*)
- Ralph Klein called his province's new Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act "tough but fair. Environmental assessment is now a major part of doing business." (*It's a dirty job, but experts shine cleaning up pollution, Gordon Cope, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)
- When the Alberta government decided to seek court costs against the Alberta Wilderness Association and the Sierra Club of Western Canada (after the groups unsuccessfully challenged the government's forestry agreement with Daishowa), Alberta Forestry Minister LeRoy Fjordbotten said the action wasn't meant to censor the groups. "It would be absolutely wrong to shut up those groups. Having environmental groups to keep the government honest is honest." He said the government decided to seek costs because the "frivolous" case cost taxpayers \$600,000. "It probably will discourage frivolous actions, but it certainly won't stop actions that are real." (*Lawsuits costly to groups, Vicki Barnett, Calgary Herald, September 4, 1992*)

### SASKATCHEWAN

-nil-

### MANITOBA

- Commenting on his government's decision to impose a tax on disposable diapers, Manitoba Environment Department spokesperson Rod McCormick said "We're removing a tax break from a wasteful product that has a further cost to the taxpayer." (*Manitoba joins B.C. at bottoms in Green fight, Dennis Bueckert, Canadian Press, September 9, 1992*)

### ONTARIO

- Environmental Minister Ruth Grier hinted that the jailing of an Ontario businessman on pollution charges will not be a



first. "I suspect that as there's growing public awareness, more charges will be laid."

- "What you're seeing here is just the crest of a wave that's sweeping across Canada and North America," said Ontario Environment Ministry lawyer Sally Marin. "Governments are taking an active interest in environmental laws and courts are responding." (*Pollution war brought home to business, Deborah McDougall, Canadian Press, Winnipeg Free Press, September 10, 1992—also carried in other newspapers*)
- Stan Berger, the prosecutor who requested a jail term for corporate polluter Severin Argenton, said the Ministry of the Environment will seek a jail term, rather than a fine, in cases in which the pollution has serious effect, such as a threat to health, and in which there has been a deliberate or reckless flouting of the law. (*Jailing of company president called message to polluters, Henry Hess, The Globe and Mail, September 5, 1992*)
- Jon Grant, head of Quaker Oats and vice-chairperson of the Ontario Round Table on Environment and the Economy stated that "the notion that the environment must be sacrificed to have a robust economy is truly passé." Commenting on the group's report to Ontario Premier Bob Rae, Grant added that consumers and businesses might face increased costs, but the cost of not taking steps to protect the environment and conserve energy will be much higher.

Environment Minister Ruth Grier stated that her government had not yet decided whether to commit itself to the round table's unanimous recommendations. "We are in a period of very great difficulty...the changes we're talking about can't happen overnight," she said. (*Slash energy use, pay cost of water, cabinet panel says, Peter Gorrie, Toronto Star, September 23, 1992*)

#### QUEBEC/QUÉBEC

- Pour favoriser la vigilance face aux pesticides, le ministère de l'Agriculture du Québec a fait part d'un plan visant à réduire de 50 % leur utilisation globale d'ici l'an 2000, a annoncé le ministre Yvon Vallières. Le ministre souligne qu'une stratégie intégrée de modifications des "approches systématiques classiques" avec les pesticides permet de réduire de moitié leur utilisation en pomoculture, alors qu'avec le maïs, combiner le sarclage mécanique réduirait des deux tiers la quantité d'herbicide. (*Québec vise à réduire l'usage des pesticides de 50% d'ici l'an 2000, Pierre Roberge, Presse canadienne, Le Devoir, le 17 septembre 1992*)
- Quebec's junior agriculture minister, Yvon Vallières, said his



ministry pledges to cut pesticide use in the province by half by 2000 under a program supported by the Union des Producteurs Agricoles. "We have to reduce the impact of pesticides on the environment," the minister said. To meet the target, the Agriculture Department will improve a system of monitoring potential crop "enemies" so farmers can be told when their crops are threatened and can avoid needless spraying. (*Use less pesticide, farms are urged, Graeme Hamilton, Montreal Gazette, September 18, 1992*)

- Le chef du Parti vert, Jean Ouimet, a fait savoir qu'il se joignait au camp du NON. Il a expliqué que plusieurs problèmes environnementaux sont urgents et ont besoin de solutions rapides et efficaces. "Or, l'entente de Charlottetown, en maintenant les chevauchements de pouvoirs entre Ottawa et Québec, n'assure aucunement une telle gestion efficace", a-t-il ajouté. (*Un NON écologique, Journal de Montréal, le 29 septembre 1992*)

#### NOVA SCOTIA/NOUVELLE ÉCOSSE

- Nova Scotia Environment Minister Terry Donohue has ordered a full environmental assessment of the proposed Westray Strip Mine. Donohue said the assessment process could take nine months. "This project has generated so much controversy," he said. "The majority of Nova Scotians will never be satisfied the right thing was done unless the final decision on the project is taken following a hearing process that is completely open." (*Strip-mine foes cheer full review, Michael Lightstone, Halifax Daily News, September 4, 1992*)

#### NEW BRUNSWICK/NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK

-nil-

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND/ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD

-nil-

#### 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 Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement								0		0
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-citizens								0		0
International Events/Scènes Internationales (Earth Summit) (Sommet de la terre)							1	1	10	0
Legislation/Législation	2	1	2	3			4	12	12	24
Environmental Impact Assessment/Évaluation environnementale	3	1					3	7	11	18
Great Whale/Grands Baleines		1						1	11	12
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire	1							1	1	2
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	3	3	4	3			3	16	12	28
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone		1					3	4	4	8
Climate/Climat								0	9	9
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau		1		1			7	9	15	24
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	2	2			1		2	7	16	23
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	1	1					1	3	10	13
Forestry-Logging/Forêts/Exploitation							3	3	4	7
Agriculture	1	1	1					3	2	5
Fisheries/Pêches	1						2	3	7	10
Energy/Énergie								0	3	3
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences écologiques	1	2		4			4	11	9	20
Wildlife/Faune							5	5	5	10
Arctic/Arctique								0		0
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	1	1					2	4	4	8
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine/Monuments historiques							1	1	3	4
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés	3		1				9	13	20	33
<b>TOTAL</b>								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.

