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Update

Vol. 5 no. 2 May 1984

National Parks Centennial



Centenaire des
parcs nationaux



Canada 

Environment Update

Over the years Environment Canada has become increasingly aware of its responsibility towards its diverse publics. The aim of *Environment Update* is to inform interested people about the programs and activities of our department. We recognize the value of working cooperatively with Canadian citizens and our colleagues outside of government. We are in fact, creating links. These links will allow us to meet our objective along with those who share our concern for a better environment.

Each publication features a specific issue and includes articles on other topics from across Canada reflecting the full spectrum of services of

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Update is published under the authority of the Honorable Charles Caccia, Minister, Environment Canada.

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National Parks
Centennial



Centenaire des
parcs nationaux

1885–1985:

100 years of Heritage Conservation

Canada's first national park was established in 1885 at Banff, Alberta. Today there are national parks and national historic parks in every province and territory. The National Parks Centennial is an occasion to renew our commitment to preserve examples of our heritage unimpaired for the benefit of all Canadians.

Minister's Statement

You're Invited



Centennial events are being planned for every park, site and canal, right across Canada. For example, Cave and Basin Hot Springs, the birthplace of Banff National Park, is being restored. Batoche National Historic Park in Saskatchewan will have new facilities. Kluane National Park Reserve in Yukon Territory, Pukaskwa National Park in Ontario and Kouchibouguac National Park in New Brunswick will stage special events for visitors next year. In Ottawa, there will be a birthday party on July 1 at the locks on the Rideau Canal.

To put us in the Centennial mood, a variety of posters, maps, calendars and other souvenir items will soon be available. We have commissioned the production of four films celebrating our natural and cultural heritage for presentation on television in 1985.

UNESCO has designated 1985 "International Year of Youth", and we

are preparing parks-related heritage-learning programs for young people. A national conference, the Canadian Assembly on National Parks and Protected Areas, will be held in Banff and is expected to have a strong influence on national park development and management.

Next year is indeed going to be something special. This edition of ENVIRONMENT UPDATE explains what's going to happen and how you can get involved in heritage celebrations in your community. I invite all Canadians to join in the Centennial and make 1985 a year we will all remember.

Charles Caccia

Next year is our parks Centennial, and everyone is invited to join in the year-long, country-wide celebration of "100 years of conservation of heritage places in Canada".

In 1885, the federal government reserved an area of 26 km² surrounding a newly discovered hot springs in the Rocky Mountains. That land, "set apart as a public park and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Canada", grew to become Banff National Park, Alberta. That was the beginning of our national parks system. Today there are 29 national parks, more than 70 national historic parks and sites and nine heritage canals across Canada.

Some of these, like Maligne Lake in Jasper National Park, are known around the world for their breathtaking natural beauty. Some, like the reconstructed Fortress of Louisbourg, are living evidence of our early history and the achievements of our ancestors. Others, like the Rideau Canal and the Trent-Severn Waterway, tell a continuing story of Canada's historic travel routes.



The Road to our National Parks



First bathing establishment at Cave and Basin in Banff National Park, Alta.

Next year's Centennial celebrations will be an appropriate time for Canadians to take stock of our national parks system to see how far it has come and how much further it has to go.

The origins of Canada's national parks are linked to the construction of the transcontinental railway, and its final crossing of the Rocky Mountains. Railway workers were inspired to explore the majestic natural beauty that was all around them. One day, in November, 1883, a foreman, Frank McCabe, and one of his co-workers, William McCardell, visited the area close to Terrace (now Sulphur) Mountain and discovered two natural hot springs. One spring came up from the depths of a cave and the other fed a natural basin. As a result they came to be called Cave and Basin Hot Springs.

News of the discovery spread like wildfire. Because of the possibility of making a financial gain on this unusual attraction, the site was soon overrun by railway workers. A legal battle to establish ownership followed, a battle

which soon came to an unexpected ending.

On November 28, 1885, the Government of Canada passed an Order-in-Council which decreed that an area approximately 26 km² around Cave and Basin Hot Springs be set

aside, thereby protecting from alienation or exploitation the embryo of Banff National Park. This was the first step towards creation of our network of national parks.

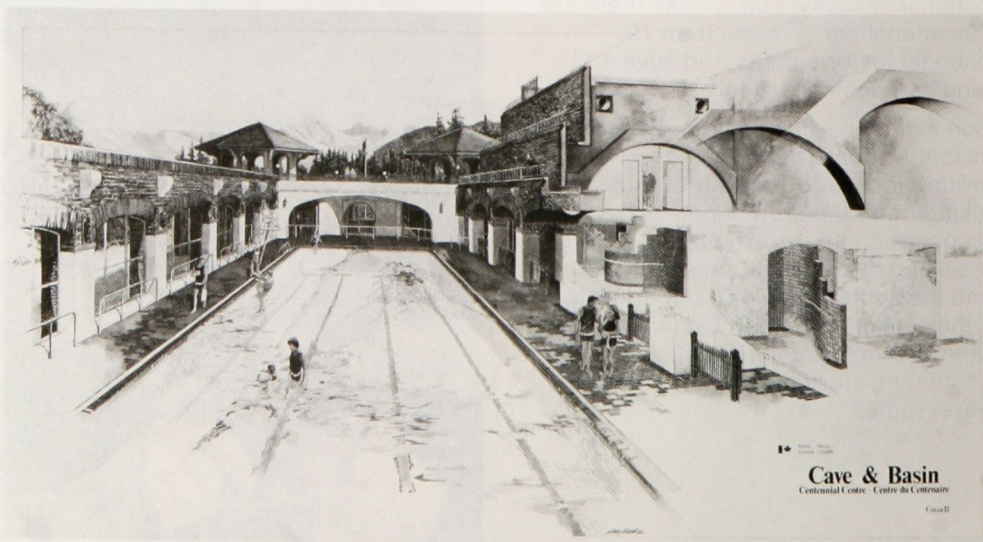
Two years later, on June 23, 1887, Parliament passed the Rocky Mountains Park Act which officially created the first national park: "The said tract of land is hereby reserved and set apart as a public park and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Canada. . .".

Recreation and tourism were the main goals for this first national park. However, the idea of conservation also played a part.

As early as 1886, the government had created land reserves, including one at Lake Louise that would eventually be part of Banff. Other land reserves laid the foundations for Yoho and Glacier. With the setting aside of land for the future Waterton Lakes National Park in 1895, Canada was well on the way to conserving important parts of its natural heritage.

