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The Cabinet Committee on Priorities and Planning

Le Comité du Cabinet chargé des
Priorités et de la planification

Minutes

A meeting of the Cabinet
Committee on Priorities and
Planning was held in
Room 323-S, House of
Commons, on Tuesday,
October 29, 1991
at 10:00 a.m.

Procès-verbal

Une réunion du Comité du
Cabinet chargé des Priorités
et de la planification a eu
lieu dans la pièce 323-S,
Chambre des communes, le
mardi 29 octobre 1991
à 10 h.

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Present

The Prime Minister
(Mr. Mulroney)
in the Chair,
The President of the Queen's
Privy Council for Canada
and Minister Responsible
for Constitutional
Affairs
(Mr. Clark),
The Minister of
Fisheries and Oceans
and Minister for the
Atlantic Canada
Opportunities Agency
(Mr. Crosbie),
The Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister of Finance
(Mr. Mazankowski),
The Minister of Public
Works
(Mr. MacKay),
The Minister of Energy,
Mines and Resources
(Mr. Epp),
The Minister of
Communications
(Mr. Beatty),
The Minister of State and
Leader of the Government in
the House of Commons
(Mr. Andre),
The Minister of National
Revenue
(Mr. Jelinek),
The Minister of Indian
Affairs and Northern
Development
(Mr. Siddon),
The Minister of Agriculture
(Mr. McKnight),
The Minister of
National Health and
Welfare
(Mr. Bouchard),
The Minister of National
Defence
(Mr. Masse),
The Secretary of State for
External Affairs
(Mrs. McDougall),
The Leader of the Government
in the Senate
(Senator Murray),
The Minister of the
Environment
(Mr. Charest),
The Minister of
Multiculturalism and
Citizenship
(Mr. Weiner),
The Solicitor General of
Canada
(Mr. Lewis),
The Minister of Justice and
Attorney General of Canada
(Ms. Campbell),
The President of the
Treasury Board and Minister
of State (Finance)
(Mr. Loiselle).

Étaient présents

Le Premier ministre
(M. Mulroney)
Président,
Le président du Conseil
privé de la Reine pour le
Canada et ministre
responsable des Affaires
constitutionnelles
(M. Clark),
Le ministre des Pêches et
des Océans et ministre de
l'Agence de promotion
économique du Canada
atlantique
(M. Crosbie),
Le Vice-premier ministre et
ministre des Finances
(M. Mazankowski),
Le ministre des Travaux
publics
(M. MacKay),
Le ministre de l'Énergie,
des Mines et des Ressources
(M. Epp),
Le ministre des
Communications
(M. Beatty),
Le ministre d'État et leader
du gouvernement à la Chambre
des communes
(M. Andre),
Le ministre du Revenu
national
(M. Jelinek),
Le ministre des Affaires
indiennes et du Nord
canadien
(M. Siddon),
Le ministre de l'Agriculture
(M. McKnight),
Le ministre de la Santé
nationale et du Bien-être
social
(M. Bouchard),
Le ministre de la Défense
nationale
(M. Masse),
Le secrétaire d'État aux
Affaires extérieures
(Mme McDougall),
Le leader du gouvernement au
Sénat
(Sénateur Murray),
Le ministre de
l'Environnement
(M. Charest),
Le ministre du
Multiculturalisme et de la
Citoyenneté
(M. Weiner),
Le solliciteur général du
Canada
(M. Lewis),
Le ministre de la Justice et
procureur général du Canada
(Mme Campbell),
Le président du Conseil du
Trésor et ministre d'État
(Finances)
(M. Loiselle).

CABINET DOCUMENT DU CABINET

Also Present

Mr. F. Gorbet
(Department of Finance),

[REDACTED]
(Prime Minister's
Office),

The Secretary to the Cabinet
and Clerk of the Privy
Council
(Mr. P. Tellier),

Deputy Secretary to the
Cabinet
(Mr. R. Wright).

Secretary

Mr. Michael Sabia
(Privy Council Office),

Assistant Secretaries

Ms. E. Feldman
Mr. R. Wall
(Privy Council Office).

Étaient aussi présent

M. F. Gorbet
(Ministère des Finances),

[REDACTED]
(Cabinet du Premier
ministre),

Le secrétaire du Cabinet
et Greffier du Conseil
privé
(M. P. Tellier),

Le sous-secrétaire du
Cabinet
(M. R. Wright).

Secrétaire

M. M. Sabia
(Bureau du Conseil privé),

Secrétaires adjoints

Mde E. Feldman
M. R. Wall
(Bureau du Conseil privé).

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General Discussion:
Canadian Unity

Discussion d'ordre général :
L'unité canadienne

The Prime Minister opened the discussion, speaking closely from the attached speaking points. He reviewed reactions to his Montreal and Toronto speeches on unity and commented on an apparent softening in the position of the Association of First Nations. Set against these positive factors, however, was his concern about the Parliamentary Committee, which appeared very disorganized.

The Prime Minister informed Ministers that the Economic Council would be releasing its Annual Review the next day. The Review examined the economic aspects of the constitutional debate and assessed the economic effects of alternative scenarios of changes, including sovereignty-association.

The Prime Minister told Ministers that the Review presented sovereignty-association as a possible and feasible option for Quebec. However, the Council ignored the fact that the choice was between independence and renewed federalism. The Review did not even consider the scenario of Quebec independence without an economic union with the rest of Canada.

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The Council suggested that the long-run economic costs of Quebec separation would be relatively small and that some of that loss would be offset by increased government efficiency and a more cohesive Quebec society. The analysis also suggested that other provinces would either experience very small income losses or would be better off without Quebec.

While the Council noted that the transition costs could be substantial, it only presented a very limited list of what some of those costs might be and made no attempt to quantify them. The Review did stress the importance of maintaining and strengthening the economic union, but suggested that the costs of interprovincial trade barriers were small. The Prime Minister, however, said that the costs were \$6 billion.

The Prime Minister expressed considerable concern about the impact the Review could have on the constitutional debate. By minimizing the negative economic impact of separation, it raised questions about the government's core arguments on the economic benefits of unity.

A number of Ministers expressed the view that it would be helpful if some respected economists would take issue with the economic premises of the Review. They also considered that it would be a good idea if some Premiers would make the point that there were no guarantees that economic association between a sovereign Quebec and the rest of Canada would be easy to achieve.

Ministers agreed that a letter should be sent to the Economic Council from either the Prime Minister or the Minister responsible for Constitutional Affairs that would take issue with the Review.

Ministers agreed that the public and media reactions to the Prime Minister's speeches in Montreal and Toronto in the previous week had been positive and constructive. They concurred that the reaction in both the English and French press had caught the key message of the speeches: the choice for Canadians in the unity process was between independence for Quebec and a renewed federal system.

Based on their most recent travels to their constituencies and regions, Ministers also agreed that there were signs of significant movement in English Canada on the acceptance of Quebec as a distinct society.

Several Ministers also indicated that they had detected some apparent softening in the Assembly of First Nations' position on the government's unity proposals. At the same time, these Ministers noted that some provincial leaders who had initially expressed concern about the unity proposals in the native area were moving towards the government's position.

The Prime Minister and several Ministers expressed serious concern about the organization of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Unity. Since this committee was a major element of the government's unity strategy, the concern was that the focus of public debate would shift from the substance of the government's unity proposal to the competence of the Parliamentary Committee.

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The Prime Minister asked Mr. Clark to work with the co-chairman of the Parliamentary Committee to improve its management and organization.

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CANADIAN UNITY
SPEAKING POINTS FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

- ° Colleagues, on the unity front, I'd like to take stock of a few significant events last week.
- ° First, very briefly, I'd like your views on reactions to the two speeches I gave in Montreal and Toronto.
- ° Generally, I thought that the media coverage caught the important messages:
 - that the real choice facing the country is between independence and a renewed federal system;
 - that Canadians have got to recognize what's at stake and become part of the process; and finally
 - that there are fundamental links between a united Canada and a strong and prosperous Canada.

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- Last week we also heard from Clyde Wells. I'd like to get your assessment of the reactions you've been hearing, in English Canada and particularly in Quebec.
- Ovide Mercredi was in the news last week as well. He got a pretty cold shoulder in Quebec. It's clear that he doesn't understand the situation in the province.
- Overall though, I sense a softening of his position on the unity issue. If that's right, it's clearly a positive step.
- Finally, I'd like an update from Joe on the Parliamentary Committee.

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° I gather they're having a conference on the economic union proposals, tentatively set for mid-November:

- that will be a useful opportunity, if we handle it right, to get across our message about the economic benefits of a united Canada and the costs of separation.

° But to do that effectively, the Committee needs to hear this message from credible third parties.

° So, I'd like Joe to bring us up to date on preparations for the conference, especially what's being done to line up allies who can get out the message on benefits and costs.

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- ° More generally on the Committee, I'm ^{very} concerned about recent reports about its apparent disorganization, *very concerned, about damage we're doing to ourselves + our proposals*
- ° *doesn't look anything like what I planned*
I'm worried there may be a growing sense that it could turn out to be another Spicer Commission. *no credibility whatsoever*
- ° We can't afford to have it under a cloud for the next 3 or 4 months. It's an important part of our gameplan.
- ° So, I want to ask Joe for his sense of where the Committee's going and whether it's under control.

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General Discussion:
Principles for Resource Management
of Environmental Issues
(8-0355-91RD(01) (NSD))

Discussion d'ordre général :
Principes de gestion financière des
initiatives en matière d'environnement
(8-0355-91RD(01) (NSD))

The Prime Minister then turned to the management of the Green Plan. He noted that the October 28, 1991 meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Operations had agreed on a plan for handling environmental spending pressures, and called on the Minister of the Environment to outline his plan for managing Green Plan communications (see the attached speaking points).

Mr. Charest provided an overview of his communications strategy and his gameplan for Green Plan announcements through to December 11, 1991 -- the first anniversary of the Green Plan (see the attached presentation). He emphasized that a communications plan would depend on two key conditions:

- ° A sustained program of announcements demonstrating the government's commitment to the environment, and translating intentions into accomplishments; and
- ° The active involvement of Ministers and government MP's in promoting Green Plan initiatives --
Mr. Charest advised that his communications plan included a comprehensive program for such involvement.

The Prime Minister agreed with Mr. Charest's proposed plan and asked him to proceed with his announcements strategy.

The Committee agreed that:

1. the Principles for Resource Management of Environmental Issues, outlined in the Annex, be approved; and
2. on this basis, Green Plan announcements and implementation may proceed.

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ANNEXPrinciples for Resource
Management of Environmental Issues

1. Recognizing that:
 - (1) over the next six years, there are a number of environmental resource pressures likely to require resolution,
 - (2) there is an existing strategy for managing certain short-term pressures which will effectively exhaust the existing Green Plan Reserve,
 - (3) the magnitude of pressures and the difficulties facing the Government in responding to them will require close cooperation between the Cabinet Committee on the Environment, the Minister of Finance and the President of the Treasury Board,
 - (4) some of those pressures will have to be managed within the Green Plan, and
 - (5) continuing uncertainty associated with the unfolding of the Green Plan is having serious, negative consequences for communications and implementation;
2. Environmental resource pressures be managed in the following way:
 - (1) the \$3 billion/six-year overall Green Plan budget be retained and managed by the Cabinet Committee on the Environment (CCE),
 - (2) within that budget, a reserve will be created over the first six years of the Green Plan of approximately \$300 million:
 - (a) a \$50 million reserve be created immediately from program re-allocations (including anticipated lapses) in a manner to be determined by CCE,
 - (b) in fiscal year 1992-93 and each subsequent year through to and including 1995-96, as part of the Annual Review \$50 million be allocated to the reserve from program re-allocations (including planned lapses) in a manner to be determined by CCE, and
 - (c) in order to ensure a full \$300 million reserve is created, a special review will be undertaken in March 1992, to identify \$50 million to be allocated to the reserve from program re-allocations (including future planned lapses) in a manner to be determined by CCE;

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- (3) Green Plan lapses remain in the Green Plan. Given the commitment to maintain Green Plan funding at \$3 billion over 6 years, CCE in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and the President of the Treasury Board, will develop a convention for the treatment of lapses,
- (4) the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on the Environment and the Minister of the Environment, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance and the President of the Treasury Board, propose mechanisms for the creation of the reserve, its annual profile and eligibility criteria for access to it for approval of the Committee, and
- (5) as part of the annual review of the Green Plan starting in the fall of 1992, the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on the Environment and the Minister of the Environment, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance and the President of the Treasury Board, develop a presentation for decision by the Committee that:
 - (a) reviews environment and related resource pressures,
 - (b) assesses them relative to the size of the reserve created to date, and
 - (c) should there be an imbalance, proposes methods of offsetting that imbalance (e.g., reprofiling, re-allocation, directed lapse, etc.).

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Le Comité convient que :

1. les principes pour la gestion financière des initiatives en matière d'environnement énoncés en annexe soient approuvés; et
2. dans ces conditions, les annonces relatives au Plan vert et sa mise en oeuvre soient reprises.

ANNEXE

Principes de gestion financière
des initiatives en matière d'environnement

1. Considérant :
 - (1) qu'il faudra probablement trouver des solutions pour répondre à certaines demandes de ressources pour l'environnement au cours des six prochaines années,
 - (2) qu'il existe une stratégie pour la gestion de certaines pressions à court terme qui auront pour effet d'épuiser la réserve du Plan vert,
 - (3) que l'ampleur de ces pressions et la difficulté qu'aura le Gouvernement à y faire face exigeront une étroite coopération entre le Comité du Cabinet chargé de l'Environnement, le ministre des Finances et le président du Conseil du Trésor,
 - (4) que certaines de ces pressions devront être gérées à l'intérieur des limites du Plan vert, et
 - (5) que l'incertitude constante entourant l'exécution du Plan vert est en train d'avoir de graves conséquences au niveau des communications et de sa mise en oeuvre;
2. Les pressions sur les dossiers environnementaux exercées à l'égard des ressources soient gérées comme suit :
 - (1) que le Comité du Cabinet chargé de l'Environnement (CCE) conserve la responsabilité du budget global de 3 milliards de dollars pour six ans du Plan vert et en assure la gestion,
 - (2) qu'à l'intérieur de ce budget, une réserve d'environ 300 millions de dollars soit créée au cours des six premières années du Plan vert :
 - (a) qu'une réserve de 50 millions de dollars soit créée immédiatement au moyen de réaffectations de fonds destinés à des programmes (y compris les péremptions prévues) d'une manière que déterminera le CCE,

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- (b) que pendant l'exercice 1992-1993 et chaque exercice subséquent jusqu'à et y compris l'exercice 1995-1996, dans le cadre de l'examen annuel, soient affectés à la réserve, d'une manière que déterminera le CCE, des fonds de 50 millions de dollars provenant de réaffectations de fonds destinés à des programmes (y compris les péremptions prévues), et
- (c) afin d'assurer qu'un plein montant de 300 millions de dollars soit versé dans la réserve, un examen spécial sera entrepris en mars 1992 pour déterminer d'où proviendront les 50 millions de dollars devant y être versés par suite de la réaffectation de fonds destinés à des programmes (y compris les péremptions futures prévues) d'une manière que déterminera le CCE;
- (3) que les fonds non utilisés du budget du Plan vert y demeurent. Étant donné l'engagement qui a été pris de maintenir le financement du Plan vert à 3 milliards de dollars pour six ans, le CCE, de concert avec le ministre des Finances et le président du Conseil du Trésor, établira une convention pour le traitement des fonds non utilisés,
- (4) que le président du Comité du Cabinet chargé de l'Environnement et le ministre de l'Environnement, avec l'assentiment du ministre des Finances et du président du Conseil du Trésor, proposent, en vue de les soumettre à l'approbation du Comité, des mécanismes pour la création de la réserve, son profil annuel et les critères d'admissibilité pour y accéder, et
- (5) que, dans le cadre de l'examen annuel du Plan vert qui débutera à l'automne de 1992, le président du Comité du Cabinet chargé de l'Environnement et le ministre de l'Environnement, avec l'assentiment du ministre des Finances et du président du Conseil du Trésor, préparent, pour fin de décision par le Comité, un exposé qui :
- (a) rende compte des pressions exercées sur les ressources destinées à l'environnement et à des secteurs connexes,
- (b) en évalue l'importance par rapport à la taille de la réserve créée à ce jour, et
- (c) propose des façons de compenser un déséquilibre, le cas échéant (p. ex., reports, réaffectations, péremptions imposées, etc.).

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TGREEN PLANINTRODUCTORY SPEAKING POINTS FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

- ° Colleagues, a few weeks ago Maz and Gilles expressed some concerns about the Green Plan in a couple of areas:
 - first, the issue of funding in light of all the other pressures we're facing; and
 - second, whether we're getting the maximum political dividends from the Green Plan -- after all, we've committed \$3 billion to this.

- ° I understand that Jean has been working with Maz and Gilles on the funding, and they've agreed on an approach that was approved at Ops yesterday.

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- ° As I understand it, they'll be setting aside \$300 million for a reserve within the Green Plan to cover some of the environmental pressures that we're facing.
- ° More generally, the Green Plan is an important part of our agenda. The environment continues to be a key concern of Canadians. So it's important that we're well-organized and have an effective communications strategy.
- ° This morning I'd like Jean to provide us with an outline of his communications gameplan because I want to ensure that we get the most from the major financial commitments that we have made.

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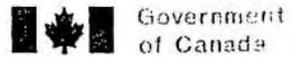
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*Canada's Green Plan
for a healthy environment*

Communications



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PUBLIC MOOD

ENVIRONMENT AS AN ISSUE

- Decima Research started tracking the environment in 1987 as one the most important problems in Canada. Last June, 86 per cent of Canadians said they were concerned with the environment.

GREEN PLAN

- Within days of the Green Plan's unveiling, 64 per cent had a positive impression of the Green Plan.

(Angus Reid, November/December 1990)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

- The environment continues to be the issue where the federal government receives its top rating. In fact, stability in assessments of the government's environmental performance contrasts with the declines observed in overall satisfaction in virtually every other specific assessment area.

(The Decima Quarterly Report/Summer 1991)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

- 47 per cent of Canadians regard environmental protection as primarily the responsibility of individuals.
- 24 per cent believe that primary responsibility lies with the federal government, while 13 per cent believe it lies with the provincial governments.

(The Decima Quarterly Report/Summer 1991)

INDIVIDUALS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- 85 per cent of Canadians are claiming to have made major or minor changes in the way they live because of their environmental concerns.

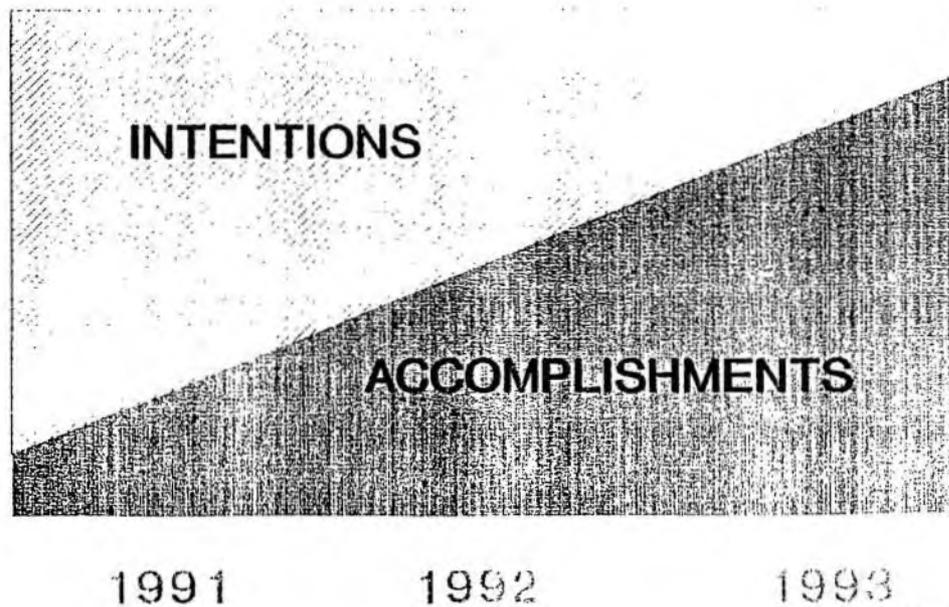
(The Decima Quarterly Report/Summer 1991)

- 90 per cent of Canadians believe the federal government should inform people of what they can do to protect the environment.

(Decima, December 1990)

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Long-term Strategy: "Building a Record of Achievement"



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COMMENTS ON CANADA'S GREEN PLAN

Mostafa Tolba
Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Program

"Canada's Green Plan is a model for the whole world to study...I thought it was a courageous move."

Huey D. Johnson
Resource Renewal Institute, Sausalito, California

"... a shout of joy for the world...The most complete, big-picture strategy ever proposed by any nation...The breadth of the Canadian Green Plan is immense...The Canadian Plan is a wonderful breakthrough."

Gus Speth
President, World Resources Institute

"...Canada's Green Plan, with its many concrete targets to achieve a sustainable future...The Plan's recommendations on international environmental institutions are likewise specific and practical, and will form a useful basis for preparations for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development."

Edward N. Ney
Ambassador, Embassy of the United States

"...a comprehensive environmental action plan. We welcome Canada's strong statement of commitment to international cooperation on the environment, and look forward to working closely with Canada to address problems of mutual concern."

Sheila Carey
Counsellor, High Commission for the Commonwealth of the Bahamas

"The development of this plan exemplifies the leadership role that Canada is playing in the international efforts to protect the planet from environmental destruction. I am sure that this plan will serve as a guide to other countries in the development of their national programmes."

Aloune Diagne
le Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Ambassade du Sénégal au Canada

"Ce document, à la fois, original, complet et audacieux constitue un outil précieux et une réponse appropriée aux nombreux dangers qui menacent notre écosystème. Il témoigne, en outre, de la volonté politique renouvelée du Canada de s'engager résolument aux côtés des pays en développement dans la lutte pour la défense de l'Environnement dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de leur politique respective de développement."

Jack E. Sinclair, Chairman of the Board
Timothy E. Reid, President
The Canadian Chamber of Commerce

"We are pleased that Canada now has a plan for protecting its environment and for incorporating the principles of sustainable development - an important step forward for our country in the global environmental arena...In particular, by establishing strong environmental practices in its own operations, the Government has led by example."