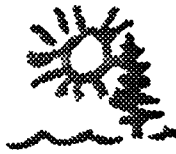
**DEMANDES DE  
RENSEIGNEMENTS  
DES MÉDIAS**

- 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						5
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	7		1					8
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental								0
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement								0
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-citisme								0
International Events/Scène internationale	4							4
Environmental Impact Assessment/Évaluation environnementale		1						1
Great Whale/Grande Baleine		1						1
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire				1			1	2
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	3				2			5
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone			1					1
Ocean Dumping/Déversements marins								0
Technology/Technologie								0
Climate/Climat	2			1			3	6
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	3		4					7
Water Exports/Exports de l'eau								0
Great Lakes/Grands lacs				1				1
Enforcement/Application de la loi	1							1
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	4		1					5
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	2		1					3
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation								0
Agriculture								0
Fisheries/Pêches			1					1
Energy/Énergie								0
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences environnementales	1						1	2
Wildlife/Faune	12	5						17
Arctic/Arctique								0
Recycling/Recyclage								0
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	2	2	3					7
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques		54	11					65
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés								0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>143</b>

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



**PARLIAMENTARY  
QUESTIONS/  
QUESTIONS  
PARLEMENTAIRES**

Paul Martin, Lasalle-Émard, Liberal

Paul Martin asked Environment Minister Jean Charest on September 9th whether he intends to keep his promise that the North American Free Trade Agreement will give rise to a tripartite environmental commission.





**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.



<i>SUBJECT</i>	<i>SERVICE</i>	<i>REQUESTER</i>
<i>C&amp;P Consultant list and 5 consultant reports</i>	<i>C&amp;P</i>	<i>business</i>
<i>Environmental Choice Program</i>	<i>CPG</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>Board Questions</i>	<i>CPS (Western Region)</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	2	2	6	6	6	1	23
Community Support Initiative/Initiative d'assistance à la collectivité							0
Environment Week/Semaine de l'environnement							0
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-citizens							0
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental							0
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement							0
Environmental Stewardship/Code d'éco-citizens							0
International Events/Scène internationale			1				1
Environmental Impact Assessment/Évaluation environnementale	3	3	8	1	6	1	22
Great Whale/Grande Baleine							0
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire							0
Smog			1	2			3
Toxics/Toxiques							0
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique			5				5
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	2	3	5	1	4		15
Climate/Climat		1	6	1	1		9
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau		10	16		3	1	30
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets		4	26	3	15		48
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	1		1	1			3
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation			4	2	25		31
Agriculture	3	4	6	2		2	17
Fisheries/Pêches			3		1		4
Energy/Énergie		2	14	1	7		24
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences environnementales		11	3	1			15
Wildlife/Faune	1	2	37	7	11		58
Arctic/Arctique							0
Recycling/Recyclage							0
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	6	11	161	14	20	6	218
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques		1	5				6
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés							0
Conservation and Protection							0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>532</b>





***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	956	5	24	38	26		6	1055
Environment Week/Semaine de l'environnement	4	13	2	6			2	27
Environmental Citizenship/Programme canadien d'éco-citoyens	445	6	12	1	2		12	478
Environmental Choice/Choix environnemental			8	25			5	38
Environmental Partners Fund/Partenaires de l'environnement			5	11	1		11	28
International Events/Scène internationale	71		15	3				89
Environmental Impact Assessment/Evaluation environnementale	47	8	3	4	1			63
Great Whale/Grande Baleine	25	1	1					27
Global Warming/Réchauffement planétaire	287	8	1	12	4		2	314
Air Pollution/Pollution atmosphérique	342	9	5	26	11		17	410
Ozone Depletion/Appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone	335	13	25	24	13		3	413
Climate/Climat	462	1	2	16	16		109	606
Acid Rain/Pluie acide				9				9
Water Pollution/Pollution de l'eau	201	9	29	37	2		16	294
Waste Management/Gestion des déchets	187		34	32	26		6	285
Hazardous Chemicals/Substances dangereuses	102	2	36	20	6		5	171
Forestry-Logging/Forêts-Exploitation	30		7	5			1	43
Agriculture	17	1	13	4	63			98
Fisheries/Pêches	36		2	2				40
Energy/Energie	75	5	5	9				94
Environmental Emergencies/Urgences écologiques	12	2	4	5	2			25
Wildlife/Faune	179	11	41	9	46		8	294
Arctic/Arctique	25			1				26
Great Lakes/Grands lacs								0
Recycling/Recyclage		12	26	15				53
National Parks/Parcs nationaux	336	576	1485	11	29		27	2464
Heritage-Historic Monuments/Patrimoine-Monuments historiques	227	504	461	3			1	1196
Protected Spaces/Lieux protégés	67		1	2	2			72
The State of Canada's Environment/L'État de l'environnement					1		1	2
Brochures, Posters, Reports					34			34
Env. Regulations, Laws / Lois, règlements environnementaux			6	14				0
Oil Spills-Pollution/Déversements d'huile-Pollution								45
What We Can Do/Ce que nous pouvons faire			20	25				45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4468</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>2273</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>7783</b>

\*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