In less than 100 years, the Government of Canada has established a heritage network which today includes 29 national parks, more than 70 national historic parks and sites and 9 heritage canals. When completed, the network will protect examples of each of

(Continued on page 5)



For the Centennial the Cave and Basin pool is being restored as it was in 1914.

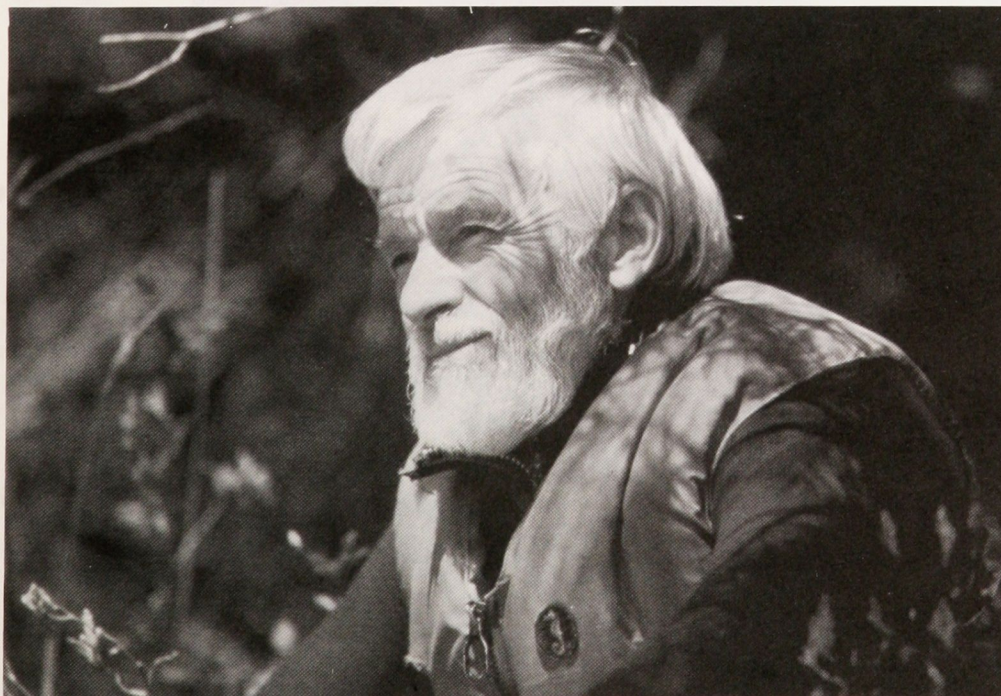
Canada's National Parks: The Next 100 Years

To mark the Centennial of Canada's national parks, Environment Update asked film-maker, author and conservationist Bill Mason to interview Al Davidson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Parks Canada. Their conversation touched on the role of the national parks, their importance to Canada, and Parks Canada's goals for the next 100 years.

The following text is a transcript of the Mason-Davidson interview.



A. T. Davidson



Bill Mason

What can you tell me about the National Parks Centennial celebrations?

1985 is the 100th birthday of the establishment of Banff National Park, but for this Centennial we are celebrating 100 years of conservation of heritage places in Canada. We plan to have Centennial celebrations in every park—national and historic—in 1985.

Parks Canada isn't only national parks. There are 70 some historic parks and sites, and we have the historic canals, which preserve an important artifact and are very exciting places to visit. We have one of the better historic park systems in the world. And the public interest in that part of the program grows even faster than in the national parks part. People are more and more concerned about heritage. We don't see too much difference philosophically in how you look at national parks and how you look at historic parks. It is the business of preserving heritage.



Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada's first national historic park.

I've done a lot of reading about the general situation in the logging industry. Do you foresee that you will be able to withstand that industry's desperate pleas to get in there and get the resource?

Generally, we have withstood the exploitation of resources on national park lands, and some of those lands have been under the National Parks Act for decades. However, there is not a great constituency in this country that understands the reasons for management of some areas as wilderness—the philosophical, psychological, and scientific advantages of letting natural processes go on. There is a constituency in Canada that does hold that view, but it is not the majority. It is growing, however, and partly because of environmental education in the schools. A lot of young people now have a feel for the natural world and natural processes.

I like to believe that.

I believe it. I don't think that it is very strongly held today that we need national parks. You think we need them, and I think we need them, and I think the idea is going to grow. I sincerely believe that in 50 years national parks will be regarded as much more important than they are now.

What do you see as Parks Canada's role in the education process?

Maybe it is naive to think that anyone can increase peoples' level of education and understanding in one year, but if the Centennial program

snowballs, and we hope it will, we will get a lot of people involved. If we get good audiences on television and radio and in print, we may be able to get a boost from it, and we may be able to go on from there to give education more emphasis. Not enough Canadians know about their national parks. They don't know what the objectives are. They don't know



Grasslands National Park, Saskatchewan.

enough about the objectives to know if they are strongly in favour of the parks or not.

Are the national parks as important today as they were in the past?

I think that the importance of national parks grows every year as the intensity of land management increases across the country. They are more important now than they were 50 years ago. There are many more of them and the system is a lot bigger, but the idea is also more important and the job they are doing is more important.

In southern Canada, between the major population centres of Calgary and Vancouver, we have a great stretch



Ellesmere Island, N.W.T.

of land managed largely as a natural area where natural processes continue. Large numbers of people can get into it very quickly, and we can manage these large numbers without damaging the area too much. I think that is more important than if the whole area were oil fields.

From the point of view of what national parks can provide in good things, they are probably much more valuable than oil fields, and 50 years from now I think we will have the view that the two concepts are not even to be compared, that the value of the national park idea is so great. We owe a great debt to the people who started the idea.

What is Parks Canada's long-term goal—for the next 100 years—and where do we stand in the number of parks at the moment?

Parks Canada has adopted the national parks systems plan and Cabinet generally thinks it is the direction we should go in. With that plan, we need about 20 more national parks—or 25, depending on how you look at it—to complete the system. Those are in addition to the 29 we now have.

We know where these 20 new national parks should be. We know there should be about 10 more in the North, and that there should be about 10 more in the provincial areas. We think we can get government support to act on the northern parks, and we propose to attempt as many as five by our 1985 Centennial. That would leave five to accomplish in the next decade.

That is encouraging.

I think it is possible because there is a good deal of support for it, not only from conservationists but also from native people and governments.

Good. That is exciting news.