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James R. Nininger
President and Chief Executive Officer, The Conference Board of Canada

"Your plan is comprehensive in nature and its approach looks appropriately at the issues from an ecosystem perspective and the link between the environment and the economy. The Plan sets a course that will prove invaluable in meeting the environmental goals while ensuring economic prosperity not only for our generation but for generations to come."

Claude F. Brouillard
President, Canadian Petroleum Products Institute

"... a promising and comprehensive guideline for implementing a wide range of actions on Canadians' environmental priorities. We are especially pleased with the emphasis on information-sharing and public education, which leads to better decision-making for all concerned."

Adam Zimmerman
Chairman, Noranda Forest Inc.

"I know that it is an exceedingly difficult and tender area and I thought that you presented a most balanced and workable document."

Stephen G. McGill
President, Pitney Bowes

"On behalf of Pitney Bowes, I would like to congratulate you and your ministry on the comprehensive environmental "Green Plan" for Canada."

Imperial Oil Limited

"It is a comprehensive, strategic framework to guide national action plans on all the important environmental issues facing Canada. The Green Plan provides a full picture of the scope and complexity of the challenge, and will help facilitate priority setting...Imperial feels that a major step has been taken...Imperial will continue to be a full participant in this process."

Gerry Protti
Executive Director, Independent Petroleum Association of Canada

"Overall, the Green Plan is a good, comprehensive organization of planned federal initiatives to address an extremely complex set of environmental problems. The Government of Canada has done a responsible job of dealing with the concerns of Canadians."

R.J. Milbourne
President, Stelco Steel

"Canada's Green Plan is a comprehensive work plan and the number of initiatives, outlined for government and industry to share responsibility, is impressive."

Bruce Doern
C.D. Howe Institute

"...a benchmark paper that attempts to shift the paradigm of debate away from comfortable post war assumptions...", and a policy document that deserves "serious nonpartisan thought and response."

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Lilian Tankard
Chair, Canadian Parks Partnership

"It shows a leadership and a direction for the department in the coming years that are critical to improving our parks system and our environment."

Monte Hummel
President, World Wildlife Fund

"I wanted to let you know how pleased WWF Canada was to see a number of the items we consider to be important reflected in the Green Plan."

Don Hunter
President, Canadian Parks/Recreation Association

"We welcome the steps taken by your Ministry...We fully support the "Endangered Spaces" program of your Ministry."

Fran Perkins
President, Canadian Public Health Association

"The Canadian Public Health Association has awarded the federal government Green Plan, released December 12[sic], full marks as a strategy document while reserving judgement on implementation. "The goals set out in the Green Plan are excellent...If the federal government follows through with effective action programs, we will make progress on the environmental health front."

Michael S. McNeil
President, Canadian Automobile Association

"...I salute your efforts to bring about an effective environmental strategy for the decade to come. We have had the opportunity to review the Green Plan you produced, and we feel it is an important step toward real progress. We particularly wish to encourage you to continue seeking effective and responsible means of pursuing sustainable development."

C.A. Sonnen
Vice President, Informetrica Ltd.

"One again, congratulations, because I think you have finally got "it" to the top of the Government's agenda, regularly and regardless of Party."

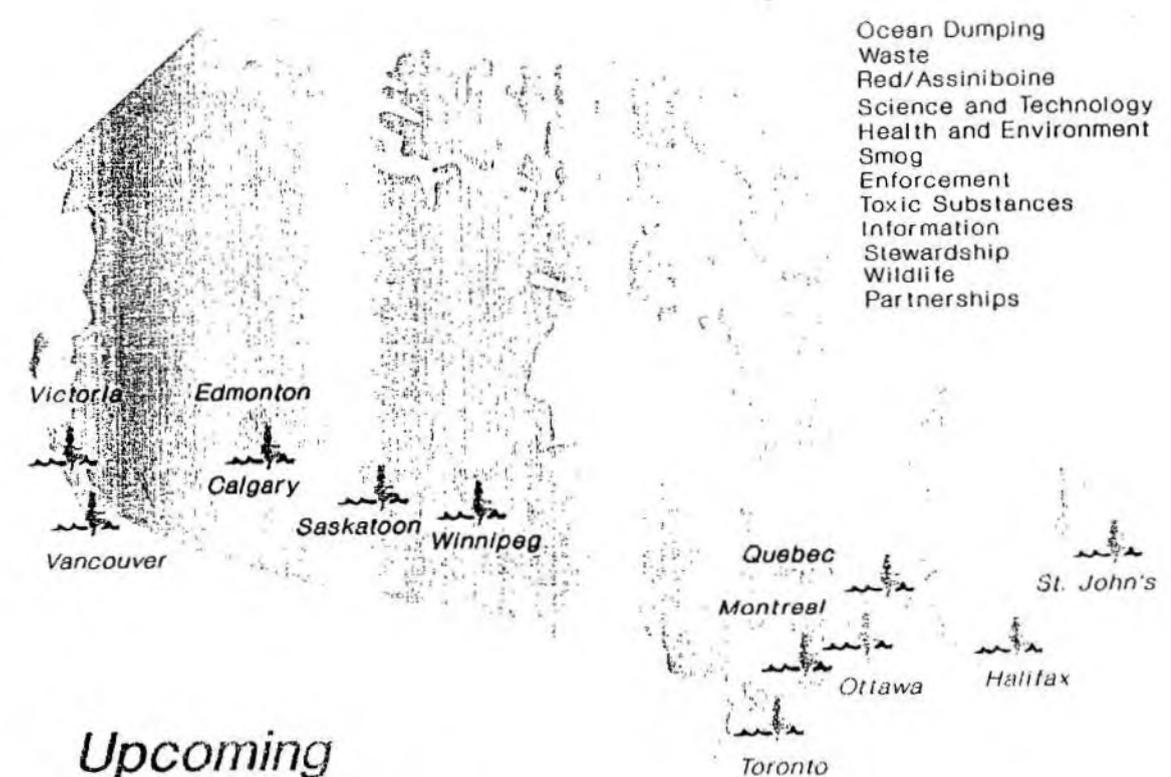
Richard Arcand
Director, Yellowhead Tribal Council

"...I wish to commend your Ministry for introduction of The Green Plan. We all share your concern and broad vision for restoration, preservation and enhancement of the Environment."

Barbara McElgunn
Health Liaison Officer, Learning Disabilities Association of Canada

"Our congratulations on the release of Canada's Green Plan, which is a comprehensive document, containing numerous important initiatives for the health of Canadians and for the environment."

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Upcoming Announcements

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GREEN PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Green Plan is a very complex project, comprised of over 300 initiatives. In order to ensure the acceptance and understanding of the Green Plan by Canadians, the communications of each initiative in the project must be kept simple. This will serve to allow Canadians to know that the Green Plan has been designed for individual Canadians as well as environmental groups, corporations and academia and it will encourage them to become actively involved in an individual manner. Individuals will also have the opportunity to generate additional ideas and thus provide further direction to the government. We must ensure that individuals have a pride of ownership of the environmental initiatives.

In order to accomplish this goal, announcements of the many initiatives will be made outside of Ottawa. Announcements will be made by the appropriate Ministers and, where feasible, will be made by more than one Minister at the same time in different parts of the country. The announcement of the initiative will also be tied into previous announcements that relate to the initiative (i.e., theming). With the proper lead time, announcements will be planned to encompass a speaking venue, a visual opportunity, media availability and support from associations and individuals. The relationships with various associations are being developed and, with further work, they will become a more integral part of our announcements. These associations include environmental groups, private companies, academia, labour organizations and groups not normally associated with environmental issues.

Tools will be provided to Ministers which will alleviate the unease about the environment and the Green Plan. Speech modules will be constantly updated to reflect announcements and the linkages to other initiatives. This ensures that the information is available for the sustainable communications component of this strategy. As well, appropriate Ministers will be encouraged to participate in open-line shows (which can be done while still in Ottawa), interview shows, PNS and in the production of cable shows to be used across the country.

With proper planning and enough lead time, we, the government, will be able to communicate our Green Plan message and, with the announcements being made in an organized fashion, we will then be able to sustain our message, not just in 1991 or 1992, but throughout the course of the Green Plan. We have a formidable task ahead of us -- the first time the government has ever set out such a task -- but we have a team ready to accomplish the strategy. By working together with Canadians individually and collectively, we will create a better environment.

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GREEN PLAN MEDIA COVERAGE



COUVERTURE MÉDIATIQUE DU PLAN VERT



LE JOURNAL DE MONTRÉAL/MERCREDI 6 MARS 1991

Fleuve et Grands Lacs

25 millions pour prévenir la pollution

(JDG) — Le ministre fédéral de l'Environnement, Robert de Cotret, a annoncé hier midi à un groupe de chercheurs uni-

L'initiative veut éliminer tous les rejets de substances toxiques prioritaires d'ici à l'an 2000 et empêcher la répétition d'erreurs qu'on s'efforce de corriger.

Tous les milieux concernés seront sensibilisés aux problèmes actuels et ils devront élaborer des stratégies de prévention. Des « subventions de démarrage » permettront aussi à l'industrie d'adapter des technologies renouvelées de pré-

vention de la pollution de l'eau. Un Centre de prévention sera aménagé sur un site à être déterminé près des Grands Lacs, et le mandat du Centre Saint-Laurent, qui est à Montréal depuis 1988, sera élargi pour remplir un rôle similaire dans le bassin du fleuve.

Les consultations effectuées avant de publier le Plan Vert nous ont dé-

montré que l'assainissement du bassin des Grands Lacs et du fleuve Saint-Laurent constitue une priorité et nous ont prouvé le bien-fondé des 235 millions de dollars que nous avons déjà consacrés à la restauration de leur écosystème », a conclu le ministre de Cotret, qui miss sur les États-Unis pour préparer un plan d'action bilatéral.

Le Devoir, mercredi 6 mars 1991

25 millions \$ pour prévenir la pollution du Saint-Laurent

Louis-Gilles Francoeur

ALORS QUE les groupes environnementaux canadiens voient dans le dernier budget Wilson un énorme coup de frein au Plan vert d'Ottawa, le ministre fédéral de l'Environnement, M. Robert de Cotret, annonce hier une première onnée de millions \$ — 25 millions \$ plus exactement — à des fins de prévention de la pollution dans le système Grands Lacs-Saint-Laurent.

Selon M. de Cotret, qui a fait cette annonce à Toronto, cet argent servira à financer trois choses.

D'abord la mise au point de « stratégies » de prévention avec des industries, des municipalités, des individus ou des groupes. Ces stratégies toucheront l'utilisation, la production, la formation et le rejet de substances toxiques.

Ensuite, Ottawa entend consacrer une partie de ces sommes à des « projets de démonstration » de technologie. Des industries pourront ainsi obtenir des subventions pour faire l'essai de dispositifs moins polluants.

Enfin, on entend consacrer une partie de cet argent à l'éducation des citoyens du bassin des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent pour modifier

leur attitude à l'endroit de la pollution.

Le directeur des Affaires corporatives d'Environnement Canada, M. Aibin Tremblay, reconnaît en entrevue que ce ne sont pas ces fonds qui vont changer à court terme l'état des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent. Mais, dit-il, cela s'ajoute aux budgets destinés à la restauration du milieu aquatique, des projets qui feront l'objet d'autres annonces publiques éventuellement.

M. Tremblay se dit confiant de voir le principal projet des deux gouvernements, soit la dépollution à 90 % des 50 principaux pollueurs du Saint-Laurent d'ici 1993, se réaliser dans les délais prévus. Malgré, précise-t-il, les résistances de certaines entreprises.

Ottawa a dépensé depuis 1988 plus de 235 millions \$ en Ontario et au Québec, soit plus précisément 110 millions \$ dans le Centre Saint-Laurent et 125 millions \$ dans le Plan d'action des Grands Lacs. C'est l'Itario qui bénéficie essentiellement de ces investissements fédéraux après avoir obtenu, en plus, plusieurs centaines de millions additionnels depuis 15 ans sans contre-partie équivalente au Québec pour plusieurs projets environnementaux.

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The Globe and Mail, Wednesday, March 6, 1991 *A-6*

Ottawa announces \$25-million centre to fight Great Lakes pollution

BY MARTIN MITTELSTAEDT
Environment Reporter

TORONTO — The federal government plans to spend \$25-million to establish a pollution-prevention centre on the Great Lakes and will negotiate with companies to set targets for reducing the dumping of toxic chemicals into the lakes system.

Environment Minister Robert de Cotret announced the plans yesterday at a news conference in Toronto, and said they will "help achieve Canada's goal of virtually eliminating, by the year 2000, the discharge of persistent toxic substances in the Great Lakes."

Mr. de Cotret did not name the industries that would have to comply with the reductions, the size of the cuts, or the chemicals to be subject to controls, saying details of the program will be negotiated later.

The location of the centre will be chosen in the next month. The spending is part of the government's Green Plan for the environment announced in December.

The minister was badgered repeatedly during the press conference by an activist from the Greenpeace environmental group who complained that the government's actions were inadequate. Environmental groups have criticized measures

to reduce pollution and have called instead for total bans on toxic substances.

A study released last week from the U.S. National Wildlife Federation and the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy said a zero-discharge limit on dangerous substances is the only way that fish from the Great Lakes will become safe enough for children and pregnant women to eat. The adoption of a zero limit would also eliminate the deformities scientists have observed in the basin's animal population, the study said.

"I thought they would be much more specific in terms of toxics,

dates and time lines," Paul Muldoon, a research associate at the environmental law institute and one of the authors of the zero-discharge study, said of the government's announcement. "There is nothing concrete here to get us where we have to go."

In response to questions at the news conference, Mr. de Cotret said the government remains committed to the concept of a zero-discharge limit but will undertake the current policy of pollution reduction as an intermediate goal. "There is no question we are striving for zero discharge," he said.

Mr. de Cotret said the pollution-prevention plan has the following

components:

- Government requests of polluters — including industries and municipalities — to set and achieve targets for "major reductions" in the use and discharges of persistent toxic substances;
- Demonstration projects showing pollution-prevention technologies, with seed money available to assist industrial ventures;
- Education programs to help residents of the Great Lakes Basin and the St. Lawrence River cut the amount of pollution they produce;
- Promotion of environmental action by the new centre, which will act as a clearing house for information on pollution-reduction techniques.

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Wednesday, March 6, 1991 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan The Star-Phoenix

\$25-million strategy, centre tackle Great Lakes pollution

TORONTO (CP) — Federal Environment Minister Robert de Cotret announced Tuesday a new \$25-million strategy and a centre to help prevent pollution in the Great Lakes.

"The initiative is based on the premise that all sectors of society must be involved in the effort to alter our practices as producers and users of toxic substances," de Cotret told a news conference.

"It goes beyond remediation to prevent pollution at source, either through technological change or through societal shifts in habit and consumer demands."

The program — called the Pollution Prevention Initiative — takes a three-pronged approach. Under the plan, the government would:

- Work with industry and interested groups to set targets for major reductions in toxic effluent discharge.

- Try to make industry more aware of pollution prevention technology;

- Educate the public and business on pollution prevention in the Great Lakes.

De Cotret also announced the creation of the Great Lakes Centre for Pollution Prevention to promote preventive action and help exchange information. The location for the centre is not yet known, but it will be on the Great Lakes.

De Cotret stressed the \$25 million is new money that will be split between the centre and the strategy.

The strategy will help achieve Canada's goal of "virtually eliminating" the discharge of persistent toxic substances into the Great Lakes by the year 2000, he said.

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THE DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1991

ed fund targets three N.S. pollution hot spots

p93 E

By CAMPBELL MORRISON
The Daily News

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OTTAWA — Federal Environment Minister Robert de Cotret has targeted three pollution "hot spots" in Nova Scotia.

In Saint John, N.B., yesterday, de Cotret announced a new \$10-million federal initiative called the Atlantic Harbors and Coasts Program. The money will be used to form committees in 11 polluted coastal hot spots in Atlantic Canada.

In Nova Scotia, the sites are the Pictou County estuary, Sydney harbor and the Annapolis

basin. There were also five sites in New Brunswick, two in Newfoundland and one in Prince Edward Island.

The committees — which spokesman Greg McDougall said are to be established "soon" — will create proposals to solve specific pollution problems. "I am not... coming here today to impose on you a made-in-Ottawa solution to your environmental problems," de Cotret said.

A spokeswoman for the provincial Environment Department welcomed the federal money, but said the province will wait to hear details before commenting on the program.

Once cleanup plans are made, those guilty of causing the pollution will pay for the cleanup, de Cotret said. "The cost of cleaning up our environment must be borne by the polluter," he said. The \$10 million is not designed to pay for any cleanup.

McDougall said Scott Maritime Ltd., which operates a pulp and paper mill near the Pictou harbor estuary, may have to pay for the cleanup there. Similarly, the provincial Crown company Sydney Steel Corp. may be identified as the polluter in Sydney.

Ecology Action Centre director Lois Corbett said the amount of aid from Ottawa was not anything to get excited over.

"Ten million dollars may seem like a lot of money, but spread out over four provinces and 11 sites it is not a strong commitment," she said.

In Ottawa, Liberal environment critic Paul Martin, who was not aware of yesterday's announcement, lashed out at Ottawa's Green Plan in general.

He said the lack of either a schedule for when the work would be finished or specific financial commitments to each of the hot spots made the announcement a "waste."

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05-3 L'ACADIE NOUVELLE, VENDREDI 8 MARS 1991

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Ottawa consultera avant de dépolluer la côte atlantique

PAR CLAUDE BOUCHER
L'ACADIE NOUVELLE

SAINT-JEAN — Le gouvernement fédéral consultera encore une fois la population, les industries et les municipalités pour déterminer la meilleure manière de dépolluer 11 des zones côtières les plus polluées des provinces Atlantiques.

Mais les environnementalistes croient que le gouvernement tente de gagner du temps en organisant cette série de consultations qui s'étireront pendant au moins trois ans.

Le ministre fédéral de l'Environnement, Robert de Cotret a annoncé hier qu'il consacrerait 10 millions \$ dans l'organisation d'une série de consultations pour dépolluer 11 zones portuaires et côtières au Canada atlantique.

Cette initiative est comprise dans le «Plan vert» du gouvernement fédéral, rendu public en décembre dernier. Le plan prévoit qu'Ottawa investira 3 milliards \$ d'argent neuf au cours des six prochaines années afin de mener à terme une centaine de mesures de protection de l'environnement.

Au N.-B., le gouvernement fédéral investira dans la création de comités directeurs pour élaborer des stratégies de dépollution dans cinq «points chauds». Il s'agit du port de Saint-Jean, de l'estuaire de la

rivière Miramichi, de la rivière Sainte-Croix, de la rivière Madawaska et de l'inlet l'Étang.

Dans chacune de ces régions, on formera des comités de 20 à 25 personnes qui auront pour mandat de mesurer l'étendue du problème, de sensibiliser le public et d'avancer des éléments de solution qui impliqueront les entreprises polluantes, les différents paliers de gouvernement et le public.

«Nous ne sommes pas ici pour vous imposer une formule conçue à Ottawa», indique le ministre pour sa défense.

Cependant le budget alloué à chacun des projets reste flou. «Ça va varier par projet. Certains projets vont coûter plus cher que d'autres parce que les problèmes sont différents, plus complexes», d'affirmer le ministre de Cotret.

Il n'est pas non plus question que la somme annoncée hier matin serve à dépolluer des sites, prévient le ministre de l'Environnement.

«C'est un 10 millions pour commencer le programme, ce n'est pas un 10 millions pour financer la solution. La solution va être celle que les comités auront identifié dans chacune des régions».

Par ailleurs, le ministre de Cotret n'a pas non plus donné de précision sur l'échéancier du programme.

«On ne peut pas aller de l'avant avec les 11 projets simultanément. On va commencer avec trois ou quatre qui sont prêts à aller de l'avant. Ces projets-là, au meilleur de notre connaissance devraient prendre trois ans», souligne-t-il.

Les écologistes veulent de l'action

De son côté, David Thompson, du Conseil de la conservation du N.-B. n'a pas caché sa déception à la suite de l'annonce du ministre de Cotret.

«Les problèmes sont déjà connus et les solutions le sont aussi. Nous espérons un engagement pour une action, pas des discussions entre les intervenants pour trois ans. C'est un plan d'inaction pour les trois prochaines années».

Selon l'environnementaliste, les résidents de la baie de Fundy ne peuvent se permettre d'attendre encore avant de voir des solutions concrètes aux problèmes créés par les entreprises polluantes.

«Nos plages sont ruinées et notre industrie des pêches est affectée. Ça affecte l'économie, le mode de vie des résidents, l'industrie touristique et la santé écologique de la baie de Fundy».

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THE CITIZEN 91-03-12 A-4

Native reserves to get 275M from Green Plan

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+ Sewage

Money will be spent on water, sewage

Anna McIlroy
Farm News for the Citizen

INDIAN RESERVE, Ont. — The federal government says it will spend \$275 million over the next six years to provide clean drinking water and sewage services to native reserves.

The money will come from the \$3-billion Green Plan announced in December. Most of it will be used to accelerate an existing \$1-million-a-year program at Indian Affairs, but \$25 million will be used to monitor water quality on reserves and train natives in water treatment plants.

Four federal ministers attended Monday's announcement at this reserve in Orillia, where natives were celebrating the official opening of a water treatment plant. People here have waited 13 years for water without high levels of bacteria or chemicals.

Native leaders say the government should be embarrassed to include basic services that most Canadians take for granted as part of a long-term environmental plan.

"I find it kind of strange that the prime minister would announce in the House that he is going to upgrade water and sewers on reserves, then has to rely on environmental money to pay for it," said Ovide Mercredi, a Manitoba region chief for the Assembly of First Nations.

The Green Plan is supposed to be for all Canadians, not to fulfil other promises."

According to federal figures, 20 per cent of houses on reserves don't have adequate sewage facilities and about 15 per cent don't have potable water.

Seven times as many natives are admitted to hospitals for water-borne diseases than for other Canadians.

Shirley Martin, minister of state for Indian Affairs, said that in six years 92 per cent of the houses on reserves today will have potable water and 89 per cent will have sewerage.