Ten new national parks in the provinces is going to be tough, however, because almost every time we propose a new national park in the provinces, we are talking about an area that either is partially settled or developed now, or has areas near it in which there are more intensive land uses. There is then the problem of what the development of the park will do to established uses nearby. The Bruce proposal is an example. There is

the hunting problem, the tourism concern, and so on. Thus, the provincial areas are much more difficult than the northern areas. They are much more costly, and they are much slower because there are years of conflicts to resolve.

In Grasslands National Park, for example, we have been 20 years trying to establish the park and no one can predict when it will be completed. It is only now that we are going to Treasury Board for the first ranch purchase. This is a red-letter month for that project.

I don't think it would be overly optimistic, however, to predict that because we brought ten new national parks into the system over the last 15 years we could bring in another ten in the provinces within the next 15 years, with goodwill from the provinces, and if the government really wanted to put a push on. It is possible that the national parks system we envisage for Canada could be completed by the year 2000.

From the management perspective and from your objectives for a park, and leaning towards wilderness, which do you think is the ideal park?

I guess Jasper is a favourite park of mine, simply because it is, in a sense, accessible. It has a lot of visitors, but it also has great wilderness, which a lot of people don't ever get into. Its icefields are the largest in the world within reach of many visitors. People can drive there or go on a bus and observe the natural processes and learn what is taking place. As you know, there are also large glaciers in Kluane, but not many people ever see them. In Jasper they do.

Jasper has suffered a bit by having been established for quite a long time, and it needs investment in fixing up day-use areas and such that have been over-used. I don't want to sound all optimistic about national parks business, but another happy story is about our landscape management skills in areas such as these. We can fix areas that look beaten up, such as the Athabasca Falls area along the Icefields Parkway, where people have come in large numbers for many years. Those visitors were trampling, vegetation was dying, and people were

wandering all over the place. We spent some money there, and the work was so skilfully done, it is very unobtrusive. You wouldn't know now that there are thousands of visitors going there. They go safely now.

Much of the vegetation has been restored. It has turned an eyesore into something that is a demonstration of how a lot of people don't have to trample the parks.

Surely the toughest part of your job at Parks Canada is balancing the need for conservation and the demand for development. If wilderness is to be set aside, Parks Canada is the one to do it. If you don't, who will?

Maybe not Parks Canada alone, because some of the provinces are establishing wilderness areas. There is no question, however, that the National Parks Act has the longest and the best track record for the preservation of important areas. The Parks Canada policy, which we debated a great deal in 1978 and 1979, came to the conclusion that preservation was the first priority. So, when we face those issues, and there are many, we lean first to the first priority and objective—preservation—and then we modify that continually with the question of how much we will provide for the use objective. I think our track record on the whole is good in balancing these objectives.

The Road to Our National Parks

(Continued from page 2)

Canada's 48 natural regions which have been identified by Parks Canada as representative of the diversity and the resources of our vast country.

On the eve of its second century of existence, our national parks network represents approximately one half of these regions. There is still a lot more work to be done. Centennial year gives all Canadians an opportunity to lend a hand.

Citizens' Committee

To prepare for 1985, the Minister of the Environment appointed a committee of private citizens to encourage Canadians to celebrate their heritage and participate in its preservation. The National Parks Centennial Citizens' Committee is made up of 12 volunteer directors, each representing a province or territory.

The committee is inviting interested groups and individuals to submit proposals for heritage projects. Projects can range from the preservation of natural sites or historic buildings to the organization of local exhibits and fairs. They can be national events or community activities highlighting local history.

The committee is now evaluating a first round of such proposals and is preparing its approach to the private sector to test the funding possibilities. The committee has been actively seeking the involvement of all Canadians, whether they instigate and implement projects on their own, or simply visit our heritage sites. Our magnificent heritage must be conserved if it is to exist for generations to come, and 1985 is a perfect time to get involved.

For more information, contact:

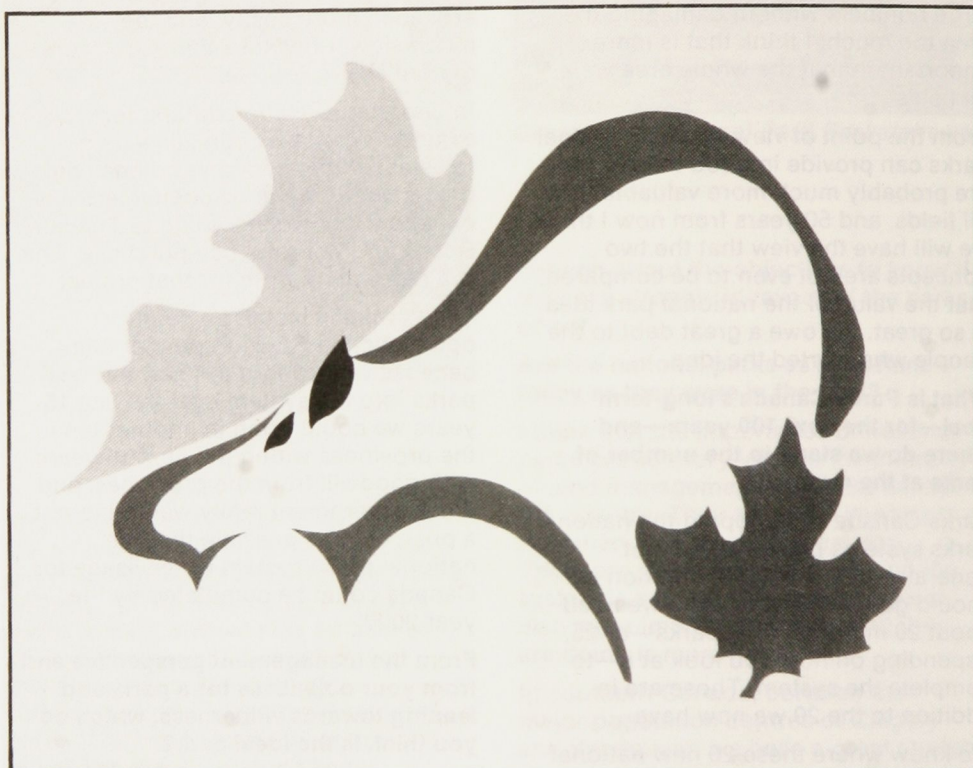
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Citizen's Committee logo.

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Centennial Exhibits

Special travelling exhibits will be ready later this year for display across the country until the end of 1985. Three different types have been designed to help develop heritage conservation awareness and to encourage Canadians to learn more about our national parks, national historic parks and sites and heritage canals.

A national exhibit will tell the story of the discovery of Cave and Basin Hot Springs, the establishment of Banff National Park, and the growth of the Parks Canada system of parks, sites and canals. One section will explain the challenge of completing the national parks system while ensuring the protection of existing heritage areas. Another section will outline Parks Canada's international role in the preservation of our natural and cultural heritage resources of universal value.

Visitors to the national exhibit will be provided with information materials they can take home. The national exhibit will be completed this October for display first in Ottawa, and then across the country at major expositions and fairs.

Five exhibits, one based in each region, will complement the national exhibit. Designed for easy transportation and assembly, each is made up of six door-size panels and requires approximately 23 m² of showroom. Graphics, photos, maps and text will introduce the public to Centennial activities and Parks Canada's history. Each will include information about the parks in the region where they are displayed and will be available for shopping centres, libraries, park offices and other locations.

Thirteen small exhibits, approximately 6 m² in size, will present the Centennial message at ceremonies and special events. Built of lightweight materials, they are composed of interlocking panels showing full-size pictures of Banff National Park, the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park and the Rideau Canal.

For more information on how to book any of these exhibits, contact the Centennial Co-ordinator at the Parks Canada office nearest you or:

Bernard Potvin
Centennial Task Force
Parks Canada
Ottawa, K1A 1G2
(819) 994-1985

Centennial '85 Goes Retail

The National Parks Centennial Task Force will be producing a special line of Centennial theme merchandise to be sold in the Canadian marketplace.

When Cabinet agreed to provide funding for Centennial communications and public information projects, it was with the understanding that a cost recovery program would be designed to return \$3.5 million to the Crown. Revenues from publications, films and other products will therefore have to subsidize projects which do not have a revenue return. The challenge is to develop a range of items which contribute to an awareness of the Centennial, maintain a high quality standard and yet do not unduly interfere with private sector initiatives. The first such item is a full-colour desk agenda, featuring national parks,



Centennial desk agenda for sale this June.

national historic parks and sites and heritage canals. This beautiful book,

along with a dramatic four seasons calendar poster, will be available for sale this June. Other items, ranging from Centennial logo T-shirts to reproductions of historic artifacts, will be ready for sale later in the summer. Centennial '85 products will be sold at national parks and sites across the country. Also, various retail outlets are being approached to sell these commemorative gifts to help promote Centennial activities.

For more information on where to purchase Centennial merchandise contact:

Susan Cargill
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(819) 994-1985

In the Regions

WESTERN REGION (Alta. and B.C.)

A committee has been operating for nearly a year now providing ideas to Centennial Co-ordinator Greg Belland, who will soon have the assistance of two project officers.

Each park has refined a list of activities and celebrations for next year. These range from the development of Cooperating Associations to the staging of special historical animation programs. Kicking Horse Productions of Edmonton has been contracted to prepare a special Centennial audio-visual production. At Rocky Mountain House National Historic Park, a re-enactment of a fur brigade to Lower Fort Garry is in the planning stages, and in B.C., two private groups, Canoe Sport and Klister Klub, have agreed to recreate the fur brigade from Fort St. James to Fort Langley. A Parks Canada exhibit was displayed at Calgary International Airport last fall and will return this spring.



Ontario: Senior Citizens will be honoured at Bethune Memorial House.

PRAIRIE REGION (Man., Sask., N.W.T. and Yukon)

Each park and site has appointed a field co-ordinator who is responsible for implementing Centennial plans and a part-time assistant has joined the regional office staff. Through the hard work of Val Werier of the Centennial Citizens' Committee, an advisory group has been established to help promote the Centennial in Manitoba. At Riding Mountain, Prince Albert and Kluane national parks and at Yukon National Historic Sites, groups are holding regular meetings to plan for 1985, and at other parks and sites, including Fort Battleford, Nahanni and Auyuittuq, local citizens' groups have added the Centennial to their agendas. Ideas coming from these groups range from sponsoring capital projects to providing special programs and producing Centennial-related sale items.

Parks Canada participated in the Festival du Voyageur in St. Boniface last February and was also invited to participate in an exhibition at Polo Park Shopping Centre in Winnipeg during National Wildlife Week.

ONTARIO REGION

As early as 1983, each park and site superintendent was asked to submit a list of ideas about how to celebrate our anniversary. Exciting and ambitious proposals came in from everywhere and were incorporated into an action plan of events and activities for each park. More than 200 special events and activities are planned so far for 1985.

For example, at Bethune Memorial House, staff will be asking community officials to plant trees in Gravenhurst on behalf of senior citizens who will be 100 years of age or older in 1985. The names of the seniors will be placed on a scroll which will hang in the visitor centre. Other parks are planning picnics, historical treasure hunts, marathons, costume fashion parades, and art and public speaking contests.

This fall, a Centennial bookcover will be distributed to all students in grades four, five and six in the province.

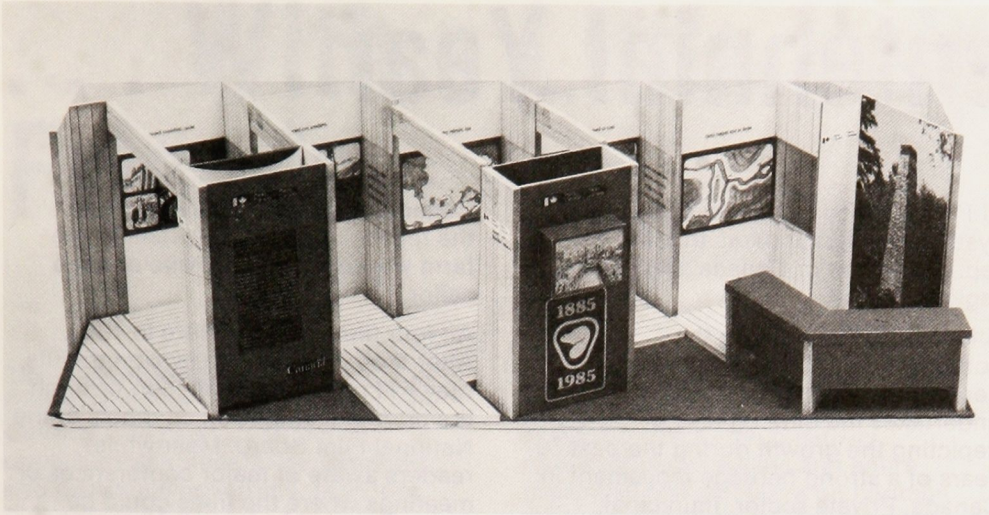
The Ontario Historical Society recently agreed to hold a series of 14 workshops throughout the province focusing on the Centennial. Park superintendents will be invited to

address the workshops to explain how community organizations can get involved. Ontario Region will be part of the Canadian Jamboree, the 1985 gathering of 15,000 Boy Scouts at the Grande River Conservation Authority.