“Much of the North really has Third World conditions with respect to basic services, but the money to fix that shouldn't come out of the Green Plan.”

—Stephen Hazell
Canadian Arctic Resources Committee

Stephen Hazell, executive director of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee in Ottawa, said there was no question the government had to do something about the living conditions on reserves.

“Much of the North really has Third World conditions with respect to basic services, but the money to fix that shouldn't come out of the Green Plan. That's not appropriate.”

Martin dismissed the criticism. “Certainly, the media has been saying that. But to the natives I have talked to it's good news . . . Water and sewers are environmental issues.”

Environment Minister Robert de Cotret also defended the inclusion of the program in the Green Plan.

“We have a very clear section of the Green Plan saying we have to put order in our own house. As you well know, reserves are a federal jurisdiction.”

Monday's announcement was the biggest yet since an outline of the Green Plan was unveiled in December.

The plan called for \$850 million to be spent on “clean air, water and land.”

With \$275 million of that now dedicated to sewers and waters on native reserve, Hazell wonders if the government has enough to do all the other things it has promised.

“What are they going to do about the Great Lakes, the virtual elimination of toxics, air pollutants and all of that,” he said.

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Québec, La Soleil, mardi 12 mars 1991

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Ottawa consacre 275 millions \$ aux aqueducs et égouts des réserves

ORILLIA, Ontario (PC) — Le gouvernement fédéral consacra 275 millions \$ au cours des six prochaines années à l'amélioration des services d'aqueduc et d'égouts des réserves indiennes, a annoncé hier Shirley Martin, ministre d'État aux Affaires indiennes et au Développement du Nord canadien.

L'argent émanera du gouvernement via le Plan vert, ce programme environnemental qui prévoit des dépenses de 3 milliards \$ au cours des cinq prochaines années.

La majeure partie de la somme accordée aux réserves, soit 250 millions \$, sera fournie par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Développement du Nord canadien. Le reste de la somme proviendra de Santé et Bien-être Canada.

« Un des problèmes environnementaux les plus urgents concernant les communautés autochtones concerne le manque d'eau propre et d'égouts, a indiqué Mme Martin. C'est d'ailleurs une question particulièrement pressante dans certaines réserves. »

En compagnie du ministre fédéral de la santé, Perrin Beatty, Mme Martin inaugura hier un système d'aqueduc à la réserve de Rama, près d'Orillia, dans le centre de l'Ontario.

Réagissant à cette annonce, Stephen Hazell, porte-parole du Comité canadien des ressources arctiques, a déclaré que par ce geste, le gouvernement soustrayait à la somme qu'il devait consacrer à l'environnement.

« Cet argent ne devrait pas être prélevé à même le Plan vert, a-t-il affirmé. Le gouvernement fédéral dépense ainsi de l'argent afin de fournir des services de base que tous les Canadiens tiennent pour acquis. Il est injuste que cet argent soit retiré du Plan vert. »

Selon lui, en enlevant une telle bouchée à son programme environnemental, Ottawa diminue ses capacités à agir dans d'autres domaines, tels la réduction du smog et le nettoyage des dépôts de produits toxiques.

Le Tribune, St-Johns, nord 30 avril 1991

Un plan de longue haleine pour dépolluer le Grand Nord

Ottawa

Le plan d'action de 100 millions \$ annoncé hier par le gouvernement du Canada pour dé-

polluer le Grand Nord canadien est de longue haleine, a confirmé un haut fonctionnaire du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Hiram Beauvier.

Selon lui, il faudra compter bien plus de six ans pour éliminer la pollution transfrontalière. La solution repose sur la mobilisation de l'opinion internationale, a-t-il souligné.

A ce titre, le Canada fait partie de la Conférence circumpolaire Inuit, une association de huit nations dont le territoire englobe des régions polaires. Le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Tom Siddon, a dit avoir bon espoir de négocier un protocole d'entente établissant une stratégie de protection de l'environnement arctique au cours d'une réunion à Rovaniemi, en Finlande, les 12 et 13 juin.

Lieux d'enfouissement

De son côté, le ministre de l'Environnement, Jean Charest, a indiqué qu'il existait entre 700 et 800 lieux d'enfouissement de déchets dans l'Arctique. Treize lieux contaminés, qui sont jugés prioritaires parce qu'ils contiennent des BPC et d'autres produits chimiques néfastes à la santé, seront nettoyés dès cet été, a-t-il souligné. Une somme de 2 millions \$ pour l'exercice 1991-92 est prévue à cette fin. Environ 300 autres lieux moins menaçants seront nettoyés au cours des six prochaines années, a fait savoir M. Beauvier.

En outre, le gouvernement fédéral entend nettoyer 21 postes stratégiques de radar du réseau d'alerte avancé de NORAD, l'accord bilatéral de défense entre le Canada et les États-Unis, au cours des six prochaines années.

La plupart de ces postes qui devaient alerter le Canada et les États-Unis, dans le cas d'une attaque soviétique, ont été abandonnés au cours des dernières années, n'ayant plus leur utilité avec l'avènement des communications spécialisées, laissant des déchets dangereux sur les lieux.

Mesures

Le plan d'action annoncé hier prévoit les mesures suivantes:

- 35 millions \$ seront consacrés à éliminer ou à tout le moins réduire les contaminants tels que les BPC et le DDT qui s'accumulent dans la chaîne alimentaire. Des études à ce sujet seront entreprises;
- 30 millions \$ seront consacrés à des opérations de nettoyage de lieux contaminés par des déchets dangereux ou qui sont des sources nuisibles potentielles à l'environnement;
- 25 millions \$ seront consacrés à l'établissement d'un réseau d'analyse de l'eau;
- et 10 millions \$ seront versés à des projets communautaires voués à la protection de l'environnement.

Siôt annoncé, ce plan d'action a suscité la méfiance de Stephen Hazell, directeur général du Comité sur les ressources de l'Arctique canadien, un groupe environnemental.

S'il voit d'un bon oeil l'affectation de 100 millions \$ à la protection de l'environnement arctique, il fait remarquer que toutes les études au monde et la coopération internationale ne réduiront pas d'un gramme les niveaux de contaminants atmosphériques qui nuisent à l'environnement de l'Arctique.

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CALGARY HERALD Tues., April 30, 1991 A11 B222

Feds unveil Arctic scheme

*#1 arctic
New Plan*

□ Protection plan costs \$100 million over 6-year span

By Joan Bryden
(Southam News)

OTTAWA — The federal government will spend \$100 million over six years to help protect the fragile environment in Canada's Arctic.

It spent \$10,000 on Monday just to unveil the Arctic Environmental Strategy at a news conference with three cabinet ministers in Iqaluit, N.W.T., which was relayed by satellite to Ottawa.

As part of Ottawa's \$3-billion Green Plan, Environment Minister Jean Charest said the strategy "will bring sustainable development to Northern Canada."

Noting that the Arctic constitutes 40 per cent of Canada's land mass and half its coastal waterways, Indian Affairs Minister Tom Siddon said preservation of the northern environment "is vital to the quality of life and future of all of us."

The strategy includes:
■ \$35 million to trace the source and hopefully reduce the level of chemical contaminants like PCBs and DDT that have been found in the Arctic food chain.

■ \$30 million to clean up 300 hazardous waste sites and other unsightly dump sites, including the remains of 21 radar stations from the abandoned Distant Early Warning line.

■ \$25 million to set up more than 60 Arctic water monitoring stations and to establish a water testing laboratory in Whitehorse.
■ \$10 million to help northern communities and local governments develop resource management plans.

Siddon said the \$10,000 cost of the announcement — which comes out of the Indian Affairs' budget, not the Green Plan — is a "very modest sum in relation to the importance of conveying information" about the strategy.

But the pricey announcement drew criticism from Liberal native affairs critic Ethel Blondin.

"This is a serious issue. This is not a dog and pony show for Charest and Siddon," said Blondin, MP for Western Arctic.

Blondin said the \$10,000 could have been better spent on a number of issues that were left out of the strategy — such as a study into the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster on the high Arctic.

Blondin was disappointed that the strategy doesn't include an examination of the effect of northern Alberta pulp mills on the Mackenzie River valley, where there are reports of fish with "weird lumps and black livers."

Stephen Hazell, executive director of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, noted that the strategy doesn't include an environmental assessment of major hydroelectric projects in northern Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. Nor does it address the issue of oil transport through Arctic waters.

"It's a very, very incomplete strategy. It's probably the minimum they could get away with."

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A2 Tuesday, April 30, 1991 THE TORONTO STAR

Ottawa targets Arctic polluters

By Edlson Stewart
TORONTO STAR

6-year, \$100 million program first step in major clean-up

OTTAWA — In the first step to a major clean-up of the Arctic, Ottawa is putting environmental sleuths on the trail of international polluters.

The government announced yesterday it will spend \$100 million over the next six years to begin to protect the fragile Arctic environment — more than half of it just to try to monitor the source, concentration and ultimate destination of pollution.

But it acknowledged that any real clean-up will take years of international co-operation, since much of the pollution found in the Arctic is generated in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere in North America — including southern Canada.

In an announcement televised by satellite from Iqaluit in the Northwest Territories, Environment Minister Jean Charest said more and more contaminants found in the North are being traced to sources thousands of kilometres away.

Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Tom Siddon said southern Canadians tend to forget pollutants as long as they seem to disappear.

"Well, they are not disappearing, they're coding up in the Arctic food chain," Siddon said, adding that they could ultimately affect the people living there.

Siddon described the federal strategy as a turning point.

But Liberal environment critic Paul Martin called it "warmed-over pap" and a regurgitation of long-standing commitments.

Martin said any discussion of

the federal role in environmental protection is "totally missing," nor was there any discussion of the environmental assessment of mega-projects that could have an impact on the North.

The \$100 million breaks down this way:

□ \$35 million to identify, reduce and — wherever possible — eliminate chemical contaminants such as PCBs and DDT.

□ \$25 million to establish a water monitoring network.

□ \$30 million to clean up unsafe, hazardous and unsightly waste, such as chemicals and equipment that have been abandoned, as well as 21 abandoned Distant Early Warning (DEW) line stations once used for continental defence.

Officials say there are about 800 sites in the North that require some sort of attention, of which about 300 have hazardous materials. They expect to clean up those 300 and more over six years, although the nature and extent of the clean-up will depend heavily on local priorities.

□ \$10 million to work with territorial and local governments.

Scientists will also monitor land and marine life "and identify risks encountered by northerners — particularly our native population — who depend largely on food from the land for their existence and well-being."

They will also tell northerners what effect the contamination may have on their health and di-

et, Siddon said.

Siddon said the land north of the 60th parallel represents 40 per cent of the Canadian land mass and more than half of its coastal waterways. Because of its climate, he said, is especially vulnerable to change.

Meanwhile, a statement said Siddon is to travel to Finland in June to sign an agreement with seven other circum-polar countries, "which will lay out the basis for future multilateral co-operation for the Arctic environment."

The package is billed as one of the key planks of Ottawa's \$4.3 billion green plan, announced in December and spread out over the next five years.

While Charest — appointed to the post barely a week ago — has said the rest of the plan is under review, he said yesterday the Arctic environment strategy should proceed as rapidly as possible.

The announcement follows a brief tour by the ministers of some of the waste sites by dog-sled. At one site, they inspected what appeared to be abandoned oil drums.

"We want to be sure that all of the children of the North and all of the children of Canada have a cleaner world to grow up in."

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THE CHRONICLE-HERALD THE MAIL-STAR Thursday, May 2, 1991

Protecting the last frontier

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pg 46 B222

TWO MEMBERS of the federal Cabinet travelled deep into Canada's Arctic a few days ago to announce a \$100-million program which, over the next six years, is expected to clean up toxic waste sites in the Northwest Territories. Environment Minister Jean Charest made the announcement in Iqaluit, better known to many Canadians as Frobisher Bay. He was accompanied by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon.

The undertaking, scheduled to begin this year, should have an immediate cosmetic effect. Canada's northern communities, especially after the long winter's night, are not at all tidy or well kept. Iqaluit, for example, does not compare favourably with the Greenlandic capital of Nuuk on the opposite side of the Davis Strait.

General appearances, however, are not the principal thrust of the program.

Across the Arctic there is a considerable residue of waste, much of it toxic. Some of the waste is the consequence of the building of the DEW Line and subsequent abandonment of some of its stations. Some may stem from old mining operations.

The difficult part of the matter will be

the identification and elimination of toxic materials entering the area from off-site sources. What is borne there by air and ocean currents may be difficult to forestall if only because much of it comes from countries which do not have the money or the technology required to remedy the matter.

Nevertheless, it is important that a start is being made. What can be cleaned up should be. The sensitivities of those who dwell in the North should be quickened fully to appreciate the importance of proper waste disposal. It is also important to know from where offshore problems are coming. If the difficulties cannot be remedied at their source, identification may help Canadian authorities offset the consequences of air and sea-borne toxic waste.

The project, part of the nation's Green Plan, is far more than a clean-up exercise.

The health of Canadians is at stake, as is the exceedingly delicate Arctic ecology.

The Arctic is Canada's last great frontier and we do ourselves no favor if we neglect the agencies that threaten its destruction. This clean-up plan is a start in what should be a long process of identification and correction.

Tornado detector in place

Radar to give 30 minutes warning

ERIK BLISS
Journal Staff Writer

A new \$600,000 radar system will give people in Edmonton up to 30 minutes warning if a tornado approaches the city.

A long-awaited Doppler radar has been added to existing radar operated by Environment Canada's weather office, Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski announced Friday in Edmonton.

"Each extra minute's warning increases the margin of safety and prepares the way for those in the storm's path," said Mazankowski.

In 1987, when the devastating F-100 tornado killed 27 people, destroyed 300 homes and caused \$300 million in damage in Edmonton, the word — a severe weather warning — was issued at 2:45 p.m. The first warning of the tornado was broadcast at 3:04 p.m., after the tornado had already touched down on Beaumont, southeast of the city.

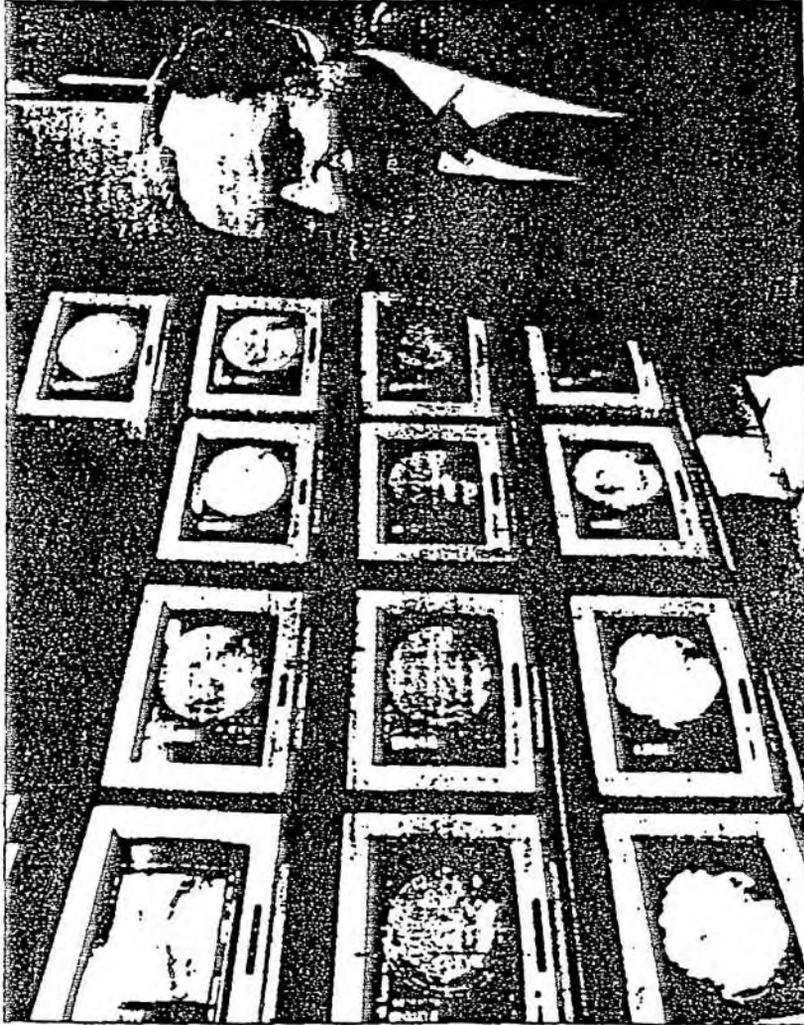
"It's good news," Mayor Jan Kelmner said, with a bit of the new system. "The new Doppler radar is a key element to have the early warning system. We all saw the devastation of the tornado we had here."

By bouncing Doppler radar waves off rain drops inside storms, forecasters can now detect spiral winds which may result in destructive tornadoes touching down. Until now, eyewitness accounts of funnel-shaped clouds were the only sure way of knowing a twister was on its way.

A nationwide network of Doppler radar systems was first proposed in 1987 by then-environment minister Tom McMillan in the wake of the Edmonton tornado. The same Doppler radar stations were again pledged for four unannounced locations across the country when the federal government's \$3-billion Green Plan for the environment was announced last December.

The Edmonton tornado led to changes in the way severe weather warnings are issued.

"Out of these kinds of things come some really good results," Mazankowski said. "The tragedy was a



Bob MacMillan/The Journal

Finance Minister Don Mazankowski inspecting the \$600,000 Doppler system which can detect a tornado's approach.

The new Doppler system — billed as the first of its kind in Canada — is already installed and being tested in Alberta's weather centre in Edmonton. It was officially announced Friday because this week marks the start of Alberta's severe storm season, said Brian O'Donovell, head of the federal weather service in Alberta.

The improved radar system can detect storms which will help forecasters track severe weather — including hail, gusts and windstorms — in the Edmonton area. New equipment has been added to the weather centre's existing radar station at Carvel, 24 km west of Edmonton, which sends information to the weather office through telephone lines. It will now provide more detailed weather information.

at the University of Alberta, said Friday there have been wide-ranging improvements in the way severe weather is tracked and publicized in Alberta since his 1987 report on the tornado. That report first recommended installing Doppler radar to give more advanced warning of dangerous weather approaching the city.

There were 15 tornadoes recorded in Alberta since 1979, according to a report by Dr. Keith Hogg.

Edmonton Journal - May 18
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ALB. CALGARY HERALD Sun., May 19, 1991

Tornado warning system installed

EDMONTON (CP) — A new \$600,000 radar system will give residents of Edmonton up to 30 minutes warning of tornadoes approaching the city.

A long-awaited Doppler system has been added to existing radar operated by Environment Canada's weather office, Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski says.

"Each extra minute's warning increases the margin of safety and preparedness for those in the storm's path," Mazankowski said.

In 1987, when a tornado killed 27 people, destroyed 300 homes and caused \$330-million damage in Edmonton, the first severe weather warning was issued at 2:45 p.m. The first warning of a tornado was broadcast at 3:04 p.m., after the twister had already touched down on the southeastern edge of the city.

By bouncing Doppler radar waves off raindrops inside storms, forecasters can detect spiralling winds that may result in destructive tornadoes.

Until now, eyewitness accounts of funnel-shaped clouds were the only sure way of detecting such swirling windstorms.

A countrywide network of Doppler radar systems was first promised in 1987 by then environment minister Tom McMillan in the wake of the Edmonton tornado. Doppler stations were again pledged for four unnamed locations when the federal \$3-billion Green Plan for the environment was announced last December.

The Edmonton tornado, which Mazankowski called the one of the worst natural disasters in Canada, second only to the 1912 Regina tornado that killed 28 people, resulted in changes to the way weather warnings are issued.

The new system was officially announced Friday because this week marks the start of Alberta's severe storm season, said Brian O'Donnell, head of the federal weather service in Alberta.

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Fraser to get cleanup cash

By GLENN BOHIN

Sun Environment Reporter

The federal government was to announce today a \$100-million plan to "clean up B.C.'s Fraser River, return salmon populations to historic abundance and restore the river to environmental health."

"The environmental condition of the Fraser is at a critical stage," federal Environment Minister Jean Charest said in a prepared statement.

"However, if we act now and act together, we can reverse the environmental damage to the river and ensure it is protected for future generations."

A Fraser River cleanup was one of the programs pledged last December in the federal government's \$3-billion, six-year "green plan" for Canada.

The green plan said plans would be announced "to double the fish population in the river. This objective will be achieved through stock rebuilding, protection of the habitat base and the removal of migratory barriers, to create new habitat capacity."

A briefing document for today's announcement sets a more specific goal: "Doubling sockeye salmon stocks within 20 years."

Federal Fisheries and Oceans Minister John Crosbie, who was to announce the Fraser cleanup with Charest at today's Fraser River Festival at Deas Island regional park, noted in the document that the Fraser is the "largest source of salmon for native food, commercial and sports fisheries."

"While the river basin has been subjected to considerable stress from urbanization, resource extraction, and industrialization, I am confident that it will respond to management and enhancement initiatives which will restore the river and its fisheries to their former health and productive capacity," Crosbie said.

According to the government, the \$100-million plan will reduce contaminants, beef up the enforcement of pollution laws and protect salmon habitat in the river with the world's richest natural salmon run.

Elements of the plan:

• \$9.5 million for "pollution abatement." Five sources of contaminants are targeted: "Industrial discharges, urban/agricultural runoff, air, groundwater and waste sites." The costs of cleaning up identified sources of pollutants "will be the responsibility of the polluter, but where the owner is not known or able to pay, the National Contaminated Sites Remediation Program

will be used as a source of funds."

• \$11 million for "enforcement and compliance." This includes an "environment watch program" to encourage the public to report suspected violations of pollution laws and an unspecified investment in better laboratory facilities to support enforcement.

• \$30 million for "habitat restoration and salmon rehabilitation" — the money budgeted for doubling salmon stocks within 20 years. The government said the initiative will meet green plan commitments to increase fish abundance in the Fraser basin and restore fish habitat.

• \$18 million for "water quality." The stated goal is to "identify toxics currently in the basin and sources of contamination; develop an information base to address them and prevent future pollution problems."

• \$14 million for an "improved science base," including research on the "effects of water quality and river flows on fish productivity, effects of logging on salmon and effects of industrial and domestic discharges on fish-rearing environments under different river conditions."