QUEBEC REGION

The Centennial was the theme of Quebec Region's participation this year at the Salon nautique de Montréal. For the first time, the Centennial symbol was part of the display. The Salon nautique is a major annual boating show which brings together most boating organizations in Quebec.

More than 200,000 people visited the Parks Canada exhibit to learn more about the Chambly Canal, the Lachine Canal and the Carillon Lock. In keeping with the nautical theme, this summer Parks Canada will have an important and high-profile presence in the many special festivities honouring the 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's visit to Quebec. Planning for events in and near parks is well advanced.



Quebec: Display at Salon nautique de Montréal.

National Parks Centennial



Centenaire des parcs nationaux

ATLANTIC REGION (P.E.I., N.S., N.B., NFLD.)

A 15-member committee has been developing community contacts for Centennial activities, and park superintendents have met to establish work plans. In Newfoundland a bulletin was prepared and sent to interested groups for a planned meeting in April.

Speakers Bureaus are being organized at the park and site level to facilitate outreach programming in 1985.

Tourism departments of all four provinces have indicated their interest in the Centennial. A calendar of special events by province will be ready in May and given to each province for insertion in tourist promotion packages.

Fundy and Kouchibouguac national parks will participate in Discovery '84 in New Brunswick and the Halifax Defence Complex and the Fortress of Louisbourg will provide animation teams for this year's Nova Scotia Tattoo. The Centennial symbol is now used in tourist brochures and booklets mentioning Parks Canada locations.

For more information, contact the Centennial Co-ordinator at the nearest Parks Canada Regional Office:

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220-4th Avenue South East
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T2P 3H8
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Atlantic: Louisbourg's guides will take part in Nova Scotia Tattoo.

Films for Centennial Year

Parks Canada and the National Film Board are co-producing four one-hour films for television and negotiations are already underway with Canadian T.V. networks to broadcast them in prime-time next year. The films are aimed at a wide audience, and will be available around the world. Each film deals with a different aspect of our natural or cultural heritage, and will explain the efforts made by Parks Canada and others to promote conservation.

For 100 years, our national parks have protected many of Canada's wildlife habitats, often playing an important part in saving some species from extinction. One example is the North American bison, commonly known as the buffalo. A film directed by Mike McKennirey will recount the purchase of the Pablo-Allard bison herd and its move to Elk Island National Park in Alberta. The small herd prospered so quickly that there was soon a problem of adequate range land. This led to the creation of 45,000 km² Wood Buffalo National Park, now a World Heritage Site.

Our national parks also protect representative examples of the eight different types of forest common to Canada. These huge forests comprise 35 per cent of the country and cover 34 million km², an area far larger than all western Europe. The variety of our forest types is the result of delicate interplay among many factors, including moisture, heat, sunlight, wind, fire, topography, soil, animals, birds and insects. Even today, it is not clear how all of these factors relate to one another.

Particularly misunderstood has been the ecological role played by fire and insects in the biology of the forest. A film directed by Tony Lanzelo looks at fire in Parks Canada's protected areas, which by mandate are managed with minimal interference with natural processes. But what is "natural" and at which point should management be prepared to intervene?

Another film will address the problems encountered in creating and expanding a country-wide system of national parks. Different objectives, competing demands, diverse opinions and legislative provisions that are open to interpretation are some of the issues raised. Director Boyce Richardson will try to provide a sense of the magnitude

of Parks Canada's goal of completing a system of national parks that will represent each of Canada's 48 natural regions.

A fourth film focuses on the conservation of Canada's cultural heritage. Director Albert Kisch undertakes the difficult task of depicting the growth during the past 30 years of a strong heritage movement in Canada. Private sector, municipal, provincial and federal initiatives will be explored to explain this phenomenon which recognizes the talents and the contributions of our ancestors. He proposes a poetic venture taking viewers through Canada's waterways from one end of the country to the other. He discovers the main streets, fortresses, villages and industries of the past, and meets the ordinary

Canadians who built our country: the foot-s Jier, the blacksmith, the farm worker, the housewife and the sailor.

All four films will première in 1985. After their Canadian television debuts, they will be available on loan through the normal distribution channels of the National Film Board. Meanwhile, readers aware of major conferences or meetings where the films could be screened next year are asked to contact the Centennial Task Force.

For more information:

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Heritage for Tomorrow

- Can protected areas and recreational areas co-exist with nearby urban centres?
- Is there a need for a new approach in planning and management of national parks in the North?
- What effects do media have on our perceptions about nature?

These questions, or similar ones, will be discussed at the Canadian Assembly, a national conference on the future of Canada's national parks and protected areas to be held at the Banff Centre, Banff National Park, September 4-8, 1985.

Since land was first set aside for public use at Banff a century ago, the protection of our natural and cultural heritage has been an accepted part of public policy in Canada. Through the years, we have developed one of the most successful approaches to heritage conservation in the world.

Notwithstanding successes to date, our

national parks system continues to strive for improvement, for completeness and for a meaningful role in a society much changed from 100 years ago. As our national parks begin their second century, 1985 is an appropriate year for Canadians to appraise what has been accomplished and to voice their hopes and aspirations for national parks in the future. The Canadian Assembly provides the forum to do just that.

The Canadian Assembly will be the culmination of many months of deliberations and caucus meetings dealing with future-oriented issues related to the development and management of Canada's national parks and protected areas.

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... With a Little Help From Our Friends

The Centennial theme "100 Years of Conservation of Heritage Places in Canada" provides an attractive opportunity for federal departments and provincial governments to join Parks Canada in next year's celebrations. The broad spectrum of heritage activities carried on by government agencies (not to mention para-public associations and societies) creates the potential for complementary initiatives to increase Canadians' awareness of the heritage we all share. The National Parks Centennial can be a catalyst to country-wide celebrations of our natural, cultural and architectural heritage.

Twenty-eight federal government departments and agencies have already agreed to participate. To help promote awareness, many will carry our logo and slogans or other brief messages on heritage conservation in their publications. Others have suggested poster campaigns or advertising.

Departments with heritage conservation mandates indicate interest in mounting displays and exhibits about their own activities while at the same time honouring the centenary of conservation of our natural heritage. The Public Archives of Canada has accepted a major collection of Parks Canada's historical records for conservation and will mount a display of selected items next year. Veterans Affairs has started work on a project to erect cairns and commemorative plaques in selected national parks to honour those who gave their lives to safeguard this heritage we all share.

Departments with interests in tourism and economic development are realizing that there are opportunities in

Centennial activities and events that will take place. With appropriate publicity, and a little creativity, municipalities, regions and entire provinces can capitalize on heritage themes and events to promote tourism and their related service industries.

All parts of Environment Canada are joining the celebration. This seems quite natural, as heritage conservation is the business of the entire department. It is also an especially warm gesture to Parks Canada, the newest member of Environment's family. Departmental publications will carry the Centennial message. The Canadian Wildlife Service and the Canadian Forestry Service have expressed interest in displaying Centennial exhibits and other materials at their interpretation centres. The Atmospheric Environment Service has suggested using the weather information network to carry messages about the Centennial, heritage conservation and specific events. The Environmental Protection Service has proposed certain publications outlining the effect of current environmental problems, such as acid rain, on the conservation of natural and cultural heritage.

"100 Years of Conservation of Heritage Places in Canada" is something in which the entire country can take pride. Provincial governments and federal departments and agencies are responding enthusiastically to the opportunity to get involved. We hope

the provinces will pass on the message to their municipalities and encourage them to participate.

The Centennial objective is to increase awareness of the significance of our heritage among Canadians and their visitors. If you have a good idea, the Centennial Task Force wants to hear from you.

For more information:

Michael Francis
Centennial Task Force
Parks Canada
Ottawa, K1A 1G2
(819) 994-1985

National Parks Centennial



**Centenaire des
parcs nationaux**

Heritage for Tomorrow *(Continued from page 10)*

In keeping with the Centennial theme, the discussions will give equal weight to national parks and other protected areas outside Parks Canada's administration.

Participants will be individuals and representatives of a broad spectrum of interest groups concerned with the impact uses and benefits of both. Groups working in the sectors of tourism, recreation, conservation, and natural resources and members of the interested public are expected to take part.

To ensure a free-flow of opinion, Parks Canada has adopted an arms-length position in planning the Assembly and the caucuses leading up to it. This approach is intended to ensure genuine public involvement in the decisions to be made. Input from Environment Canada employees and federal and provincial agencies will be available on a demand basis when their expertise would be helpful in the analysis of issues.

Reid Crowther and Partners Limited of Calgary have been awarded a contract to organize the Assembly and are responsible for researching opinion and establishing the caucus structures. Seven caucuses are planned, one each in British Columbia, the Prairies, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada and two theme caucuses dealing with north of 60° issues. Most caucuses are now established and are welcoming

input from anyone who would like to join in the discussion.

The Canadian Assembly has the potential to serve as a stimulus and guide to the authorities responsible for heritage conservation in Canada. Discussions and resolutions produced through the caucuses and at Banff could serve as a blueprint for our country's heritage conservation strategies in the next century.

If you would like to participate or want additional information, please contact:

Robert Scace
Reid Crowther and Partners Limited
7410 Blackfoot Trail S.E.
P.O. Box 5000, Postal Station A
Calgary, Alta.
T2H 1X9
(403) 253-3301

or:

Gary Lindfield
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National Parks
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EPS Environmental Quality Update — May 1984

In December 1982, the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) published the Environmental Quality Initiatives and Regulatory Agenda Update in *Environment Update*. Since that time, the Department has begun publishing a Regulatory Agenda as part of Canada Gazette, Part I. The Environmental Quality Update reflects this change and henceforth will consist of two tables listing separately the Regulatory Initiatives and the Problem Assessments underway within EPS.

In keeping with its mandate, the Environmental Protection Service undertakes Problem Assessments of anticipated or existing threats to the environment and/or human health. The status of Problem Assessments will be reported semi-annually by EPS in the Environmental Quality Update in the Problem Assessments table. The actual or forecast date for the completion of a Problem Assessment Report will be listed for each entry.

In many cases, a Problem Assessment reveals the need for EPS to formulate and undertake action to meet such a threat which would entail the investigation and design of possible regulatory options for intervention (regulatory options include regulations, guidelines, standards, and codes of practice). Once a decision to do this has been taken, a Regulatory Initiative has commenced. The status of all EPS Regulatory Initiatives will be reported semi-annually in the DOE Regulatory Agenda and summarized in the Environmental Quality Update in the Regulatory Initiatives table. All Regulatory Initiatives are developed according to the EPS Regulatory Process.

The EPS Regulatory Process

The EPS Regulatory Process consists of four principal milestones with a publicly available report being a key feature of the first two milestones. The milestones in the Regulatory Process are as follows:

Milestone I — Control Options

Resources are assigned to the identification of control options, including, where necessary, options outside EPS. The Control Options

Report describes each control option and addresses its technical, socio-economic, administrative and legal implications.

Milestone II — Draft Control Instrument

Once a particular control option has been selected, the specific control instrument will be drawn up (e.g. regulation, code of practice, guideline). A Draft Control Instrument Report will be issued in which the draft control instrument will be accompanied by an explanatory note which describes the control option selected and its socio-economic impact. This report may also summarize the earlier reports and/or the comments received from interested parties.

Milestone III — Proposed Control Instrument

This milestone represents the pre-publication stage in the Regulatory Process and will normally be applicable when notification in Canada Gazette, Part I, is required or otherwise desirable.

Milestone IV — Final Control Instrument

This milestone represents the formal announcement of the control instrument by publication in Canada Gazette, Part II, where applicable and/or through other means.

Each milestone in this process is an independent step at the end of which EPS will exercise administrative discretion, deciding either to proceed to a subsequent milestone, revert to a preceding milestone or conclude the initiative. The process allows for some form of public consultation at each milestone. In some instances, these milestones may be combined.

Although socio-economic studies will be undertaken at all stages of each initiative, a Socio-Economic Impact Analysis (SEIA) will normally be prepared only when a regulation or an amendment to a regulation is the control instrument being proposed. The SEIA will be released for public consultation along with the proposed regulation.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Mr. R.J. Powell, Chief, Interagency Programs Division, Environmental Protection Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8, telephone: (819) 997-2070.