• \$11 million for "demonstrating sustainable development." The phrase "sustainable development" was popularized by the 1987 report of the United Nations commission on environment and development, which defined it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

The \$11 million is to fund "demonstration projects in areas of habitat restoration to emphasize the importance of fisheries, water quality and wildlife and their interrelationships with humans." The briefing paper

also mentions education programs and state-of-the-environment reports for the basin.

• \$2.5 million for "sustainable development strategies." The objective: "Integrate all fisheries uses with other resource users in the basin in order to develop sustainable development strategies for all resource users."

• \$4 million for a "Burrard Inlet environmental action plan" to clean up a port where bottom-dwelling fish have high incidences of precancerous lesions in their livers. Details of the Burrard Inlet cleanup plan are to be announced within weeks.

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Wednesday, June 26, 1991

The Province

P.16

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Feds tackle oil-spill issue today

By Paul Waldie
Staff Reporter

Federal Transport Minister Jean Corbett is in Vancouver today to announce what Ottawa is doing to respond to the threat of oil spills.

The announcement comes just two days after a 91,000-tonne oil tanker ran aground in the Strait of

Juan de Fuca.

The tanker, owned by Atlantic Richfield Co., was worked free and no oil was spilled. It was carrying almost 100 million litres of Alaska crude oil.

"Despite all the assurances, (the accident) shows that risks exist," said David Anderson, chairman of the Citizens' Review Committee on

Tankers.

Anderson said at least one tanker of the Arco's size passes through the strait every day.

Corbett's announcement will respond to a study of tanker safety and marine spills chaired by Vancouver lawyer David Bradner-Smith, said Transport Canada spokesman Rod Nelson.

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TIMES-COLONIST Saturday, June 29, 1991

**Spill shield
a tax break
for consumers**

The Canadian Press

CALGARY — Consumers were saved from \$400 million in fuel taxes this week when the federal government announced in Vancouver a new plan to protect Canadian waters from oil spills, says a petroleum industry spokesman.

Federal Transport Minister Jean Corbett rejected recommendations made last fall by a review panel and opted for a \$100-million program to include increased aerial surveillance of shipping.

"The strategy focuses on prevention," said Brendan Hawley of the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute. "We agree with that completely."

Hawley said he was pleased the new policy will neither cut marine oil shipments nor raise expenses for keeping tankers sailing.

Its moderate approach will actually save consumers from added gasoline taxes, he said.

Corbett shelved the key recommendation last fall by a public review panel on tanker safety, headed by Vancouver environmental lawyer David Brandon-Smith.

It called for an environmental levy of \$2 per tonne on all marine oil movements in Canadian waters as a way of raising \$400 million to rebuild Canada's aging tanker fleet and establish safety initiatives.

The inquiry said the levy would raise Canadian gasoline prices by half a cent per litre.

Instead, Corbett went with a policy that includes a commitment to spend \$100 million over six years into a 25-per-cent increase in tanker inspections by the Canadian Coast Guard, new navigation aids and more aircraft surveillance of ship traffic.

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The Globe and Mail, Thursday, June 27, 1991.

Coastline protection

The federal government says it will spend \$100-million to protect the country's ocean coastlines and Great Lake shores from oil and chemical spills. The program, part of the previously announced Green Plan for Protecting the Environment, will include extra money to buy more clean-up equipment and train crews for maritime emergencies. The equipment will be located in sites across Canada, including the Eastern Arctic. The government also intends to raise fines for water pollution offences to \$1-million from \$250,000 and inspect 25 per cent of all foreign ships in Canadian waters. Staff

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Green Plan

B2 THE SPECTATOR, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1991

Green Plan needs youth, Browes says

Students urged to carry word

By MICHAEL-ALLAN MARION
Special to The Spectator

A FEDERAL minister says she is looking toward Canada's youth to help put muscle in the government's new Green Plan on the Environment.

But some students taking part in Mohawk College's Green Day festivities thought the government could put in a little more of its own too.

Free enviro-mugs, posters, displays by environmental organizations and freshly planted trees, were visible everywhere yesterday when Pauline Browes, federal minister of state for the environment, arrived to sell the government's plans to clean up the environment.

The event, sponsored by the business studies department and campus administration, was organized to promote greater student awareness of environmental problems and the part they can play in solving them.

Ms Browes told about 100 students the government is counting on them and their colleagues across Canada to help change the country's attitude toward the environment.

The government's Green Plan on the Environment — a six-year comprehensive program advocating new regulations for such issues as reforestation, urban smog, acid rain, recycling and the threat to the ozone layer — represents a new long-term way of looking at the environment, she said.

The government hopes its focus on a global approach will culminate in its participation in the 1992 Earth Summit in Brazil, where leaders will work toward an Earth



Pauline Browes: questions

Charter. "There are no borders to the environment. The wind blows, the water flows."

She rhymed off many of the plan's initiatives already in progress — like negotiations with the provinces on a national packaging protocol to reduce packaging by 50 per cent by the year 2000 and new regulations on pulp and paper production to be introduced this autumn.

But many in the audience seemed skeptical. In a question-and-answer session, some said they had read the plan but found the time commitments vague or too lengthy.

"We wanted to do something to get out the message on the environment and get the grassroots to see the whole picture on it," said Ed Stencel, Mohawk's manager of student development.

"When it comes to the environment, we're no longer really proactive. We're in a crisis management situation."

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LE JOURNAL DE MONTRÉAL VENDREDI 28 JUN 1991

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On y prépare la Conférence de l'ONU à Rio

Abitibi-Témiscamingue,**un « bastion de la pollution »**

La ville de Rouyn-Noranda accueille depuis hier soir, et jusqu'à dimanche, 40 étudiants de tout le Québec à l'occasion du premier de six ateliers qui se tiendront à travers le pays au cours des prochaines semaines, afin d'orchestrer la participation des jeunes à la Conférence des Nations-Unies sur l'environnement et le développement, du 2 au 12 juin 1992 à Rio de Janeiro.



**Jean Denis
GIROUARD**

Le député de Témiscamingue, M. Gabriel Desjardins, a expliqué le choix de Rouyn-Noranda aux côtés de Rocky View (Alberta), Paris (Ontario), Gimli (Manitoba), Saint-Joseph (Nouveau-Brunswick) et Rankin Inlet (Territoires du Nord-Ouest) par « la problématique environnementale » qu'on remarque dans sa circonscription.

Les effets de la pollution de l'eau et de l'air engendrée par la Noranda Mines au cours des dernières décennies se fait toujours sentir, même si la compagnie a dépensé des dizaines de millions de dollars pour réduire de moitié les 600 000 tonnes d'anhydride sulfureux que ses cheminées crachaient en 1984.

Le Témiscamingue, et surtout l'Abitibi, recèlent encore maints sites miniers orphelins dont les résidus contaminent toujours les eaux de surface.

« Nous sommes un bastion de la pollution, et ce colloque devrait être l'occasion d'inciter les gouvernements à réglementer le secteur des mines et celui des pâtes et papiers. Les indus-

tries essaient de prendre le virage écologique, mais l'adoption de lois se révèle parfois un bon incitatif... », a dit le député Desjardins dans son message d'accueil aux jeunes visiteurs.

« Nous, dans le nord, faisons vivre les gens du sud qui exploitent nos richesses naturelles à pleines mains, a-t-il ajouté. Or, il est normal que la réflexion que vous aurez jusqu'à dimanche soir se tienne chez nous, et vous aide à adopter des résolutions de niveau international », a ajouté le député Desjardins.

Environnement Canada consacre 1,7 million de dollars, dans le cadre du Plan vert, pour appuyer les activités du secrétariat Jeunesse 92

récentement mis sur pied.

Les résolutions adoptées dans chacune des six régions seront soumises au cours des prochains mois à une rencontre nationale à laquelle assisteront quelques participants de chacun des six ateliers à se tenir d'ici là.

Les résolutions adoptées par les jeunes Canadiens dans un endroit à être déterminé seront soumises à la Conférence de juin 1992 au Brésil qui réunira quelques 40 000 personnes, dont près de 160 chefs d'État.

« Le Canada veut être un chef de file dans les mesures à prendre pour améliorer la qualité de vie. Nous jouerons un rôle prépondérant lors

de la Conférence planétaire de Rio et voulons pour ce faire donner le droit de parole à nos jeunes qui auront la lourde tâche de réparer les erreurs du passé », a conclu M. Desjardins.

Pour sa part, le député de Vaudreuil-Soulanges et ministre d'État à la Jeunesse, à la Condition physique et au Sport amateur, M. Pierre Cadieux, a tenu à préciser que « le Secrétariat a été créé par les jeunes eux-mêmes, en fonction de leurs besoins réels ».

« Les jeunes Canadiens aideront d'ailleurs les dirigeants du Programme des Nations-Unies pour l'environnement à organiser la Conférence internationale

de la jeunesse, en mars prochain à San José, au Costa Rica, en prévision de la Conférence mondiale au Brésil », a conclu M. Cadieux.

« Nos jeunes auront la lourde tâche de réparer les erreurs du passé »

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L'ACADIE NOUVELLE LE 4 MARDI 24 SEPTEMBRE 1991

QUÉBEC

Ottawa resserre la lutte contre les pluies acides

OTTAWA (PC) — Le gouvernement fédéral consacrera 30 millions \$, au cours des six prochaines années, au contrôle des programmes canado-américains de réduction des pluies acides et au resserrement du contrôle des émissions à la source de ces pluies.

Le ministre fédéral de l'Environnement, Jean Charest, en a fait l'annonce, hier à New York, lors d'un discours prononcé devant l'American Society. Cet organisme américain lui a d'ailleurs décerné une médaille commémorant la signature entre le Canada et les États-Unis, le printemps dernier, de l'Accord sur la qualité de l'air.

«Les subventions au plan vert

feront en sorte que nous puissions rapidement aller de l'avant avec les provinces canadiennes d'anhydride sulfureux, comme il a été convenu l'an dernier par tous les ministres de l'Environnement du Canada», a dit M. Charest.

Une retranscription du discours du ministre a été publiée à Ottawa.

M. Charest a notamment indiqué qu'une partie de la contribution gouvernementale sera consacrée à étudier la façon dont les lacs et les rivières se remettent des ravages provoqués par les pluies acides, ainsi qu'à déterminer la nécessité de mesures addition-

d'avantage de réductions des émissions s'avèrent nécessaires.»

Michael Perley, auparavant membre de la Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain, a bien accueilli l'annonce faite par le ministre Charest.

«Il faudra un effort de perfection pour établir si le projet de réduction générale des émissions est efficace», a-t-il dit.

L'accord canado-américain oblige les deux pays à des réductions substantielles des émissions d'anhydride sulfureux, l'une des sources des pluies acides.

Néanmoins, M. Perley a estimé que l'emphase devrait davantage être mise sur la diminution des émissions d'acide nitreux, qui contribuent également aux pluies acides. Les voitures et les camions sont une source majeure de pollution par acide nitreux.

Un rapport secret préparé à l'intention du cabinet du premier ministre Brian Mulroney laissait récemment entendre que la satisfaction du Canada face aux efforts américains de réduction des pluies acides était peut-être prématurée, certains des lacs ayant subi des dommages nécessitant peut-être de 25 à 30 ans pour s'en remettre.

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LA PRESSE, MONTRÉAL, JEUDI 26 SEPTEMBRE 1991

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Forêts: Ottawa investit 100 millions

ANDRÉ NOËL

Le gouvernement fédéral va dépenser 100 millions pour améliorer les façons d'exploiter la forêt et créer des forêts modèles dans toutes les régions du pays, y compris au Québec, a annoncé hier le ministre des Forêts, Frank Oberle.

«Nous allons utiliser ces modèles pour montrer au monde que nous pouvons exploiter la forêt en respectant les principes de développement durable», a dit M. Oberle, au cours d'un entretien téléphonique depuis Toronto. L'industrie forestière canadienne a mauvaise presse dans le monde, notamment en Europe. Le président français, François Mitterrand, a lancé des attaques à peine voilées contre la surexploitation des forêts au Canada, au cours d'un congrès international au début du mois. Le programme de dépense

s'étalera sur les six prochaines années. Il s'intègre dans le Plan vert du gouvernement fédéral. Il prévoit notamment:

• 54 millions pour établir huit forêts modèles au Canada, pour développer de nouvelles façons de faire pousser et de couper les arbres;

• 33 millions pour des projets de recherches qui restent à préciser, incluant des études sur la régénération naturelle des forêts;

• 13 millions pour l'information et les banques de données. L'annonce de M. Oberle survient alors que le gouvernement conservateur vient juste de proposer de déléguer tout le secteur des forêts aux provinces. N'y a-t-il pas une contradiction?

Fédéral-provincial

«Non, répond le ministre. L'exploitation forestière va rester de compétence provinciale. Et la recherche restera de compétence fédérale.»

La taille des forêts modèles variera d'une région à l'autre, a dit M. Oberle. Certaines d'entre elles couvriront seulement quelques dizaines d'hectares. D'autres pourraient être aussi grandes que des grands parcs nationaux et s'étendre sur plusieurs dizaines de kilomètres carrés.

Harry Cairns, directeur de l'Institut canadien de la forêt, a dit quant à lui que les forêts modèles auraient en moyenne 100 000 hectares, soit plus que la superficie réunie des parcs fédéraux de la Mauricie, de Forillon et des Îles-Mingan. Le gouvernement fédéral n'achètera pas ces forêts, a précisé M. Oberle. «Notre programme est basé sur le partenariat. Les forêts pourront appartenir à des gouvernements provinciaux, à des compagnies ou même à des propriétaires privés.»

La gestion de ces forêts prendra en compte tous les besoins: création, conservation, exploitation, protection de la faune, etc., a dit le ministre. Des experts ont élaboré plusieurs critères pour choisir leur emplacement. M. Oberle a dit que son ministre annoncera bientôt des programmes communautaires pour le reboisement, toujours dans le cadre du Plan vert qui vise à préserver l'environnement. Les scientifiques de Forêts Canada vont par ailleurs collaborer avec la NASA et des organismes canadiens et internationaux de recherche pour connaître les effets des changements climatiques sur les forêts boréales. Celles-ci pourraient être grandement menacées par «l'effet de serre», affirme M. Oberle dans un communiqué. David Peoria, qui organise les protestations de Greenpeace sur la forêt, a déclaré à la Presse canadienne que le projet de M. Oberle était une idée ridicule pour répondre aux critiques de plus en plus nombreuses.

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JEUDI 26 SEPTEMBRE 1991 / LE JOURNAL DE MONTRÉAL

P. 31/B222

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30 millions \$ pour les pluies acides

(JDG) — Dans le cadre du Plan vert fédéral, des crédits de 30 millions \$ seront affectés au programme de lutte contre les pluies acides.

Les crédits seront utilisés pour évaluer l'acidité des plans d'eau, et la faune qui y vit, et à vérifier le rôle des précipitations sur le dépérissement des forêts.

Le ministre de l'Environnement Jean Charest l'a annoncé mardi à New York alors qu'il recevait la médaille d'or de l'Americas Society pour la signature d'un accord entre le Canada et les États-Unis sur la qualité de l'air.

Ottawa et les provinces utiliseront aussi une partie des 30 millions \$ pour établir une stratégie permanente de lutte contre les pluies acides et pour plafonner les émissions de SO₂ à 3,2 millions dans tout le Canada.

Depuis l'entrée en vigueur du Programme canadien de lutte contre les pluies acides en 1985, les émissions canadiennes ont baissé de 40% par rapport aux niveaux de 1980. Une amélioration du système aquatique a notamment été enregistrée dans la région minière de Sudbury.

Grant Plaw

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THE TORONTO STAR Thursday, September 26, 1991 03

Ottawa unveils \$100 million forestry plan

By Rick Hallechuk
TORONTO STAR

The federal government will spend \$100 million to prove to the world that its forestry practices are environmentally sound.

Stung by international criticism of its forest management, Forestry Minister Frank Oberle said yesterday Ottawa will create what it calls "model forests."

These large tracts of land in several areas of the country will be based on the concept that forests have an environmental and social value as well as a business one.

"Our forests are not just commercial trees and industrial activity," Oberle said. "They're seen as the backdrop for a multi-billion-dollar tourism sector (and) our forests filter the air we breathe, the water we drink," he said.

Oberle left little doubt that the government initiative is a response to criticism, especially in Europe, that Canada hacks down its trees without regard for environment or social concerns.

He said he recently returned from Europe, where he was often told Canada must give assurances that its forests are properly managed.

"Now, one can say that's not their business, but they're telling us, unless they have these assurances, they would use boycotts and other means," Oberle said.

Europe is one of the biggest export markets for Canada's forest products industry.

Such concerns may be exaggerated and distorted, but they're real and must be dealt with.

Under Oberle's plan, model forests will be set up in six to eight ecologically distinct regions

of Canada.

These forests will be harvested, but only using ecologically sound and scientifically advanced management practices, Oberle said.

And these forests would also be maintained for social uses, such as recreation areas or heritage sites, he explained.

Of the government money, \$54 million is to be spent over the next six years directly on operating the forests, another \$33 million on research and development programs, and the remaining \$13 million for improving monitoring systems.

The forest products industry is Canada's largest export industry, producing \$23 billion worth of exports and employing close to a million people.

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Green Plan

Oberle's announcement was later welcomed by Adam Zimmerman, chairman of Noranda Forest Inc., Canada's biggest forest products group, who said the perception of how the forests are managed is wrong.

"We are portrayed as being behind the times in terms of forestry and processes," Zimmerman said in an interview.

Critics such as those that have surfaced in Europe will lead the public to believe "we're clearing our forests and poisoning the world around us in a way that's far, far from the truth," he said.

Zimmerman said Oberle is correct in saying that Europeans particularly want assurances that Canada is practising environmentally sound forestry.

"I have encountered customers who demand, for example, chlorine-free pulp," he said, and whether such concerns are valid or not, "you take them (as) deadly serious."

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A-4 ■ Le Devoir, samedi 28 septembre 1991 (ALSO IN LA PRESSE)

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50 millions \$ pour la recherche en environnement

OTTAWA (PC) — Le gouvernement fédéral investira 50 millions \$ au cours des six prochaines années pour aider les universités à former une nouvelle génération de spécialistes de l'environnement.

C'est ce qu'annoncera dimanche le ministre de l'Environnement Jean Charest, dans le discours qu'il fera devant les représentants de la Fédération des Sciences sociales du Canada.

Par le biais de ce programme, le gouvernement accordera des subventions à cinq à 10 facultés de recherche universitaires et à cinq à 15 études concernant les écosystèmes régionaux.

« Nous sommes déterminés à augmenter notre aide à la recherche en environnement et à la formation de scientifiques canadiens hautement qualifiés dans ce domaine », peut-on lire dans le texte du discours du ministre.

Des bourses de trois ans, consistant en des versements annuels de 18000\$, seront accordées à des étudiants au niveau du doctorat, pour

des projets environnementaux en sciences naturelles, humaines, de la santé ou en génie.

Les subventions proviendront du Plan vert du gouvernement, mais Ottawa espère aussi pouvoir compter sur des contributions du secteur privé.

Si les sciences physiques ont une place privilégiée dans les études environnementales, le ministre Charest estime que les sciences sociales peuvent également jouer un rôle majeur dans ce domaine.

Par exemple, les lois concernant l'environnement évoluent très rapidement, particulièrement au niveau international, a indiqué M. Charest. Il existe de plus un intérêt de plus en plus marqué pour l'utilisation de mesures économiques incitatives en vue de modifier les comportements.

Le programme de subvention du gouvernement sera administré par le Conseil de recherche en sciences naturelles et en génie, le Conseil de recherche médicale et le Conseil de recherche en sciences sociales et humaines.

The Globe and Mail, P.A.5

Saturday, September 28, 1991

Ottawa to fund program

OTTAWA — The federal government will invest \$50-million over the next six years to help universities train a new generation of environmental scientists. Environment Minister Jean Charest is scheduled to announce the commitment tomorrow in a speech to the Social Science Federation of Canada. CP

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THE TORONTO STAR Saturday, September 28, 1991 C3

(ALSO IN CALGARY HERALD,
EVENING PATRIOT, THE GAZETTE)

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Big firms back plan to reduce toxic emissions

OTTAWA (CP) — Executives from some of Canada's biggest companies have joined environmentalists in putting forward a plan to reduce and eliminate toxic emissions.

Under the plan, industry would come up with pollution-prevention plans on a sector-by-sector basis by 1994, with targets and timetables for reducing or eliminating key toxic emissions.

"Some substances should be immediately identified for phase-out, with first priority given to those that are persistent and toxic and which bioaccumulate," says the New Directions Group in a statement yesterday.

The group includes senior executives from Dow Chemical Canada, Noranda, Nova, Dofasco and other corporations, together with representatives of environmental groups like Pollution Probe and Friends of the Earth.

The plan reflects a widespread feeling that federal efforts to deal with toxic substances are bogging down, said Don Gamble of the Ottawa-based Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science, also a member of New Directions.

He said it took a year of discussion to hammer out the plan, and he expressed delight that industrialists, environmentalists and scientists were able to agree on common principles.

"We've got to get past the rhetoric and the confrontations. At some point when we're dealing with critical issues of national concern we have to stop this and start doing something."

Denis Wilcock, president and chief executive officer of Dow Chemical Canada, expressed similar sentiments. "I'm tired of rhetoric," he said. "What we really want to do is to make things happen."

The group is calling for a national inventory of all toxic emissions, whether released into the air or water, by 1994. Currently there is little solid data on toxic emissions in Canada.

The statement says Environment Minister Jean Charest should set up a so-called multi-stakeholder group including all interested parties to evaluate the most worrisome chemicals and make recommendations on how to deal with them.

"Canadians can only expect to maintain economic prosperity if we protect the environment and our resource base, the building blocks of development," says the statement.

The federal government is committed to reviewing and regulating toxic chemicals under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, but it has been making tortuously slow progress.

In February, 1989, Ottawa announced a list of 44 priority substances to be evaluated. To date, evaluation has been completed for one category of substances — dioxins and furans.

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THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1991

B-8

\$50 million to help train environmental scientists

DENNIS BUECKERT
CANADIAN PRESS

OTTAWA — The federal government will invest \$50 million over the next six years to help universities train a new generation of environmental scientists.