EPS Environmental Quality Update

Regulatory Initiatives*

Title and Entry Number	Milestone Dates (Actual or Forecast)				Contact Person
	Milestone I Control Options Report	Milestone II Draft Control Instrument Report	Milestone III Proposed Control Instrument	Milestone IV Final Control Instrument Announced	
Phase-down of Lead in Motor Vehicle Gasoline (EC/EPS-83-1-1-11)	3/83	3/83	2/84		Mr. G.V. Buxton, (819)997-1640.
New Motor Vehicle Emission Standards for NOx, HC, CO. (EC/EPS-83-1-1-12)			r.f.-84/85		Mr. V.Shantora, (819) 997-1612.
Transportation of Dangerous Goods — Regulation (wastes) (EC/EPS-83-1-1-13)				Unit 1: r.f.-84	Mr. D.S. Hay, (819) 997-3352.
PCB Regulation no. 2 (product) control (EC/EPS-83-1-1-14)			f.-1/84	f.-7/84	Mr. J.A. Armstrong, (819) 997-1640.
PCB Regulation no. 3 (release) control (EC/EPS-83-1-1-15)			f.-1/84	f.-7/84	Mr. J.A. Armstrong, (819) 997-1640.
Arsenic from Gold Roasting Operations (EC/EPS-83-1-1-16)	Review Completion: r.f.-3/84		10/79	f.-12/84 (1)	Dr. L. Buffa, (819) 997-2270.
Review of Metal Mining Liquid Effluent Regulations (EC/EPS-83-1-1-17)	a) Radium 226 and other radionuclides r.f.-5/84 b) Gold & Silver f.-12/85				Dr. L. Buffa, (819) 997-2270.
Review of Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations (EC/EPS-83-1-1-18)	Review Completion: f.-84				Mr. J.L. Betts, (819) 997-3060.
In-use Motor Vehicle Guidelines (EC/EPS-83-2-1-32)			r.f.-8/84		Mr. V. Shantora, (819) 997-1612.
Code of Good Practice for Unit Train Coal Transportation (EC/EPS-83-2-1-33)	r.f.-8/84	f.-3/85			Mr. E. Wituschek, (604) 666-6711.
Institutional Waste Guidelines (EC/EPS-83-2-1-34)	Review Completion: r.f.-10/84				Mr. I.J. McColgan, (819) 997-3352.
Guidelines for Secure Landfilling of Hazardous Wastes (EC/EPS-83-2-1-35)	r.f.-3/85				Mr. A.E. Burgess, (819) 997-3352.
PCB Phase Out Strategy Development (EC/EPS-83-2-1-36)	f.-12/84				Mr. J.A. Armstrong, (819) 997-1640.
Guidelines for Management of PCB Wastes (EC/EPS-83-2-1-37)			r.f.-3/85		Mr. I.J. McColgan, (819) 997-3352.
Environmental Code of Practice for Steam Electric Power Generation (EC/EPS-83-2-1-38)		Design: r.f.-84 Siting: f.-84 Construction: f.-85 Operations: r.f.-85			Mr. D.W. Draper, (819) 997-1220.

(1) Decision on final instrument will be announced.

*For further information, please consult the contact person listed or refer to the May 1984 Department of the Environment Regulatory Agenda (available at an annual subscription rate of \$5.00 from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S9).

Problem Assessments*

Title	Description of Problem	Problem Assessment Report (Actual or Forecast Date)	Contact Person
1. Petrochemical/Organic Chemical Industry	Petrochemical operations and organic chemical manufacturing processes have the potential to discharge a variety of toxic chemicals and compounds. Air emissions may result in oxidants being produced by the photochemical reaction of hydrocarbons. Liquid effluents and solid wastes may contain compounds such as PAH's, benzene, phenols and heavy metals which could cause damage to the environment.	f.-FY 85/86	Mr. D.W. Bissett, (819) 997-3713.
2. Dioxin Releases to the Environment	Chlorinated dioxins, some of which are known to be extremely toxic, have been identified in industrial wastes, emissions and effluents. Reports on sampling surveys dealing with dioxin releases to the environment (specifically incineration processes) and a synthesis report assessing the magnitude of the identified and other potential sources of dioxins will be available during the course of FY 84/85.	r.f.-FY 84/85	Mr. F. Vena, (819) 994-3127.
3. Fertilizer Industry	Manufacturing processes used by the nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer industry may result in discharges (to air, water and solid wastes) of toxic metals and other compounds which could cause environmental damage.	r.f.-12/84	Mr. D.W. Bissett, (819) 997-3713.
4. Leather Tanning Industry	Tanning Agents may contain potentially toxic chemicals and the discharges (air emissions, liquid effluents and solid wastes) could cause significant damage to the environment.	r.f.-9/84	Mr. D.W. Bissett, (819) 997-3713.
5. Chlor-Alkali Industry	Manufacturing processes used in the chlor-alkali industry can result in the discharge of toxic chemicals such as mercury, asbestos, lead and chlorinated compounds.	completed	Mr. D.W. Bissett, (819) 997-3713.
6. Air Pollutant Emissions from the Petroleum Refinery Industry	Air pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons which contribute to or have the potential to contribute to various environmental problems are released by petroleum refineries.	f.-12/84	Mr. J. Labuda, (819) 997-1220.
7. Air Pollutant Emissions from Natural Gas Processing Plants	Natural gas processing plants are a major source of sulphur dioxide emissions in Western Canada and sulphur dioxide is the most important contributor to the problem of Acid Rain. These plants also emit other pollutants which may have a negative impact on the environment.	r.f.-12/84	Mr. J. Labuda, (819) 997-1220.
8. Industrial Use of Municipal Wastewater Systems	Certain waste discharges to municipal sewers cause problems within the collection systems, upset and inhibit sewage treatment processes, pass through treatment processes to receiving waters, or contaminate sludges and thereby reduce options for waste residue disposal/utilization. Industrial and commercial operations are often the source of these wastes.	r.f.-12/84	Mr. D.J. Hay, (819) 997-3060.
9. Surface Finishing Industry	The surface finishing industry, particularly electroplating plants, is known to discharge quantities of heavy metals to sewers, emit solvents to air and generate hazardous wastes. In 1977, the Department published Guidelines limiting the discharge of specific metals to watercourses.	r.f.-9/84	Mr. D.W. Bissett, (819) 997-3713.
10. Paint, Pigment and Associated Products Industries	Manufacturing processes used in the paint, pigment and associated industries can result in the discharge of mercury, asbestos, copper, lead, chromium, zinc, selenium, cadmium, arsenic, cyanides, organic pesticides plus many halogenated hydrocarbons.	r.f.-FY 85/86	Mr. D.W. Bissett, (819) 997-3713.
11. Petroleum Refinery Discharges of Toxic or Hazardous Substances	Refinery wastes are known to contain toxic or hazardous substances such as benzene and polyaromatic hydrocarbons. The ultimate fate of these contaminants as well as the design/operating condition of treatment facilities for maximum removal of the hazardous compounds has not been well established.	f.-85	Mr. J. Labuda, (819) 997-1220.
12. Wood Preservation Industry	Pentachlorophenol (PCP) is widely used as a wood preservative and has been reported to contain a variety of contaminants including the extremely hazardous polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxins. Their presence as impurities in PCP is cause for concern.	f.-12/84	Mr. J.L. Betts, (819) 997-3060.
13. Offshore Oil and Gas Production	Existing literature and consultant's report will be used to develop an industry profile and a problem assessment report for waste disposal of drilling muds, produced water and gases.	f.-3/85	Ms. D. Beaulieu, (819) 997-1220.
14. Oil Sands Production	Engineering assessments will be completed and characterization of wastes from a mining oil sands complex. Abatement technology and costs will be used to develop an industry profile and problem assessment report.	f.-9/85	Ms. D. Beaulieu, (819) 997-1220.