Environment Minister Jean Charest is scheduled to announce the commitment today in a speech to the Social Science Federation of Canada.

The program will provide funding for five to 10 university research chairs, and for five to 15 studies on regional ecosystems. Three-year fellowships worth \$18,000 a year will be offered for environmental studies at the doctoral level in the natural, human or health sciences or in engineering.

"We are determined to increase support for research in environmental studies and the training of highly qualified Canadian environmental scientists," says the text of Charest's speech.

Environmental studies is dominated by the physical sciences but the minister said the social sciences can also play a major role.

For example, environmental law is evolving quickly, especially on the international front, he said. And there is growing interest in the use of economic incentives to change behavior.

The basic funding for the program will come from the Green Plan, but Ottawa will also seek private-sector contributions. Federal funding will be administered by Canada's three granting councils — the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, the Medical Research Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

Chris Metcalf, a faculty member of the Environmental and Research Studies Program at Trent University, welcomed the funding announcement, noting the explosion of interest in environmental studies. □

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The Edmonton Journal, Saturday, September 28, 1991 A7

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Alberta

North rivers study signed

ERIN ELLIS
Journal Staff Writer

Fort McMurray

An agreement to start a \$12.3-million northern rivers study was signed in Fort McMurray Friday after more than a year's delay.

The 3 1/2-year study on the effect of industrial development on the Peace, Athabasca and Slave rivers was announced in July 1990, but federal funds were not released until this week.

Tory MP Jack Shields, representing the federal government, said the funding was "long overdue" awaiting Treasury Board approval.

The study was first promised in response to a federal-provincial environmental review panel which said the Alberta Pacific Forest Industries pulp mill should not go ahead until the state of the river system is known.

Instead, the river study will start more than six months after construction began on the \$1.5-billion Alberta Pacific mill near the Athabasca River. The mill is expected to be completed in 1993 while the study will run until 1994.

Fort McMurray Mayor Betty Collicott said in a telephone interview she isn't happy with the delay, but she is pleased some work is finally underway to examine Alberta's northern rivers. Fort McMurray takes its drinking water from the Athabasca River downstream of the Al-Pac mill.

But Collicott said she is disappointed that B.C. and Saskatchewan which have portions of the Peace and Athabasca river systems within their boundaries, are part of the study.

"They should be here and they should be contributing much more than information," said Collicott.

She said provincial Environment Minister Ralph Klein told people gathered for the announcement in Fort McMurray that adjoining provinces will be providing information to the study. With the exception of the Slave River, running northward from Alberta to Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, all the study area is within Alberta.

A 21-member study board was appointed to oversee the project from Edmonton. It includes chiefs of three northern Indian bands — Fort Chipewyan Cree Band, Little Red River Cree Tribe and Tall Cree Band — the mayors of Fort McMurray, Peace River and Fort Smith, N.W.T., public-health officials, and senior bureaucrats from the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

Douglas Ferrier, retired vice-president of Associated Engineering Alberta Ltd., was named study director.

The board will be able to make changes to the study, which will look at the movement of water within the rivers; water quality, including industrial and municipal effluent already in the rivers; fish and fish habitat; and the use of fish and water.

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THE FINANCIAL POST

NEWS

\$100M to help firms go green

By Don Hogarth
Financial Post

THE FEDERAL government yesterday unveiled a \$100-million Green Plan initiative to help companies develop environmental technologies.

Money distributed through the program is expected to generate \$150 million in matching funds from the private sector and other government levels, Environment Minister Jean Charest said.

Funds will be targeted to priority areas like air and water pollution, waste reduction, recycling and water conservation, Charest told delegates to the Water Pollution Control Federation annual meeting in Toronto.

The initiative, dubbed Technology for Environmental Solutions, is designed to help protect the environment while improving the competitiveness of Canadian industry.

"New technology will give entreprising Canadian firms a competitive edge and access to new and growing markets at home and

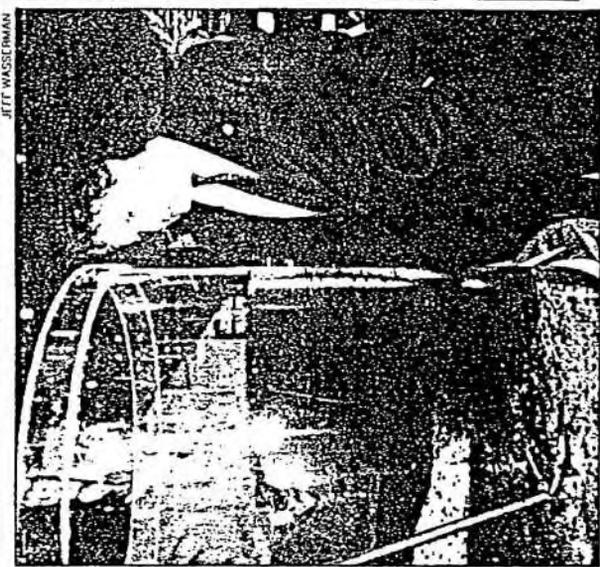
abroad," Charest said. The program includes:

- An \$80-million commercialization program to accelerate development and demonstration of commercially-viable environmental technologies. Companies will be eligible for up to 50% of project costs;
- An \$18-million technology transfer program to help companies locate, assess, transfer and promote environmental technologies;
- A \$2-million network to link federal, provincial and university centres of environmental technology.

There are no specific projects slated for funding to date. However, Charest pointed to the commercialization of oil-from-sludge technology as the type of product that could be eligible.

This technology, developed by Environment Canada, scientists in partnership with municipal, university and private sectors, turns sludge from municipal waste-water treatment plants into marketable oil.

The Canadian market for pollu-



JEFF WASSERMAN

Charest views pollution control equipment in Toronto

tion-control equipment is worth \$1.4 billion, up 43% in the past five years, while the total domestic market for all environmental activity is expected to reach \$12 billion by the year 2000, Charest said.

Canada's environmental industry is valued at \$7 billion to \$10 billion a year and employs about 150,000 people directly and indirectly. Ottawa has earmarked \$3 billion over six years toward Green Plan initiatives, including a \$100 million model forestry program and a \$110 million St. Lawrence River initiative to reduce toxic emissions flowing into the waterway.

TODAY'S BUSINESS

Environment Minister Jean Charest yesterday unveiled a \$100-million plan for firms to develop environment technology. Details: Page 5



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THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1991

D 3

Ottawa to put \$80 million into environmental R&D

SHEILA McGOVERN
THE GAZETTE

Small and medium-sized companies that think they have discovered new ways to fight pollution can now turn to Ottawa for help getting their ideas off the drawing-board.

At a press conference in Montreal yesterday, Science Minister William Winegard announced the government has earmarked \$80 million for the development of environmental technologies that could be used here and sold abroad.

To get funding, companies will have to put up at least half the money needed for their project. No project will receive more than \$5 million. A panel of scientists and industry representatives will decide which projects will be funded.

Winegard said the program is aimed at "for profit" corporations and partnerships, since the government hopes the technologies will be marketable and help the country seize a sizable share of the growing environment-industry worldwide.

"The environmental technology industry is among the fastest-growing sectors of the Canadian economy," Winegard said. The market for pollution-control equipment is valued at \$1.4 billion — up 43 per cent since 1986 — and is expected to grow to \$12 billion by 2000.

There are also plenty of opportunities to export, he said, citing de-

veloping and East Bloc countries as examples.

While the program does not exclude big industries, Winegard said he expects most projects will come from small and medium-sized companies that have ideas "sitting in the corner of the room somewhere" but cannot raise enough money to launch a pilot project.

Bank and other financial institutions are often reluctant to back high-risk ventures, he said. However, the government hopes its program will produce enough success stories to make backing easier to come by.

The \$80-million program, called the Environmental Technology Commercialization Program, was one of three projects unveiled yesterday.

The government is also spending \$18 million on a technology transfer program to help Canadian companies locate, assess, transfer and promote environmental technologies. And \$2 million will be spent setting up an environmental technology network between the federal and provincial governments and universities.

Winegard said the government hopes the \$100 million it spends will prompt industry and non-federal sources to kick in another \$150 million.

Ottawa's share of the money will come from the \$3 billion the federal government set aside for its six-year-long Green Plan to improve the environment.

THE TORONTO STAR Tuesday, October 8, 1991 A11

Ottawa commits \$100 million to boost pollution technology

By Peter Gorrie
TORONTO STAR

Ottawa will spend nearly \$100 million from its \$3 billion Green Plan to help Canadian companies develop technologies for preventing and cleaning up pollution, Environment Minister Jean Charest said yesterday.

The funding is intended to protect the environment and create business opportunities, Charest said in a speech to the annual conference of the 19,000-member Water Environment Federation.

The goal "is to improve our ability to move scientific and technical ideas from the lab bench to the marketplace — from environmental problems to sustainable solutions," he told the meeting at the Metro Convention Centre.

The program will focus on prevention of air and water pollution, waste reduction and recycling, and water conservation.

The money is to be spent over six years in three areas:

□ \$2 million to promote collaboration among governments, universities and the private sector.

□ \$18 million to help pay for workshops, conferences and training programs.

□ \$80 million for development of commercially viable environmental technologies.

Ottawa will give up to \$5 million to each project. Companies will be required to at least match the federal contributions to their projects, and the money will have to be repaid if the technology becomes a commercial success.

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Le fédéral consacrerá 100 millions \$ pour développer la technologie environnementale

Louis-Gilles Francoeur

OTTAWA consacrerá 100 millions \$ au cours des prochaines années au développement et à la diffusion de la technologie environnementale canadienne ainsi qu'au maintien de l'avance que pourraient prendre des chercheurs canadiens dans ce domaine.

C'est ce qu'ont annoncé simultanément à Montréal et à Toronto, hier, les ministres fédéraux Jean Charest, de l'Environnement, et William C. Winegard, des Sciences.

Les 100 millions \$ consacrés par Ottawa à ce programme devraient, selon les deux ministres, susciter des investissements privés de 150 millions \$.

Partie intégrante du Plan vert d'Ottawa, ce projet consacrerá une première enveloppe de 80 millions \$ à la commercialisation des technologies environnementales, dépolluantes ou préventives, afin de servir de « levier financier » au secteur privé. Ce programme est le résultat de la réunion des efforts et des budgets du Programme d'aide à la recherche industrielle du Conseil national des recherches, des budgets d'aide d'Industrie, Sciences et Technologie Canada et d'Environnement Canada.

Une deuxième enveloppe de 18 millions \$ a pour but de permettre aux industries de repérer, d'évaluer et de favoriser l'adoption de techniques plus respectueuses de l'environnement par des ateliers, colloques, conférences, etc.

Enfin, 2 millions \$ s'ajouteront pour créer un réseau de technologie environnementale entre les différents centres de recherche pour lier davantage les services gouvernementaux, les universités et le secteur privé.

Actuellement, le marché canadien des produits de lutte à la pollution est évalué à 1,4 milliard \$, soit une hausse de 43 % par rapport à 1988. On prévoit que les ventes de matériel dans ce seul secteur dépasseront 12 milliards d'ici l'an 2000. Ottawa prévoit par ailleurs que la mise au point de techniques plus respectueuses de l'environnement va par ailleurs ouvrir des marchés intéressants dans les pays en voie de développement et dans les pays de l'Est, aux prises avec un héritage industriel qui ressemble à un cauchemar environnemental.

LA PRESSE 91-10-07 D-3

Environnement: 100 millions d'Ottawa pour rendre les entreprises compétitives

ROLANDE PARENT
de la Presse Canadienne

■ Au cours des six prochaines années, le gouvernement fédéral mettra 80 millions à la disposition des 1200 compagnies canadiennes fournisseuses de technologies environnementales afin de les aider à concrétiser ou commercialiser des idées prometteuses pour régler des problèmes qui handicapent la compétitivité industrielle des entreprises.

« L'objectif est de concrétiser les idées scientifiques et techniques conçues par des chercheurs dans leurs laboratoires respectifs en en faisant des produits commercialisables susceptibles de régler des problèmes environnementaux », a indiqué hier le ministre fédéral des Sciences, William C. Winegard, en conférence de presse.

En outre, 18 millions seront attribués aux sociétés canadiennes pour les aider à repérer, évaluer, transférer et promouvoir les technologies environnementales. Finalement, la somme de deux millions ira à l'établissement d'un réseau de technologies environnementales entre les centres fédéraux, provinciaux et universitaires exerçant leur activité dans ce domaine.

Cette aide fédérale totalisant



William C. Winegard

100 millions s'inscrit dans le cadre du Plan vert qui prévoit des dépenses de trois milliards.

La part du privé

Le ministre Winegard souhaite que les 80 millions de crédits devant soutenir les efforts faits par les entreprises privées du secteur des produits et services de technologie environnementale susciteront un effort financier au

moins équivalent de la part de ces compagnies.

La participation maximale du gouvernement sera de cinq millions par projet et couvrira un maximum de 50 p. cent des coûts.

Selon les informations fournies hier par M. Lucien Bradet, directeur général au ministère fédéral de l'Industrie, Sciences et Technologie, l'aide financière gouvernementale sera accordée aux projets caractérisés par un haut degré de risque technologique, par des possibilités de retombées commerciales importantes pour les entreprises qui participeront à leur réalisation et par leurs répercussions possibles sur la compétitivité de ces dernières.

M. Bradet croit que les secteurs des pâtes et papiers, de la métallurgie et de l'automobile profiteront grandement de ce coup de pouce gouvernemental.

« Ceux qui ont des problèmes environnementaux, les 142 papeteries au Canada, l'industrie métallurgique et les usines de fabrication automobile, tous ces gens là ont des problèmes. Ce sont tous des clients potentiels », a-t-il dit.

À titre d'exemple, M. Bradet a expliqué que l'un des problèmes les plus difficiles au plan environnemental pour l'industrie métallurgique est celui de la disposition des scories.

« On pense que des technologies pourraient être développées pour faire de ces scories des matériaux de construction », a-t-il signalé.

Le ministre Winegard croit que des projets auront été approuvés dès le printemps prochain.

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General Discussion:
Sexual Orientation of the Canadian Forces

Discussion d'ordre général :
L'orientation sexuelle des forces canadiennes

The Prime Minister indicated that in an earlier discussion, Ministers had agreed that the Chief of the Defence Staff, General de Chastelain, announce a change in the existing policy barring homosexuals from joining and serving in the Canadian forces. However, in view of the concerns of several members of Caucus, a formal announcement had been delayed. Accordingly, the Prime Minister asked the Minister of National Defence to consult with concerned Caucus members so that this issue could be settled and General de Chastelain could proceed with an announcement (see the attached speaking points).



The Prime Minister agreed with this proposal, and asked Mr. Masse to do so as quickly as possible and to report back to the Committee on the results of his consultations with Caucus members so that a formal announcement could proceed.

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SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN THE CANADIAN FORCES
INTRODUCTORY SPEAKING POINTS FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

° Colleagues, I'd like to take a few moments on the sensitive issue of General de Chastelain's decision to change the policy on sexual orientation in the Canadian forces.



° But clearly, there are some fairly strong views about this in Caucus, and we can't proceed until they're cleared up.

° That leaves us in a tough position, and it leaves General de Chastelain in an embarrassing situation.

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° So I'd like Marcel to work personally with concerned members of Caucus to discuss the issue -- [REDACTED] and the need to move ahead quickly with this decision.

° Marcel, once you've had a chance to do this, I'd like to get a quick report at an early P&P so that we can agree to give General de Chastelain a green light to proceed with his announcement.

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TOperations Report:
Labour UpdateRapport du comité des d'opérations :
Mise à jour sur la situation du travail

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on the labour dispute in the post office.

The Committee agreed to legislate the continuation of postal services, as agreed to the previous week by the Ad Hoc Committee on Labour Disputes.

The Committee also agreed that the arbitrator would be instructed to incorporate into the agreement all of the issues which were recommended in the Conciliation Board report in order to avoid re-opening issues already resolved.

Operations Report:
"Protection of Society" WeekRapport du comité des opérations :
Semaine "Protection de la Société"

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on a series of legislative and other initiatives for a public security package to be unveiled during the week of November 1 to 8, 1991.

The Committee agreed that the Minister of Justice should review this with caucus and that the Prime Minister's Chief of Staff should continue to coordinate this initiative with Ministers' offices.

Operations Report:
Re-introduction of Bill C-46
in the Third Session of Parliament
Delegation of Authority
(1-0287-91RD(01) (NSD))Rapport du comité des opérations :
Réintroduction du projet de loi C-46 pendant la
troisième session du Parlement Délégation de pouvoir
(1-0287-91RD(01) (NSD))

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on the passage of Conflict of Interest legislation.

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The Committee agreed that the government should reintroduce the Bill which died on the Order Paper last April and refer it to Committee before Second Reading (the same process followed with firearms legislation).

The Committee, delegated to the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Legislation and House Planning the authority to approve on behalf of Cabinet the following bill as drafted:

- Members of the Senate and House of Commons Conflict of Interests Act (C-46).

Le Comité, a délégué au Président du Comité du Cabinet chargé de la législation et de la planification parlementaire l'autorisation d'approuver au nom du Cabinet sous la forme actuelle le projet de loi suivant :

- Loi sur les conflits d'intérêts chez les parlementaires (C-46).

Operations Report:
Firearms Acquisition Certificate Renewal Fee

Rapport du comité des opérations :
Certificat pour acquisition d'armes à feu

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on the Firearms Acquisition Certificate Program.

Operations Report:
Telecommunications Legislation

Rapport du comité des opérations :
Legislation concernant les télécommunications

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on whether to proceed with proposed telecommunications legislation.

The Committee agreed in principle to proceed, but to delay tabling a Bill for the time being, pending the reaction to the Prosperity Initiative.

The Committee agreed to review timing in three to four weeks.

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Operations Report:
Funding the CBC
 (4-0359-91RD(01) (NSD))

Rapport du comité des opérations :
Financement de Radio-Canada
 (4-0359-91RD(01) (NSD))

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on the CBC's projected shortfall of \$51 million in 1992-93 and \$553 million over five years.

The Committee agreed to limit their actions at this time to addressing the CBC's funding problem of \$51 million for 1992.

The Minister of National Defence referred to the proposal that \$10 million of the shortfall be taken from funding earmarked for the Cultural Research Institute in Montreal. He was of the opinion that to do so would delay or kill the Institute. He said that this proposal was related to the constitutional issue, particularly whether to have a cultural presence in Montreal.

The Committee agreed that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the President of the Treasury Board and the Minister of Culture would work out a source of funds for the 1992 shortfall; and that the Minister of Culture would continue to work on options for the long term funding problem.

The Committee also agreed that the Prime Minister's Office would approve the communications plan before the announcement of the government's actions.

The Committee agreed that:

1. funding to meet the CBC's projected shortfall of \$51.2M in 1992-93 be provided to maintain current levels of CBC services;
2. this funding be provided from the following sources:

	\$millions
CBC	5.00
Cultural Reserve	10.43
Operating Reserve	8.00
Priorities Reserve	<u>27.77</u>
	51.20

3. the Minister of Communications undertake further study of options to respond to the CBC's long term funding problems, including the introduction of a cable fee, and return to Cabinet early in 1992; and

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4. the CBC's request to obtain limited borrowing authority be reviewed by the Minister of Finance and its request for authority to increase the carryover of funds from year to year be reviewed by the President of the Treasury Board.

Le Comité convient que :

1. soit fournie la somme nécessaire au financement du manque à gagner projeté de 51,2 millions de dollars de la Société Radio-Canada en 1992-1993 pour que cette dernière puisse maintenir son niveau de service actuel;
2. ces fonds soient fournis des sources suivantes :

	en millions de \$
Radio-Canada	5,00
Réserve culturelle	10,43
Réserve de fonctionnement	8,00
Réserve pour priorités	<u>27,77</u>
	51,20

3. le ministre des Communications approfondisse l'étude des options visant à résoudre les problèmes de financement à long terme de la SRC dont l'imposition d'un droit pour la télédistribution, et qu'il vienne en présenter les résultats au Cabinet au début de 1992; et
4. la demande d'autorisation limitée formulée par la SRC en vue de contracter un prêt soit examinée par le ministre des Finances et que la demande d'autorisation visant à accroître les sommes reportées d'un exercice à l'autre soit examinée par le président du Conseil du Trésor.

Operations Report:
CIDA Administration

Rapport du comité des opérations :
Administration du CIDA

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on the Second report on CIDA administration.

The Committee agreed that the report should be released in early November and that CIDA should begin a low-profile public consultation process.

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Operations Report:
Light Support Vehicle for Canadian Forces
(7-0356-91RD(01) (NSD))

Rapport du comité des opérations :
Camions légers pour les Forces canadiennes
(7-0356-91RD(01) (NSD))

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on the selection of the winning bidder to supply \$300 million worth of light support vehicles to the Canadian forces.

The Committee agreed to the selection of Western Star.



The Clerk of the Privy Council reported that the process problem raised by the Minister of National Defence with respect to Quebec no longer existed. The regional development agency for Quebec now participated in decisions on defence procurement, along with other regional development agencies.



The Prime Minister asked the Clerk of the Privy Council to look into the procurement figures cited by the Minister of National Defence, given the need for the government to act in a fair and equitable manner in all regions of the country.

The Committee agreed that:

1. National Defence proceed to the next phase of the Light Truck project and acquire a minimum of 2,751 light trucks for the Canadian Forces at a cost not to exceed \$295.4M;
2. Western Star Trucks Inc. be selected as the winner of the competition and National Defence and Supply and Services undertake to finalize contract negotiations, (including an industrial and regional benefits package in accordance with the original Cabinet decision of June, 1990), before seeking effective project approval and authority to enter into contract from Treasury Board; and
3. the Communications Strategy be approved.

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Le comité convient :

1. le ministère de la Défense nationale passe à l'étape suivante du projet d'acquisition des camions légers et achète au moins 2 751 véhicules de ce genre pour les forces canadiennes sans déboursier plus de 295,4 M \$;
2. la soumission de la Western Star Trucks Inc. soit retenue et que le ministère de la Défense nationale ainsi qu'Approvisionnement et Services entreprennent de mettre au point les derniers détails concernant les négociations contractuelles (y compris le plan des retombées industrielles et régionales conformément à la décision du Cabinet de juin 1990), et ce, avant de demander au Conseil du Trésor d'approuver définitivement le projet et d'autoriser la passation du contrat; et
3. la stratégie de communication soit approuvé.

Operations Report:
Public Service Pension Reform
 (1-0312-91RD(01) (NSD))

Rapport du comité des opérations :
Réforme des régimes de pension de la fonction publique
 (1-0312-91RD(01) (NSD))

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations on the proposed public service pension legislation.



The Committee also agreed that the President of the Treasury Board should work with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the Government Leader in the Senate and the Government Leader in the House in developing the government's approach.

The Committee agreed to review this matter again before a Bill would be introduced in the House.

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Operations Report:
Wage Earner Protection

Rapport du comité des opérations :
Protection du revenu salariale

Ministers had for consideration an oral report from the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Operations as to whether to proceed with a Wage Earner Protection Fund financed by employer levies as part of new bankruptcy legislation.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance made the point that the government would soon have to raise Unemployment Insurance premiums. He said that it might therefore be better to delay the Wage Earner Protection Fund. He was supported on this point by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans.

The Committee agreed that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs and the Government Leader in the House should work out the timing of proceeding with the Wage Earner Protection Fund.

House Business

Affaires de la chambre

The Prime Minister invited the Leader of the Government in the House to outline House Business issues for the week ahead.

Mr. Andre summarized the week's expected business for the House (see the attached table of House Business).

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HOUSE BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK AHEAD

Tuesday, October 29, 1991

- C-40, Postal Services Continuation Act, 1991, Report Stage and Third Reading

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

- C-22, Wage Claim Payment Act, Second Reading

Thursday, October 31, 1991

- C-22, Wage Claim Payment Act, complete Second Reading
- Begin calling legislation on Protection of Society Theme

Friday, November 1, 1991

- Legislation on Protection of Society Theme

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Ratification of the Decisions of Cabinet Committees

Ratification des décisions des comités du Cabinet

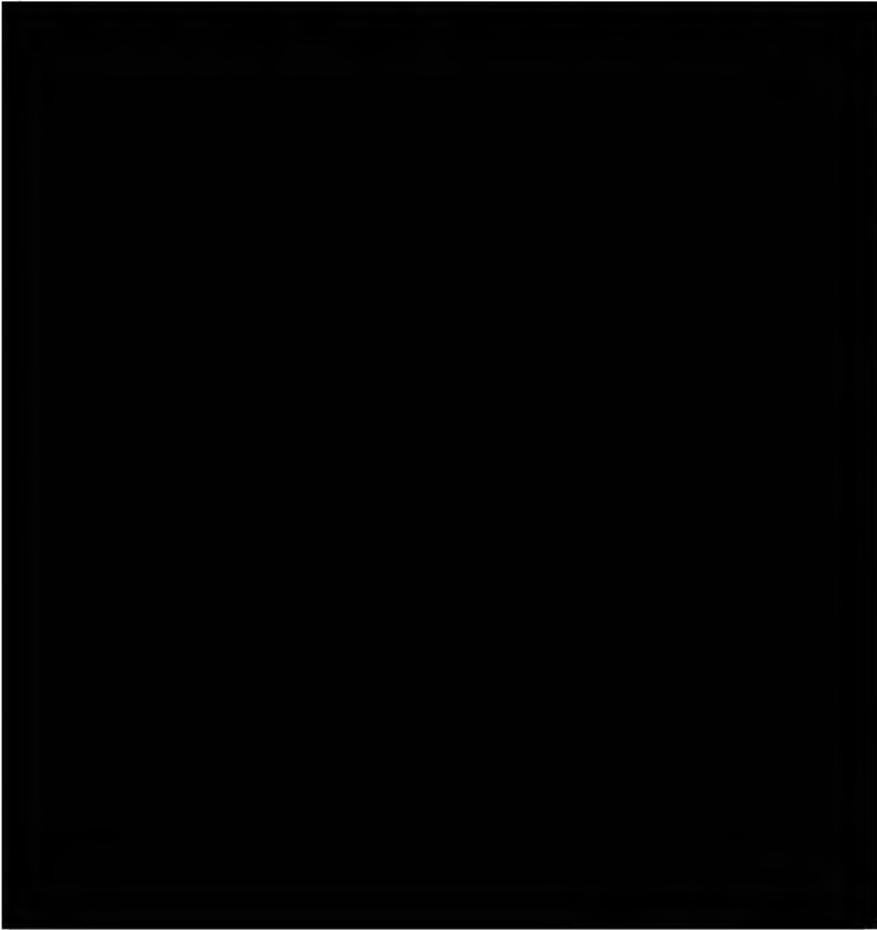
The Cabinet Committee on
Priorities and Planning
ratified the Decisions of
the Cabinet Committees as
contained in the following
Committee Reports:

Le Comité du Cabinet chargé
des priorités et de la
planification a ratifié les
décisions des comités du
Cabinet telles qu'elles
apparaissent dans les
rapports des comités
suivants :

Modernization of Carriage
of Goods by Water Act, 1936

Modernisation de la Loi sur
le transport des marchandises par eau

The Cabinet Committee on Economic and Trade
Policy, at its meeting of October 22, 1991, had for
consideration a Memorandum to Cabinet from the Minister
of Transport (Cab. doc. 6-0233-91MC(01) dated
September 20, 1991) concerning the modernization of the
Carriage of Goods by Water Act.



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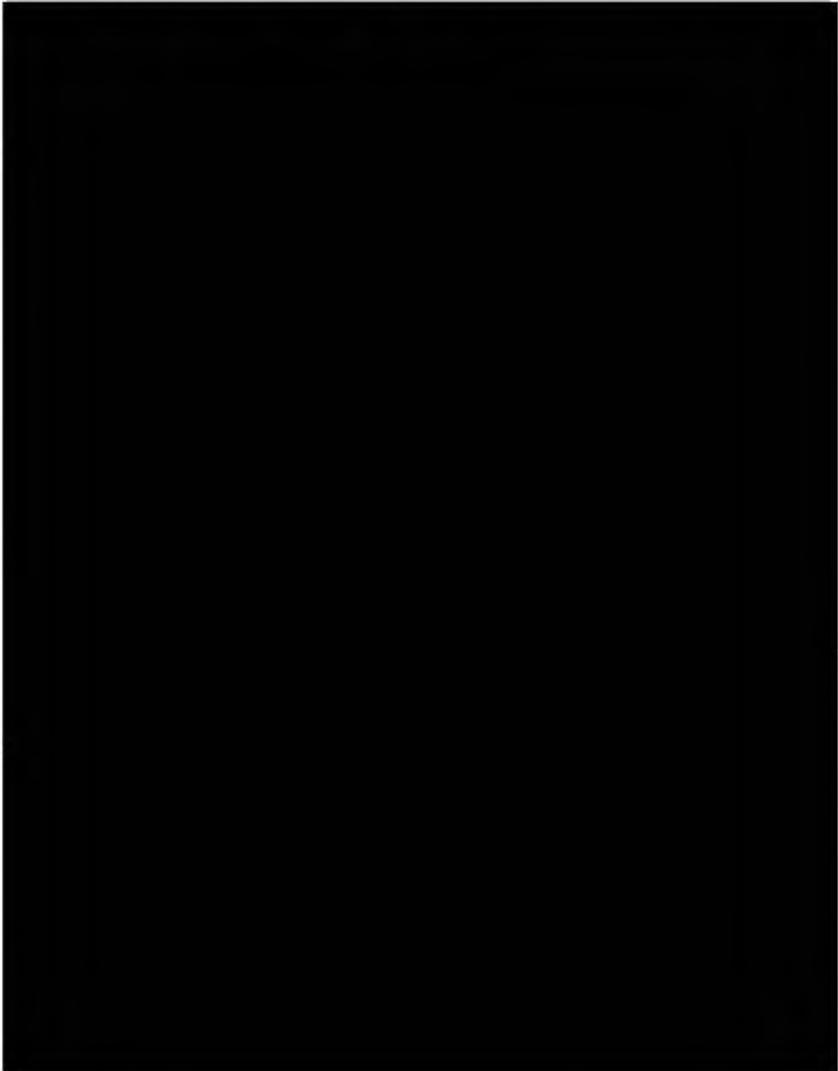
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Le Comité du Cabinet chargé de la politique économique et du commerce a étudié, à sa réunion du 22 octobre 1991, un mémoire au Cabinet du ministre des Transports (doc. du Cab. 6-0233-91MC(01) du 20 septembre 1991) concernant la modernisation de la Loi sur le transport des marchandises par eau.



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Immigration Plan for 1992

Plan d'immigration de 1992

The Cabinet Committee on Human Resources, Social and Legal Affairs, at its meeting of October 24, 1991, had for its consideration a Memorandum to Cabinet for the Minister of Employment and Immigration (Cab. doc. 8-0264-91MC(01), dated October 18, 1991) concerning the immigration plan for 1992.

The Committee agreed that:

1. the immigration level for 1992 of 250,000 stipulated in the Immigration Plan 1991-1995 (7-0101-90RD(01)) be confirmed as a step towards increasing the share of immigration selected to contribute to Canada's competitiveness and prosperity; and
2. the communications strategy include:
 - (1) the tabling in Parliament of a report on the performance of the first year of the five-year plan consistent with the themes of: increasing immigration to contribute to Canada's prosperity, managing immigration to maintain accountability and protect society, and providing the services to permit full participation of immigrants in this country.

Le comité convient que :

1. le niveau pour 1992 (250 000) prévu dans le plan quinquennal d'immigration soit confirmé, de façon à accroître la proportion d'immigrants sélectionnés en vue d'aider le Canada à améliorer sa situation concurrentielle et à accroître sa prospérité; et
2. la stratégie de communication soit fait en sorte de prévoir notamment :

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- (1) le dépôt, au Parlement, d'un rapport sur les résultats obtenus au cours de la première année du plan quinquennal pour que soient atteints les objectifs suivants : relever les niveaux d'immigration en vue d'accroître la prospérité du Canada, gérer le programme pour maintenir la responsabilisation ainsi que pour protéger la société et offrir des services pour permettre la participation à part entière des immigrants dans notre pays.

Response to "The War against Women" Report

Réponse au rapport
"La guerre contre les femmes"

The Cabinet Committee on Human Resources, Social and Legal Affairs, at its meeting of October 24, 1991, had for consideration a Memorandum to Cabinet from the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women (Cab. doc. 7-0265-91MC(01), dated October 21, 1991) concerning the federal government's response to "The War against Women" Report.

The Committee agreed that:

1. the federal government's response entitled "Living Without Fear...Everyone's Goal, Every Woman's Right" as set out in Annex A, be amended to reflect the Committee's decision that the Minister responsible for the Status of Women coordinate a public education campaign on violence against women which is essentially prevention-oriented and which calls upon the active involvement and leadership of the private sector. No additional funding is approved for the initiative.
2. The Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, implement the campaign in partnership with the private sector, provinces and territories and the organizations involved in the issue.

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COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

COMMUNICATIONS ANALYSIS1. PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Under parliamentary rules the government is required to respond by November 15 1991 to the report on violence against women of the Commons Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, Social Affairs, Seniors and the Status of women. A sub-committee of the Committee began its inquiry as a result of the public outcry surrounding the slaying of 14 women at Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal, December 6, 1989.

1.2 The report, called "The War Against Women", generated considerable negative publicity for the government when four government MPs blocked committee endorsement of the report on the grounds that it was "too feminist" and "inflammatory". The Prime Minister responded by publicly defending the report.

1.3 The report makes 25 recommendations. The federal response is supportive of the thrust of the report and the majority of the recommendations.

1.4 The public climate is generally receptive to issues relating to women and particularly the issue of violence. Expressions of public concern and calls for government action have gathered momentum and urgency since the Montreal murders.

1.5 In recent weeks the House of Commons took the unusual step of passing a private member's bill to declare the anniversary of the event a day of commemoration and action.

1.6 A Gallup poll, reported October 10, found that 56% of women say they are fearful of walking in some areas near their homes. This is a rise of six percent since a similar question was posed last year.

1.7 Women's organizations have become more outspoken, watchful and persistent in pressing for action. An increasing number of professional, health, labour and other organizations are becoming involved in the issue.

1.8 Political and Public opinion is readily mobilized around the issue. A call for a Royal Commission into the issue, for example, was supported by a 26,000-name petition, and letters from 33 municipalities, 20 MPs and 77 local, provincial and national associations.

1.9 The media is paying attention to the issue, continuing to give prominence to incidences of violence and spokespersons on the issue. Editorial opinion was favorable to the "War Against Women" report and critical of MP's who would not endorse it. Even writers who agreed it was flawed in some respects argued that the document deserved serious consideration.

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Annex A

2. TARGET AUDIENCES**General Public**

2.1 The general public's awareness of the issue has been heightened by media interest and the activities of women's groups. Although no new initiatives are being announced, the public is expected to react favorably to a summary showing substantial government action on the issue.

Women's Groups

2.2 This audience consists of more than 60 national groups and thousands of regional and local groups involved in lobby, service and support activities for women. National organizations have been widely consulted and briefed on major government initiatives since the Standing Committee began its inquiry, and are expected to welcome the government response while insisting on the need for more action and resources.

Unions, Professional and Service Delivery Groups

2.3 These groups can be expected to call for more resources. While generally supportive of the thrust of federal activities, these groups will also express dissatisfaction with current funding levels.

Provincial and Territorial Governments

2.4 Provincial and territorial governments have been kept aware of federal goals and initiatives in respect to ending violence against women through consultations for the Family Violence Initiative involving social services ministers, and regular meetings between Status of Women ministers. Ministers responsible for social services, especially, will scrutinize the response carefully to ensure it reflects agreed upon approaches and steers clear of new initiatives that would put added pressure on provincial budgets. They may seek specific reassurance that any national media campaign will be subject to full consultation.

MPs and Senators

2.5 Members of the Committee and Parliament are expected to respond favorably to the positive nature of the government's response. Interest in the document will be high as a source of information to help them respond to constituents' inquiries.

The Media

2.6 Media will be interested in the report. No new initiatives are being announced and the reaction of women's organizations and high profile women MPs involved in the issue will have a major impact on the tone and profile of the coverage.

3. COMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVES

3.1 To heighten women's awareness that violence and fear are major obstacles to full equality.

3.2 To demonstrate to women's organizations and the public the government's continued commitment to public

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Annex A

safety and especially the safety of women, and the advancement of gender equality.

3.3 To increase the general public's awareness of the problem of violence against women and the broad range of actions being taken federally to end it.

4. MESSAGES

4.1 Women have a right to live without fear. Violence against women is unacceptable in any form or for any reason.

4.2 The safety of women is a critical element in realizing women's rights and equality. Public safety and ending the unique problem of violence against women are a priority of the federal government.

4.3 The federal government is already acting on the majority of the recommendations in the committee report. Actions include the Family Violence Initiative, the establishment of The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, and proposed legislation to toughen parole for sexual and other violent offenders.

4.4 The Federal Government will build on these actions and strengthen efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate violence against women.

4.5 All of society has a stake in ending violence against women. The Federal government is committed to working in partnership with other levels of government, community and other organizations to implement solutions.

COMMUNICATIONS TACTICS

5. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 A number of government initiatives are expected to be introduced during November under a theme of public safety. The government response to the standing committee will be positioned to reflect this communications theme.

5.2 There is a degree of public and media cynicism towards government studies and reports. To minimize the response to the committee being seen as delaying further action, communications will stress the significance of continuing actions being taken under the Family Violence Initiative and the important role of the Canadian Panel in recommending further solutions.

5.3 The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women is an important element in the government's strategy on violence against women. It is important that the Panel's credibility be maintained and if possible enhanced as a result of the report. Communications will stress the importance of the Panel's work in raising awareness and helping determine future government actions.

5.4 Although there are no new initiatives contained in the report, it will be important for the government to be visible enough to avoid being perceived as avoiding the issue. It is recommended that the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women be seen tabling the report and be available to the media to position the government's accomplishments and underscore the government's commitment to the issue.

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Annex A

5.5 The report, however, is a comprehensive accounting of government progress on the issue. Interest in it is expected to be high among women's groups and others involved in the issue. To meet this demand and further understanding of the extent of the government activities on this issue the report will be made widely available.

5.6 The issue of violence against women relates to broader human rights and equality issues. The tabling of the government's response may serve as an opportunity for unions and others to push other social and constitutional agendas such as employment, equity and the need for a constitutional social charter as advocated by the Premier of Ontario. Questions and Answers will be prepared on these issues.

6. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

6.1 Status of Women Canada will take the lead role in communications activities related to the tabling of the Government's Response to "The War Against Women".

6.2 Communications is being co-ordinated with other federal government departments with a stake in the violence issue to ensure that all ministers are appropriately briefed and relevant stakeholders are informed. (The departments involved are primarily those on the Interdepartmental Steering Committee on Family Violence (Health and Welfare, Indian and Northern Affairs, Justice, Solicitor General, Secretary of State, National Defence and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.)

7. THE RELEASE STRATEGY

7.1 The Document will be tabled and released on Thursday, November 7.

7.2 To focus media attention on the government's accomplishments and keep the government visibly out front on the issue, media and key national women's groups will be alerted in advance to the tabling of the Government's Response to the War on Women.

7.3 A Press statement will be made in Room 130 S, Centre Block, of the Parliament Buildings following the tabling of the document. The Minister will also be available for interviews with major public affairs and news programs.

7.4 Immediately after the Minister tables the document a national news release and Ministerial statement will be issued to the Press Gallery and all major news outlets.

7.5 A Media kit containing the news release, ministerial statement, background information on Violence Against Women and government accomplishments will be prepared. The kit will be distributed to national media, regional journalists, editorial writers with an interest in the issue, and women's organizations.

7.6 The full government response will be distributed to MPs, Senators.

8. MINISTER'S INVOLVEMENT

8.1 The Minister Responsible for the Status of Women

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Annex A

will be the government's lead spokesperson on the issue, formally tabling the Government's Response in the House of Commons and meeting with the media afterwards in Room 130-S.

8.2 Letters from the Minister and copies of the news release and report will be sent in advance under embargo to all provincial/territorial ministers responsible for the Status of Women.

8.3 The Minister of Health and Welfare will inform his provincial and territorial counterparts. Copies of the government's response will be provided in advance under embargo.

8.4 Media kits and copies of the report will be sent, and where practical delivered to national women's organizations and other stakeholders on the day of the announcement.

8.5 The Minister will offer advance briefings to the critics of the official opposition and the committee chair.

8.6 The Minister will write to and provide all witnesses who appeared before the standing committee with a copy of the government response.

9. FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

9.1 A text for householders will be prepared for MPs' use.

9.2 An article will be included in the Status of Women Canada newsletter.

9.3. The Government Response will form the basis for future speaking engagements.

9.4 The complete response document will be distributed to public libraries. It will also be sent to other organizations and individuals on request.

9.5 Other Ministers and Departments will be urged to sustain the message in their ongoing activities.

10. BUDGET

10.1 Funds for this announcement will come from Status of Women Canada resources.

11. EVALUATION CRITERIA

11.1 The effectiveness of the communications strategy will be evaluated by monitoring media coverage, statements by interest groups, correspondence and MP's questions in the House. Relevant media coverage, monitored by Health and Welfare, Justice and other departments, will be exchanged with Status of Women Canada.

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Annex B

**LIVING WITHOUT FEAR . . .
EVERYONE'S GOAL, EVERY WOMAN'S RIGHT**

**THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO
THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH AND WELFARE, SOCIAL AFFAIRS,
SENIORS AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN:
"THE WAR AGAINST WOMEN"**

November 1991

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INTRODUCTION

So seized were the members of the House of Commons Subcommittee on the Status of Women by the evidence of pervasive abuse against women in Canada, that they were moved to liken the problem to a war in the title of their report issued on June 19, 1991: "The War Against Women".

The Government of Canada recognizes the gravity of the problem and the degree to which this violence harms the lives of women. Embedded in Canadian society are forces which permit women and girls to be often brutally abused. The power imbalance in society which undervalues women and allows them to be discriminated against is the same power imbalance that fosters tolerance of violence and minimizes the gravity of its impact on the lives of women. This violence is uniquely directed at women precisely because they are women. Women are victimized every day at home, in the workplace and on our streets. Their victimization is physical, sexual, emotional and financial. These crimes can be perpetrated by those in intimate relationships, by trusted professionals, by authority figures or by strangers.

These assaults on the person, dignity and rights of women as equal citizens undermine the values Canadians revere and upon which they are trying to build a tolerant, just and strong nation. It is the responsibility of every individual, institution and level of government to acknowledge the gravity of this problem and to work in partnership to prevent it and to improve society's response to the problem, when it occurs.

Federal Goals

The federal government is committed to helping stop this unique form of violence. During an August 10th, 1991 speech, the Prime Minister stated the government's goal this way: "One Canadian woman suffering violence at home or elsewhere is too many." This is a goal of "zero tolerance".

Vigorous action on this issue has been made a federal government priority. A broad range of new initiatives has been launched by government departments and agencies within recent months. Through a national panel, the government is also actively asking women and others at the community level for advice on how these efforts can be strengthened in the future.

The government believes only a continuing effort, waged on many fronts and through a system of alliances with all the partners in Canadian society, will be effective in changing the attitudes and features of society that lead many men to believe that bullying, abusing or subjugating women is acceptable, and that leave women feeling they are powerless to prevent it.

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For decades this form of violence was not recognized as a problem. Today, largely due to the efforts of women themselves, violence against women is being recognized for what it has always been, an insidious problem with devastating social, economic and personal costs.

Federal Action and Cooperation

In Canada, all levels of government share responsibility for responding effectively to this issue (Appendix 1). Provincial and territorial governments assume, for the most part, the role of administering and delivering services in the social, health, legal and educational sectors, on a cost-shared basis with the federal government. Federal cash and tax transfers to provinces and territories amounted to almost \$37 billion dollars in 1991-92.

Governments have taken steps to ensure they work together towards ending the cycle of violence against women. For example, many consultations with the provincial and territorial governments were undertaken on the matter of family violence. In 1990, a statement of principles on violence against women, the "Lake Louise Declaration on Violence Against Women", was issued jointly by federal, provincial and territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women. "Building Blocks: A Framework for a National Strategy on Violence Against Women", followed in June 1991, outlining certain strategies that governments could implement.