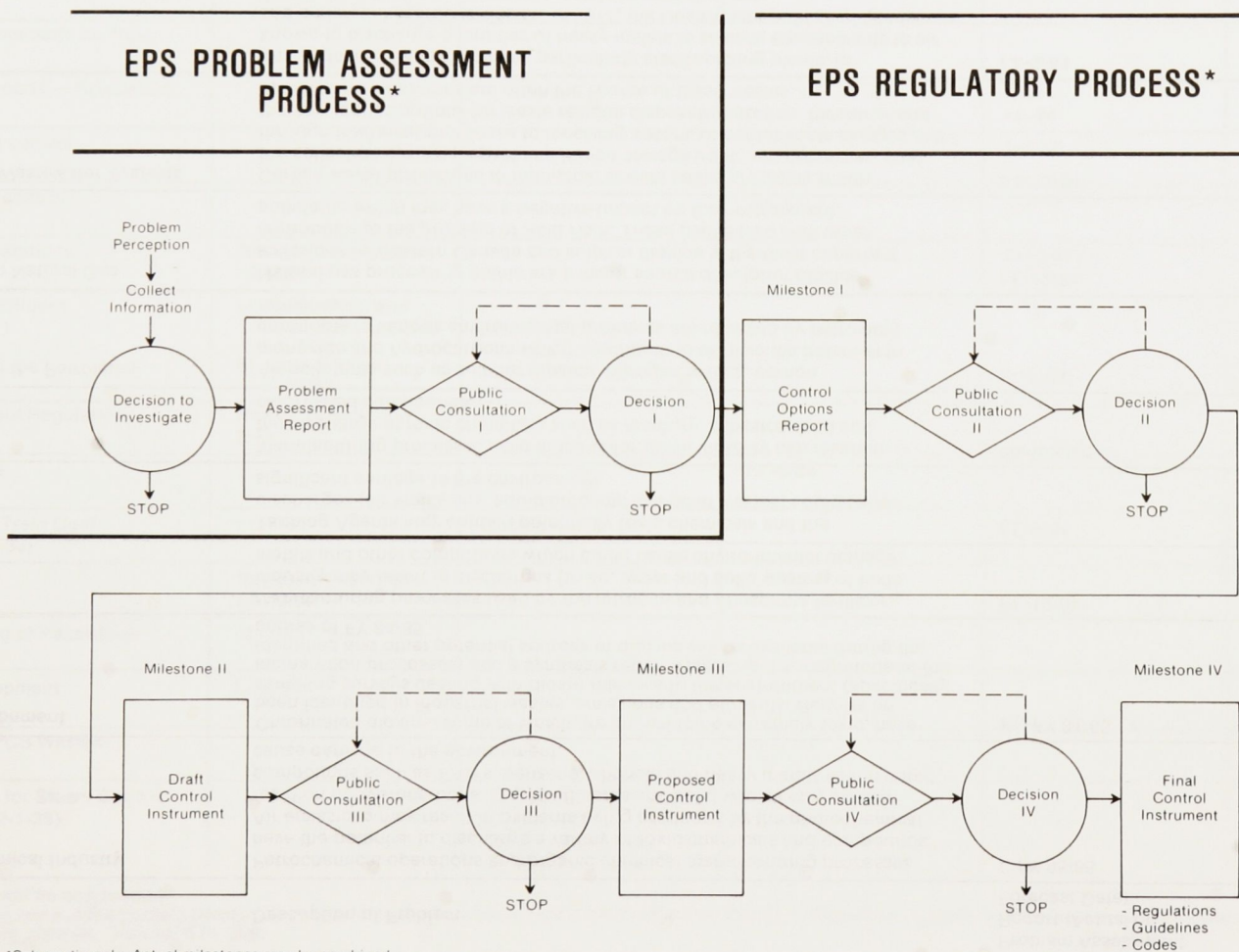
Problem Assessments* (Continued)

15. Refinery Decommissioning	Years of plant operation have resulted in the generation and accumulation of liquid and solid wastes from waste-water treatment systems. In addition, spills and leaks of process products may have contaminated soils and ground-water in the area of the plant. As a result the plant decommissioning program must include a clean-up and reclamation program taking into consideration these contaminants.	f.-FY 85/86	Mr. J. Labuda, (819) 997-1220.
16. Sulphur in Petroleum Fuels	Several consultant studies have been completed to assess the technology and costs involved for the refiner to reduce the sulphur content in petroleum fuels. This relates to one of the control strategies to reduce SO ₂ emissions in LRTAP from the non-utility fuel sector.	f.-3/85	Mr. J. Labuda, (819) 997-1220.

*Each study will result in the publication of a Problem Assessment Report on which comments will be welcomed. A Problem Assessment will become a Regulatory Initiative if the Report recommends the elaboration of regulatory options for intervention.

Legend

f. - forecast r.f. - revised forecast n.a. - not applicable t. - initiative terminated FY - fiscal year



*Schematic only. Actual milestones may be combined.