While action has frequently focused on specific expressions of abuse such as prostitution, pornography and sexual harassment, during the last half of the 1980's, the federal government has steadily moved towards addressing the broader picture of violence against women in a co-ordinated fashion.

Three multi-year federal initiatives dealing with violence in the family were launched, beginning with the Child Sexual Abuse Initiative in 1986, and followed by two federal Family Violence Initiatives in 1988 and 1991. The announcement of the latter, in February 1991, revealed a doubling of resources to \$136M over the previous initiatives. Federal actions on the issue have been co-ordinated through a special committee bringing together 16 government departments and agencies. This co-ordinated approach ensures that the special circumstances of groups such as Aboriginal people, ethnocultural and visible minorities, persons with disabilities, rural women and senior women are taken into account and that the initiative is structured in keeping with the multi-disciplinary nature of the problem. All these Initiatives have emphasized support for and the involvement of community and private sector organizations on the front-lines.

Looking ahead, the federal government has put into place The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, to examine the entire issue of violence against women and recommend solutions. Established as a response to a need identified by women, the Panel will provide a forum at the community level to raise awareness and propose solutions. Expected to report in December 1992, the Panel is a critical element in developing future federal actions.

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About the Federal Government's Response

The report of the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, Social Affairs, Seniors and Status of Women has performed a valuable service in exposing the issue of violence against women and drawing the links between violence and the need to alter the status of women and traditional behaviours that structure gender relations.

This document, "Living Without Fear... Everyone's Goal. Every Woman's Right" responds to the 25 recommendations in the Committee's Report, "The War Against Women", under three broad topics: 1) prevention and education, 2) the justice system and 3) services for victims, offenders and their families.

In each section, the recommendations relevant to these three aspects are discussed. The report has not attempted to represent in detail all of the initiatives which have been or will be undertaken by appropriate federal bodies. However, the document does set out the important commitment that the federal government has made to this issue.

The government departments, corporations and agencies that contributed to the government's response are listed in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 provides additional details on the 1991 Family Violence Initiative.

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LIVING WITHOUT FEAR
THROUGH PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

This chapter addresses the eleven recommendations of the report "The War Against Women" which deal with the issue of prevention, education and the social values and attitudes which are at the root of violence against women. The federal government recognizes that the elimination of violence against women rests on changing these values. The document "Building Blocks: A Framework for A National Strategy on Violence Against Women"², adopted at the 1991 Annual Meeting of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women, underscores the importance of prevention of violence against women in Canada:

Violence against women occurs every day in Canada. Research indicates that the number of women who can expect to experience violence is staggering. Stopping the violence before it starts must be a priority in a strategy to free women from violence. One key component of such an effort is public education.

Longstanding public attitudes have viewed violence against women as socially acceptable and less "serious" than other crimes. The victim is often blamed for the violence and excuses are found for the behaviour of the perpetrator. These attitudes both cause and perpetuate further violence.

Public education efforts, including broadly-based mass media campaigns, professional education and the education of children throughout the kindergarten to Grade 12 stream, are required to change negative attitudes and increase awareness of violence against women.

Prevention through public education may be achieved by supporting a range of programs and services ... in schools, colleges and universities, through research, broadly-based and professional education and through public safety practices.

The responsibility for the provision of services to address the problem of violence against women falls primarily within provincial/territorial jurisdiction, except for service delivery to certain populations such as Status Indians on reserve, inmates of federal correctional institutions, military and federal personnel who are under federal jurisdiction. In addition to these responsibilities, future federal government action in the area of violence against women will focus on prevention in keeping with the commitments made under the Family Violence Initiative, the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, and with the document quoted above.

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Violence against women is in part rooted in the socialization process that devalues women as it does other groups of individuals. Thus, the federal government supports numerous public education materials that sensitize target populations to the importance of positive social values, e.g., programs for and about seniors, parenting skills development, independent living and positive worksite environments, all of which are designed to benefit many groups as well as women.

In keeping with the expressed wishes of the provincial and territorial governments during the federal government's Family Violence consultations, the Initiative announced in February 1991 will support community-based projects which are developed in keeping with the social, cultural and linguistic needs of their communities using local media and respecting the service delivery capabilities of these communities. For example, it will support the YWCA of Canada in developing a multi-year, public education campaign regarding the problem of violence against women, including wife abuse, to encourage action and ownership at the local level.

Also through the Family Violence Initiative, a number of projects are, and will be funded, to address primary prevention. In Prince Edward Island, an awareness program on violence and abuse in relationships, aimed at junior and senior high school levels, has been undertaken. Other examples include: building and reinforcing Native parenting skills through honouring the local and traditional strengths of families in the Stoney Indian Reserve in Alberta; education and promotion activities for a play about teens and violence in relationships; and "Allons de l'avant", a public awareness project to organize workshops in three francophone communities in Northern Ontario.

A number of other prevention initiatives are under way. For example, a federal-provincial/territorial working group on adolescent reproductive health has recommended a mandatory sexual health curriculum in the schools. The National Film Board is completing the production of a series entitled "Growing Up", on education regarding sexuality. The federal government is working with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) on a crime prevention program. Through federal funding and joint partnership with the federal government, the FCM is also distributing materials on street violence and how to reduce women's fear of assault by building cities that are safer and designed to take women's needs into consideration.

The outreach work of the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women is expected to raise public awareness about the issue as the Panel consults with as many women as possible. The needs of low-income women, of women with disabilities and of women from all linguistic and cultural groups will be taken into consideration. Through its Aboriginal Circle and the work of an Advisory Committee, the Panel will ensure that Aboriginal communities and other key groups are consulted and involved.

The federal government will support Indians on reserve and Inuit communities to create awareness of family violence and to develop a knowledge base to assist in the early identification of problems and in effective clinical intervention.

It is in this context of prevention that Recommendations 1 to 5, 8 to 10, and 23 to 25 are addressed.

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Annex F

Recommendation 1

The Committee recommends that the federal government exercise its leadership role to ensure security of the person for all Canadian women by mounting a national, multi-media education campaign on violence against women. The campaign should expressly denounce violence against women as criminal behaviour and emphasize societal responsibility for its prevention.

This recommendation was based on the views of witnesses before the Subcommittee who called for increased public awareness and understanding of the issue of violence against women and the need to stress societal responsibility for violence and its prevention.

Public education campaigns can be an effective way of achieving this end, by reaching a large number of people and changing public attitudes. Coupled with legislative changes, they have succeeded in promoting positive behaviours and an increased well-being for Canadians. In this vein, a number of provinces have, in the recent past, undertaken information campaigns on violence against women, to emphasize the criminal nature of the violence and to encourage victimized women to come forth.

The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, launched in August 1991, will examine forms of violence against women in our society and identify the root causes of violence. Its report is to be tabled in the House of Commons in December 1992.

In consultation with the private sector and groups involved in the issue, and further to the collaborative work already undertaken by her provincial and territorial colleagues, the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women will examine the advisability of a public education campaign that is essentially prevention-oriented in nature. The study will be conducted in light of the Panel's findings.

It is by averting violence that we can construct a society where women can live free of fear and where the human and financial costs of addressing today's violence can be redirected to other pressing needs.

Recommendation 2

The Committee recommends that the federal government initiate discussions with provincial and territorial governments to ensure that the community has adequate resources to accommodate the demand for services that will emanate from the multi-media campaign on violence against women.

In the current climate of fiscal restraint, which affects all levels of government, it would be important that any public education campaign be designed to have minimum impact on the demand for services. During the federal-provincial/territorial consultations on family violence in early 1990, several provinces expressed concern about any federal activity, such as a media campaign, which would increase the demand for services.

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With respect to funding for services, it should be noted that the federal government already contributes significantly. While the delivery of services is primarily a provincial and territorial responsibility, the federal government currently provides financial support to the provinces and territories for health, education and social services through Established Programs Financing and the Canada Assistance Plan. In addition, the federal government provides qualifying provinces with \$8.5 billion per year in equalization payments. Equalization payments are provided as unconditional transfers so that provinces have the fiscal capacity to meet their specific needs which can include social services.

The federal Minister Responsible for the Status of Women will undertake to work closely with her counterparts in the provinces and territories to assess the nature and implications of a public education campaign that would focus on prevention. The proposed advisability study would further examine the potential impact of a public education campaign on existing services in all jurisdictions. Federal, provincial and territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women will continue, each in their own jurisdiction, to work with their ministerial colleagues, in the spirit of the Lake Louise Declaration on Violence Against Women (1990) toward ongoing public education prevention measures.

Recommendation 3

The Committee recommends that the federal government work with the provinces, the territories and relevant professions to promote strong and consistent violence-prevention education in schools across the country. The federal government should attempt to ensure that such education expressly addresses gender-equality issues and is a mandatory part of the school curriculum in all elementary, junior and high schools.

Recommendation 5

The Committee recommends that the federal government work with the provinces, the territories and relevant professions to promote media literacy education in the high school curriculum across the country. Media literacy instruction teaches students to critically assess media representations and messages including violence against women.

The federal government is in agreement with the report of the Standing Committee that the fundamental character of Canadian society will not be modified until we look at how young men and women are socialized. Therefore, the education system must become a critical partner in eradicating violence against women.

At the September 23, 1991 meeting of federal, provincial and territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women and the Council of Ministers of Education, these two recommendations were tabled as part of the agenda item entitled "Violence prevention in the school system". Status of Women Ministers of provincial and territorial governments will continue to promote further violence prevention education in the schools and will report on progress achieved, at subsequent ministerial meetings. At that meeting, the Manitoba Minister Responsible for the Status of Women tabled a document on "Violence Prevention Materials in the Schools - A National Listing".

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To date, the federal government has sponsored a number of projects such as the Canadian Teachers' Federation (CTF) project, "Thumbs Down", a series of lesson plans for teachers of students from kindergarten to Grade 12. The program fosters non-violent, non-sexist behaviour. Twenty-nine thousand copies of the series will find their way into Canadian schools. "A Cappella", another CTF project, is a school-based, country-wide dialogue with adolescent girls conveying their concerns and expectations in today's world. A number of similar initiatives in the education milieu are projected, including work with one Canadian university on the issue of sexism in the classroom. The federal government will continue to support the development of model curricula and programs that are responsive to the expressed needs of the educational sector.

Young people must be taught early to decode the underlying messages present in media content. The federal government would suggest that this awareness-building process begin earlier than in high school, along with violence prevention education and gender equality sensitization.

The federal government supports and works with organizations such as Media Watch, which has produced and is making frequent use of media literacy videos for teachers and students. Media Watch has also been supported by the National Literacy Secretariat, the Ministère de l'éducation du Québec (Quebec Ministry of Education) and the Secrétariat de la condition féminine du Québec (Quebec Status of Women) in a project to increase knowledge of sexual stereotypes in media products. The federal government will continue to encourage and emphasize partnerships with voluntary organizations and various funders.

The federal government will consult with the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunication Commission and national media agencies about measures that could be taken in regard to the current portrayal of women, of violence, and more specifically of violence against women in the media. A resource guide on media and violence will be developed for children and adolescents.

The Federal Women's Film Program brings together the National Film Board and a number of federal departments and agencies. By pooling their human, technical and financial resources to meet common priorities regarding women's advancement, this collaborative body initiates new film projects on matters of social justice. Films which have been produced in recent years address issues such as sexist attitudes and gender stereotyping that allow all forms of violence to take hold.

Recommendation 4

The Committee recommends that the federal government work with the provinces to promote policies governing educational institutions, parks and recreation departments and amateur sport organizations to eliminate practices which are barriers to the full participation of girls and to ensure that all individuals have equal access and equal opportunity to develop to their maximum potential.

The federal government agrees with the Subcommittee that educational efforts to eliminate sexism and socially constructed gender limitations must go beyond the classroom to extra-curricular and recreational activities. A strong self-image, sound collaborative team behaviour, an appreciation for

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sport and physical activity, and good motor skills are developed through the participation of children in positive sport and recreation activities. Society has widely promoted and supported these activities for boys but has been slow to acknowledge their importance for girls.

The federal government recognizes that communities play an important role in ensuring equality in sports and recreation. The federal government will continue to ensure that the needs of women in sport are identified, promoted and supported. It will strive to increase the involvement of women in positions of leadership in sport at the national level, raise public awareness and encourage the involvement of girls and women in the design and delivery of sport and fitness programs.

Federal funding is provided to organizations who seek to further advance the position of women in sport and physical activity, for example the Canadian Association of the Advancement of Women in Sport. The federal government also works with other groups such as the Active Living Alliance for Canadians with a Disability, a national group which promotes the full integration of both men and women with disabilities into sport.

Recommendation 8

The Committee recommends that the federal government move within its own jurisdiction to eliminate systemic barriers which prevent women from enjoying equality of opportunity and security, and encourage the provinces to also do so.

The federal government recognizes that women will only be free from violence once they have been freed from all barriers that prevent them from having equal access to opportunities in social, legal, political and economic terms. Federal policies and programs of all departments can have a differential impact on men and women. It is included in the mandate of Status of Women Canada and the Treasury Board to work toward the elimination of gender-related barriers within the context of federal jurisdiction.

In collaboration with women's programs within a number of federal departments, Status of Women Canada monitors policy development and provides consultation in respect to the equality of women. The report Dimensions of Equality: An Update of the Federal Government Work Plan for Women² documented federal progress up to 1989 in achieving women's equality in the spheres of economics, social justice, greater participation and access, and leadership at the international level.

The federal government also has a more specific responsibility in respect to employment equity which it fulfils through the Employment Equity Act (1986). The Act specifically aims to reverse the conditions that undermine the employment prospects of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities. It applies to all federally regulated employers with 100 employees or more, including Crown Corporations. In addition, the Federal Contractors Program provides that companies with 100 employees or more which obtain federal contracts of \$200,000 or more implement an employee equity plan.

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The Employment Equity Act provides that, five years after its coming into force, a House of Commons Committee will conduct a full review of its provisions, operations and effects, and may recommend changes. This review is now under way.

Recommendation 9

The Committee recommends that Parliament mandate the Women's Parliamentary Association (WPA) to study, and present a report, within six months on existing systemic barriers to women's full participation within the House of Commons and its Support Services, and to make recommendations for the elimination of such systemic barriers.

Recommendation 10

The Committee recommends that the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women be invited to conduct gender-sensitivity programs for Members of Parliament.

The Minister Responsible for the Status of Women has met with a number of members of the House of Commons to discuss gender-related issues on the Hill. A committee has been established with representation from all parties to discuss possible courses of action and to present options for gender-sensitivity information programs for Members of the House of Commons.

It would be appropriate for the Women's Parliamentary Association and the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women to play an advisory role in conducting a study of systemic barriers in the House as well as in developing gender-sensitivity training.

For employees under the administrative jurisdiction of the Speaker, a new policy on harassment is being developed and will be forwarded for approval to the Board of Internal Economy.

Recommendation 23

The Committee recommends that Parliament revisit the issue of gun control, and introduce legislation that will be stronger in the following specific ways: that gun ownership be reaffirmed as a privilege, and not as a right; that the privilege of gun ownership not be granted to persons who have been convicted of crimes against the person or other serious offense; that the minimum age for gun ownership be raised from 16 to 18 years; that semi-automatic weapons be made restricted weapons; that all weapons be required to be registered by type and serial number on the owner's Firearms Acquisitions Certificate (FAC); that a FAC be required for the purchase of ammunition; that a national data base of gun owners and guns be set up; that women and non-gun owners be included in the process of defining safe storage requirements for guns and that the safe storage requirements be enforced; that all assault weapons be removed from circulation; and that the necessary resources be allotted to each of these initiatives.

The Subcommittee heard from witnesses that the security of women is undermined by the availability of guns.

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On May 30, 1991, the Minister of Justice introduced Bill C-17, a revised set of proposals to strengthen Canada's firearms control system. It was drafted to reflect recommendations emanating from a special Parliamentary committee, the Canadian Advisory Council on Firearms and the provinces and territories.

The highlights of the Bill are the banning of fully automatic firearms converted to semi-automatic mode, increasing the minimum age to own a firearm to 18 years; increasing the length of mandatory prohibition orders from 5 years to 10 years upon a first conviction for an offence involving violence and from 10 years to life for repeat offences, and imposing a 28-day waiting period prior to the issuance of a Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) in order to permit police to perform extensive screening activities, requiring all applicants for a FAC to provide two references from people who have known the applicant for three years and creating safe storage provisions. A mandatory safety education program, extensive police training and the power to declare periodic national firearm amnesties will also be implemented.

The RCMP maintains a national registry on restricted weapons. With the proclamation of Bill C-17, additional weapons will become restricted and, therefore, included in this registry. At present, there are approximately one million registered restricted weapons.

Recommendation 24

The Committee recommends that the federal government, in consultation with the Native Women's Association of Canada and other Aboriginal women's organizations, establish a task force on family violence in Aboriginal communities.

Aboriginal communities have underscored the distinct cultural and social considerations which must prevail when addressing the problem of violence against women in Aboriginal communities, including approaching this social issue from a holistic perspective. This is foremost in the plans of the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women. An Aboriginal Circle has been established to advise the Panel on the unique needs and circumstances of Aboriginal women. The Circle's terms of reference have been agreed upon by representatives of Aboriginal women.

The federal government has, and continues to support a number of mechanisms for consultation with Aboriginal communities on the matter of family violence. For example, the federal government undertook consultations with on-reserve communities prior to the announcement of the Family Violence Initiative in early 1991, and is continuing follow-up consultations in line with its commitment to community involvement in developing and delivering services. In September 1991, a National Conference on Aboriginal Justice was co-sponsored by the federal government and the Yukon government, on which occasion a discussion paper "Aboriginal People and Justice Administration" was released. The federal government is funding research and development in the field of family violence in Aboriginal communities. The government will remain sensitive to the broad range of geographical, cultural, linguistic, economic and historical factors which must be taken into account in addressing the issue of violence against women.

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On August 27, 1991, the Prime Minister announced the establishment of a Royal Commission on Aboriginal People. Family violence is cited as one of the specific areas of concern to be addressed. The terms of reference also stipulate that the Royal Commission's investigations and recommendations should include social issues, justice issues, the position and role of aboriginal women and the situation of aboriginal youth.

Strengthening the economic status of Aboriginal women is an essential step in preventing violence against women. Collaboration between three national Native women's organizations and four federal government departments has led to the establishment of the Steering Committee on Aboriginal Women and Economic Development, to address the economic needs of Aboriginal women.

As well, the Native Women's Association of Canada and Pauktuutit (The Inuit Women's Association of Canada) receive funding from the federal government to enable them to address such issues as violence against women and family violence and to become involved in legislative advocacy work on behalf of Aboriginal women.

Recommendation 25

The Committee recommends that the federal government take a leadership role and work with women's groups across the country and with the provinces to establish a royal commission on violence against women

In the May 13, 1991 Speech From the Throne, the government announced that a panel on violence against women would be established. On August 15, 1991, the membership and mandate of the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women were made public by the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women.

The Panel's mandate and terms of reference very closely match the recommendations of women's groups which originally called for a Royal Commission, and those contained in "The War Against Women". The terms of reference are very similar to those of a Royal Commission, however, the Panel has the advantage of having fewer formalities compared to a Commission.

The Panel began its work in September 1991. It is committed to a responsive and interactive community-based approach, and plans to meet with persons in some 100 communities to heighten public awareness, facilitate the process of "naming the violence" and identify solutions. It will submit its report to the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women in December 1992 for tabling in the House of Commons. In examining from a comprehensive perspective the issue of violence against women, the Panel will focus on prevention and will make the links between the many manifestations of violence. As well, the Panel will address root causes and document the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the problem.

The Panel, through its membership and terms of reference, will address the special needs of Aboriginal women, women with disabilities, female children, women seniors and women from ethnocultural and visible minorities. The Panel's work will consider all forms of violence, physical, psychological and sexual; at home, on the streets, in the workplace, in the media, in relationships with

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trusted professionals; in institutions; in dating relationships; and in situations of cult and serial violence. Appropriate federal government departments will encourage and support applications from women's groups wishing to participate in the activities of the Panel.

Shortly after the Speech From the Throne announced that there would be a panel on violence against women, Bill C-202 was tabled in the House of Commons. It proposes to designate December 6 a national day of remembrance as a memorial to the fourteen young women who were killed at the Ecole polytechnique in Montreal, in 1989. This Bill, which is expected to be passed before the end of the calendar year, will not only commemorate an event that symbolizes the tragedy of women victims but will be a day of action around the issue of violence against women. A day of remembrance and action will enhance public awareness about the issue in this country and reinforce the work of the Panel. Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women in all jurisdictions have joined together in endorsing the intent of this Bill.

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LIVING WITHOUT FEAR THROUGH
LAW ENFORCEMENT,
THE COURTS AND CORRECTIONS

This Chapter responds to recommendations 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the report "War Against Women", which are directed at changes to the criminal justice system to protect the right of women to live free from violence.

"..Preservation of the peace, prevention of crime (and) protection of the public" are the primary purposes of the criminal law in Canadian society.

All violence against women is criminal activity which no woman should have to tolerate. To ensure that the law is able to respond to such violence, the federal government recognizes that law enforcement, the courts and corrections are key elements to ending violence against women.

The criminal law protects society -- women, men and children, of all ages, walks of life and cultural backgrounds -- by defining criminal behaviour and prescribing punishment for those who commit crimes. The federal government's ability to legislate in the area of criminal law is one of its most powerful tools in dealing with serious social problems, and the federal government is committed to using its criminal law power effectively in order to eliminate violence against women.

Various forms of violence against women are defined as criminal offences, and are interpreted by the courts as criminal conduct. The factors which determine the ability of the criminal justice system to respond successfully to violence against women are: (1) that law enforcement officials and the courts be diligent about charging, prosecuting and convicting perpetrators of violence against women. Women must be confident that reporting an assault will lead to effective action; (2) that the punishment accorded the offender be proportionate to the gravity of the offence committed; and (3) that effective correctional programs for offenders be implemented to protect women from the recurrence of violence.

In endorsing "Building Blocks; A Framework for A National Strategy on Violence Against Women" (1) the Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women recognized the importance of supporting such enforcement initiatives as establishing, enforcing and monitoring charging policies to require authorities to lay charges in cases of wife assault where reasonable and probable grounds exist; believe an offence has been committed; providing training programs to justice professionals to sensitize them to the unique difficulties of these cases; reviewing policing, court and correctional policies and procedures to determine their responsiveness to victims; and encouraging the development of effective programs for abusive men and sexual offenders with the goals of making men accountable for their behaviour and stopping violence against women.

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In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the unequal treatment of women in the justice system, and the criminal nature of acts of violence against women. For example, in 1983 the federal government amended the Criminal Code to reflect the fact that sexual offences were crimes of violence, not morality; it removed the onus on the victim to complain as quickly as possible; and prohibited the introduction of evidence of a complainant's sexual reputation. The law was also changed to provide that a husband could be charged with sexually assaulting his wife. The Supreme Court of Canada's decision in Seahover v. the Queen and Gayme v. the Queen did not affect these positive steps.

In spite of these gains, however, much work remains to be done. The criminal justice system must be an effective tool in the prevention of violence against women. When women seek help, they must feel that it is there, for them.

Recommendation 6

The Committee recommends that the federal government take the lead role on gender sensitivity training for law enforcement personnel by requiring police officers in the federal sector (RCMP) to take mandatory training and refresher courses that focus on the prevalence of violence against women and children, its symptoms, its consequences for victims, and appropriate ways to respond to victims' needs. The content of the courses should be developed in consultation with front-line agencies that work with female victims of violence. The federal government should make available appropriate resources to provincial and municipal governments to enable them to require their personnel in the law enforcement, social and health sectors to take these courses.

One of the major thrusts of the Family Violence Initiative is to support training of law enforcement, correctional and parole personnel as well as health and social services personnel on-reserves.

Presently, the 26-week mandatory training program for all new RCMP recruits gives instruction on a variety of areas such as child sexual abuse, seniors abuse and domestic violence. It includes sections on police sensitivity and responsiveness to victims, specifically women, youth and older persons. The training program also addresses strategies of crisis intervention, multi-disciplinary team approaches, community crime prevention, special needs of Aboriginal peoples and policing in multicultural communities. Advanced in-service training is also provided at the divisional (provincial) level as in the case of investigators' courses, to enhance these skills and knowledge. The Canadian Police College, administered and funded (capital and operating costs) by the federal government, offers advanced police training to federal, provincial, regional and municipal police forces throughout Canada. The current sessions include courses dealing with victims of violence.

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The RCMP is currently reviewing its training regarding victims of violence, which includes sexual abuse, wife assault, and sexual assault. The focus is on the extent to which the overall curriculum is sensitive and responsive to group differences, including gender, ethnocultural and visible minorities. Changes will be made not only in consultation with front-line agencies but with the advice and guidance of community-based advisory bodies such as the RCMP Commissioner's National Aboriginal Advisory Committee and the Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Visible Minorities. Also, according to the recently approved Indian Policing Policy, the contents of the courses will be developed in consultation with front-line Indian agencies.

The Correctional Service of Canada has developed training curricula to build employee understanding of family violence, and to enhance skills in effective intervention with offenders who engage in, or are at high risk of engaging in, family violence.

In November 1991, the National Parole Board will be holding a General Board Meeting focusing on sensitizing Board members to family violence and its relationship to risk assessment of the offender and to the effect of violence on the lives of women. A training module will be developed based on these discussions.

The federal government, in partnership with nine national professional associations, is assist professionals to work together to provide more skilled and sensitive services to victims of family violence.

Within the context of the Family Violence Initiative, the federal government has also assisted health and social services sectors to develop, implement and evaluate new and innovative training and education programs. Sensitizing professionals to family violence through enhanced training is important. Guidelines for health care personnel on assault, abuse, neglect and family violence developed under the auspices of a federal-provincial/territorial government advisory committee have been extensively distributed.

The exchange and dissemination of training-related information such as course curricula and resource materials will also be facilitated. Education and training initiatives at the national, provincial, territorial and local level will also be strengthened by findings and new knowledge generated from federally sponsored research and evaluation.

Through the Family Violence Initiative, the federal government will train 2,000 existing health and social services personnel who work on-reserve and in Inuit communities, and will create new materials for public education.

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Recommendation 7

The Committee recommends that the federal government take the lead on gender sensitivity training for judges by requiring section 96 judges (federally appointed judges) to take training and refresher courses that focus on violence against women and related gender-equality issues. The federal government should also encourage the provinces to require their provincially appointed judges to take these courses. The content of the courses should be developed in consultation with front-line agencies that work with female victims of violence.

The government is aware of the impact of judicial attitudes on gender equality. In 1987, the government established the National Judicial Institute (formerly named the Canadian Judicial Centre), at the University of Ottawa, to provide education to federally and provincially appointed judges. In the past, the National Judicial Institute has provided a course on gender equality and prepared a videocassette on gender equality issues for judges. The Institute is jointly funded by the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

Provincially appointed judges also receive training through organizations such as the Western Judicial Education Centre. The Centre received federal funding for workshops to sensitize judges to issues of gender equality in cases of physical and sexual assault of women.

The issue of judicial education was also discussed in June, 1991 at the National Symposium on Women, Law and the Administration of Justice, hosted by the federal government. At that time, it was strongly suggested that there was a growing need to broaden efforts to increase the awareness of judges by developing educational programmes that address discrimination that flows not only from gender but also from race, class, disability and sexual orientation. As well, at the Yellowknife meeting of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice on September 5th, 1991, the federal Minister of Justice announced with some of her colleagues that they are committed to working with the judiciary on a priority basis to develop effective educational programs to ensure that myths and stereotypes about women play no part in the judicial system.

The need for increased representation of women in the judiciary has been acknowledged by the federal government, which has sought actively to appoint more women to the judiciary. Many provincial Attorneys General have similarly indicated their support regarding the appointment of more women judges.

Judicial training in the broadest sense is also accomplished by non-governmental organizations through the publication of their research and the presentation of briefs to the courts in cases involving violence against women. The federal government supports these efforts by providing funding to these various groups. For example, federal funding was allocated to the Manitoba Association of Women and the Law for the examination of the criminal justice system. Its report was released in 1991 and contained recommendations on the need of the criminal courts to improve their responsiveness to women. The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women also received funding to conduct research in a variety of legal areas, including women and the Constitution, and an evaluation of the

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Charter's equality rights provisions. The federal government provides funds to the Women's Legal Action and Education

Fund (LEAF). LEAF assists women in obtaining equal treatment under the law by providing advice and services during court proceedings. In addition, the Quebec association of transition houses (Regroupement provincial des maisons d'hébergement et de transition pour femmes victimes de violence) received federal assistance to conduct a systematic analysis of treatment of women by the justice system.

Federal funding programs will continue to provide assistance to non-governmental groups such as the National Association of Women and the Law, to conduct research and prepare reports on issues pertaining to gender equality and gender neutrality in the courts. This assistance enables judicial training bodies to work in partnership with government departments, community groups and institutions, and to place special emphasis on furthering the interests of women in Canadian society.

Recommendation 12

The Committee recommends that the federal government immediately release the evaluation results of its research on the effectiveness of the different program models for men who batter women.

In July 1991, the Department of Justice released the study entitled "Treatment Programs for Men Who Batter: A Review of the Evidence of their Success".⁷ This study reviews the existing evaluation research on the effectiveness of treatment groups for men who batter their women partners.

Recommendation 13

The Committee recommends that the federal government require federal prosecutors in the territories to take education courses on violence against women and that the prosecutors be directed to recommend mandatory counselling and treatment, in addition to other criminal penalties that apply, in cases where a man has been convicted of assaulting his wife or partner. The content of the education courses should be developed in consultation with front-line agencies that work with female victims of violence. The federal government should also encourage provincial governments to direct their Crown prosecutors to take these courses to recommend, in addition to other sentencing options, mandatory counselling and treatment programs in wife assault cases.

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Education courses

In a spirit of co-operation, all policies and programs concerning prosecutions in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon must be developed by the federal government in consultation with these governments, as well as with the front-line agencies located in the north.*

Prosecutors in the territories have routinely taken advantage of educational programs which focus on family violence and violence against women that have been offered through the National Criminal Law Program and the Alberta Crown Attorneys' School.

Mandatory counselling for men who batter

The federal government will continue to support research on the treatment of male batterers. In addition to information on effectiveness, the federal government will conduct a comprehensive evaluation on the risk assessment and treatment needs of batterers, drawing on methodology that goes beyond existing evaluations by documenting important information on risk, needs, program characteristics, and outcome. It will also collect information about men who continue to batter after receiving counselling, and plans to conduct a tracking study that would follow the batterer from court through the criminal justice service systems. This will provide new knowledge about the selection of candidates for treatment, the outcome of the treatment, the co-occurrence of wife abuse with other forms of violence (e.g., child abuse), and the range of services needed and utilized by batterers. The results are expected to improve current program models.

It must be recognized that, for some offenders, treatment programs are not effective and society must be protected. In October 1991, the federal government tabled legislation concerning corrections and conditional release reform. Bill C-36 proposes to tighten parole eligibility for offenders convicted of violent offences. The National Parole Board would be granted the power to detain those convicted of sex offences against children until the end of their sentence. Victims and their families would be able to request notification of parole hearing dates and provide written representation to the National Parole Board.

* The Government of the Northwest Territories is currently conducting an enquiry on gender bias in the administration of justice, prosecutions, policing and the judiciary. Once the one-woman enquiry reports in the spring of 1992, the federal government will review the enquiry's recommendations concerning prosecutions and will work in partnership with the government of the northwest Territories in developing new prosecutorial policies if necessary.

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Given that research has yet to clearly identify which assaultive men are likely to benefit from treatment (as cited in the study referenced in Recommendation 12), it is premature at this stage for the federal government to direct prosecutors in the territories to recommend mandatory counselling and treatment for men who batter. It is important, however, that new data and findings on these programs be made available to prosecutors and other persons whose work brings them in contact with assaultive men.

As part of its educational role, the federal government will assist with the sensitization of criminal justice personnel to the holistic approaches upon which Aboriginal communities draw in dealing with offenders. Holistic healing models are based on the principle that the entire family and community undergo a healing process. The holistic approach is a model which should be made available to all communities in Canada and not necessarily be viewed as a model developed by Aboriginal persons only for their communities.

In addition to programs for wife batterers, the federal government also administers a number of treatment programs for violent and sexual offenders within federal corrections facilities.

Recommendation 16

The Committee recommends that the federal government develop a legal policy that would allow a judge, on a request from a Crown prosecutor, to issue an order removing a man charged with assaulting his spouse or partner from the family home. The legal policy should ensure that the police and the courts provide adequate protection to the victim and enforce the court order.

Bail provisions are currently under review as are other Criminal Code sections, to determine if they clearly provide for the removal of the offender from the family home in cases of family violence. If the provisions are deemed to be inadequate, amendments to the Criminal Code will be pursued. The Department of Justice would monitor the impact of any amendments to these provisions.

Recommendation 17

The Committee recommends that the federal government take the lead role in stressing the importance of the mandatory charging policy in cases of physical and sexual assault and abuse by directing the R.C.M.P. to assiduously follow the policy. The federal government should also encourage provincial governments to direct their police forces to consistently support their respective mandatory charging policies.

In Canada, the introduction of policy statements and guidelines at the federal, provincial and municipal level regarding the laying of charges in cases of wife assault and the amendments to the Criminal Code on sexual assault have served to emphasize their criminal nature.

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Wife Assault

Since 1984, the RCMP operational policy has dictated that all reported incidents of spouse abuse be investigated and that criminal charges be laid in all cases where evidence exists to support the laying of charges. The policy is still in effect and is being monitored during divisional audits conducted by the RCMP audit team. In addition, all wife assault cases where charges have been dismissed, stayed or withdrawn are presently reviewed at RCMP Headquarters.

The federal government supports the charging and prosecuting of wife assault offences, with the understanding that, key to this approach, is the need to provide protection and support to the victim. While research indicates that aggressive charging and prosecution of wife assault can be effective in reducing the number of offenders, mandatory and inflexible intervention by the police and courts does not appear to be the sole option.

To better understand the effects and consequences of police and prosecutorial policies on victims and their impact on the criminal justice system, the federal government is sponsoring research that addresses a variety of issues related to the implementation and effectiveness of charging policies in Canada. These studies are being undertaken in partnership with provincial and territorial governments.

Sexual Assault

The need for more research into police charging practices in sexual assault cases has been demonstrated in a recently released report on national statistics⁴ of sexual assault cases. It found that 20 per cent of actual sexual assaults reported are cleared without the laying of charges and that the number of reported sexual assaults held to be unfounded after a preliminary investigation is higher for sexual assaults than for other offences against the person.

The government is committed to reviewing and evaluating police charging policies in wife assault and sexual assault cases, and will continue to work in partnership with the provincial and territorial governments on improving the justice system's responsiveness to victims.

Recommendation 18

The Committee recommends that an administrative body or task force, comprised of individuals with expertise in law as well as other expertise in areas affecting women's equality, be struck and charged with the task of developing equality-enhancing legislative responses to violence against women, through timely and meaningful consultation with equality-seeking groups. The groups should be provided with funding to enable them to develop their expertise and provide the committee with input and assistance. This task force would be responsible for the screening of all legislative initiatives to determine their consistency with women's equality.

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The federal government, through various mechanisms, examines and analyzes gender components of new and existing laws and legal procedures. Status of Women Canada, for example, reviews federal legislation for its potential impact on women in Canada.

Gender-related implications of laws are also examined by way of interdepartmental committees and in collaborative efforts with provincial and territorial counterparts. For example, a Federal-Provincial/Territorial Working Group of Attorney General Officials has been established on Gender Equality in the Canadian Justice System. This group will submit its final report in March 1992 for consideration by their Ministers. Furthermore, the federal, provincial and territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women have established a co-ordinating committee to address gender equality issues and the law.

The federal government also supports the review of legislation through its funding of women's groups. Organizations such as the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund (LEAF) and the National Association of Women and the Law (NAWL), receive financial support to assist women in obtaining equal treatment under the law.

With respect to new approaches to violence, the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women will be carrying out extensive consultations across the country over the next year, as part of its mandat to develop an action plan to prevent violence against women. Through this national dialogue and the advice of its Advisory Committee and its Aboriginal Circle, which include representatives of equality-seeking groups and legal experts, the Panel will produce broadly-based recommendations.

Recommendation 19

The Committee recommends that legislation adopted by Parliament which is designed to enhance the equality of women and to stop violence against women contain strong Preambles acknowledging women's inequality in Canadian society and invoking the constitutional equality guarantees as the purpose of the law.

The federal government supports the spirit of this recommendation. However, the remedy recommended will not always be appropriate. For example, a preamble on a bill that amends an existing law does not become part of the amended law and would, therefore, not meet the objectives of this recommendation.

The primary reason for a preamble is to clearly state the purpose of the legislation. The purpose of the legislation must be ascertainable from the legislation itself. For example, the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Employment Equity Act contain statements as to the "purpose" of the Acts in section 2 of both Acts. Whether a preamble or a purpose clause is used would, therefore, depend upon the form of the bill being proposed.

Recommendation 20

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The Committee recommends that, if the Supreme Court of Canada strikes down sections 276 and 277 of the Criminal Code, Parliament re-enact the provisions using section 33 of the Charter (the override provision) to protect the provisions from further constitutional challenges or erosion.

In the decision Seaboyer v. The Queen and Gayme v. The Queen, the Supreme Court of Canada struck down section 276 of the Criminal Code which prohibited the use of evidence in sexual assault cases about a complainant's sexual history with persons other than the accused, except in special circumstances. The court held that section 276 violated the accused's right to a fair trial.

Section 277, which excludes evidence of sexual reputation presented for the purpose of challenging the credibility of the complainant, was held to be constitutional because there was no logical link between sexual reputation and truthfulness of a witness.

The Supreme Court indicated that the law does not revert back to the old common law. The court set out principles for the reception of evidence of sexual history to guide the trial judge in her or his determination of whether such evidence is relevant and not prejudicial to the complainant.

The Minister of Justice has indicated her plans to introduce legislation designed to protect the rights and dignity of sexual assault victims without jeopardizing the accused's right to a fair trial. The federal government will be consulting with provincial and territorial officials, with non-governmental organizations and with equality rights-seeking groups before introducing the legislation.

The use of the notwithstanding clause in section 33 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms may have far-reaching consequences for other rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Charter. New legislation may be a preferable approach to resolve this issue.

Recommendation 21

The Committee recommends that Parliament repeal the defence of "mistake of fact" which relates to honest mistaken belief in consent in sexual assault cases, as was articulated in the Pappajohn case.

In the Pappajohn case, the Supreme Court of Canada held that an accused is not guilty of sexual assault, if the jury or judge accepts his defence that he honestly believed that the woman was consent. It is not required that the accused's belief be based on something that a "reasonable" person would believe, although there should be an "air or reality" to his belief.

As a result of the Pappajohn decision, subsection 265(4) was added to the Criminal Code to require that the "mistake of fact" defence be "honest" and not that it be "honest" and "reasonable". The Court has qualified the defence by stating that there must be some evidence that lends an air of reality to the "mistake of fact" defence.

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The government's consultations with provinces, territories, non-governmental groups and equality rights-seeking groups regarding legislative options concerning evidence of sexual history will include a reference to the "mistake of fact" of consent.

Recommendation 22

The Committee recommends that the Divorce Act be amended to ensure that violence against women or children, including wife assault, sexual abuse and sexual assault, are factors to be considered in the determination of the custody of and access to children.

The justice system not only responds to family violence through the criminal law but often through civil law remedies as well. The federal government is currently reviewing the Divorce Act provisions on custody and access. Current provisions state that the conduct of a parent cannot be considered unless it relates to parenting abilities. Traditionally, family violence has not been viewed by the courts as relating to parenting abilities. This will be reviewed and, if necessary, amendments to the Act will be proposed.

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**LIVING WITHOUT FEAR
THROUGH SERVICES
TO ABUSED WOMEN,
VIOLENT MEN
AND THEIR FAMILIES**

This chapter responds to Recommendations 11, 14 and 15 of the report "War Against Women", which are directed at improving the provision of services for abused women, violent men, and their families.

The federal government recognizes that the effectiveness and availability of these services are basic and essential components to dealing with violence against women. "Building Blocks: A Framework for a National Strategy on Violence Against Women"⁹ specifically recognizes the importance of dealing with both the immediate crisis and the long-term effects of violence perpetrated against women. Potential initiatives identified in that document include providing support for emergency and crisis services, the training of staff and volunteers, community counselling services, and housing initiatives. This document also emphasizes the social, cultural, linguistic, economic and demographic differences among women who are victims of abuse, and recommends that the delivery of services should accommodate the needs of Aboriginal women, immigrant and visible minority women, women with disabilities, older women, low-income women and women in rural and/or remote communities.

The responsibility for the provision of these services rests primarily with the provincial, territorial and municipal governments. The federal government, in its own areas of jurisdictional responsibility, will undertake to strengthen policies and programs and will support the provinces and territories in their work to prevent and address violence against women.

Eligible social services expenditures are shareable by the federal government through the Canadian Assistance Plan. The purpose of the Canada Assistance Plan is to encourage the provinces and territories, through cost-sharing, to develop comprehensive welfare systems that provide financial assistance to persons in need and encourage the development of social services. The federal government also supports provincial mandates through other financial arrangements such as equalization and block funding, as in the Established Programs Financing (EPF).

Sensitive that economic restraint is a reality for all governments, and for the public and private sectors alike, effective targeting of policy and program efforts and resources has become ever more

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important. Increasingly, the only effective way to marshal those efforts and resources to prevent violence against women is through collaboration and alliances among all partners in Canadian society, public and private alike.

In the document cited previously, the Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women recognized the importance of "encouraging the development of effective programs for abusive men and sex offenders in communities and/or institutions with the goals of making men accountable for their behaviour and stopping their violence against women." It is the federal government's intention to support research to evaluate the merits of the programs now in place, and to fund developmental projects in areas which have shown promise as effective strategies to prevent the recurrence of violence against women.

The federal government is also undertaking activities to support communities in developing their own programs. In response to the problem faced by abused women, particularly those with children, who wish to leave a violent relationship, the federal government is involved in the provision of emergency shelters for victims of family violence. Through Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, there are funds to develop longer-term housing for abused women and their families, over the next four years.

Recommendation 11

The Committee recommends that the federal government take the lead role to ensure that secure, long-term funding is available for front-line agencies providing services to assaulted and abused women and girls. Financial support is needed to ensure that services will be accessible to all women in need and sensitive to the needs of women with disabilities, elderly women, and women who are immigrants and/or members of visible minorities.

While the delivery of services is primarily a provincial or territorial responsibility, the federal government contributes significantly to the support of provincial and territorial programs. Through the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), the federal government cost-shares eligible provincial and territorial expenditures in the areas of social assistance and welfare services. An estimated one quarter of the total CAP contribution to the provinces and territories is used to provide support to victims of family violence.

In the 1990-91 fiscal year, total expenditures under the Canada Assistance Plan exceeded \$6 billion. Under the federal Expenditure Control Plan, federal contributions will be limited to an annual growth of 5% for the three fiscally strongest provinces, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta.

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However, the basic principle of CAP is unchanged – the federal government continues to honor its commitment to reimburse up to 50% of eligible provincial and territorial costs of social assistance and a range of welfare services.

In addition, the federal government provides qualifying provinces with \$8.5 billion per year in equalization payments. These funds are provided as unconditional transfers so that the provincial governments have the fiscal capacity to meet their specific needs, which can include social services.

Through the Family Violence Initiative, the federal government seeks to accelerate the improvement of services to women who have been abused. It is funding activities which will be undertaken in partnership with provincial and territorial governments, the voluntary sector and professional associations. As well, the capital costs of additional emergency shelters and interim housing for battered women and their children are being funded through this Initiative. Financial support is being provided to develop and test innovative treatment and support programs and training resources are being developed to help professionals and lay workers provide more sensitive and knowledgeable services to victims.

The federal government recognizes that not all women in Canada have the same access to services. Through the Family Violence Initiative, the government has provided funds for activities to make services more accessible and appropriate for women with disabilities, immigrant and visible minority women, Aboriginal women, women seniors and women in rural and remote areas to improve access to services and develop culturally appropriate services. For example, the DisAbled Women's Network has been provided with funds to hold workshops and develop a manual to sensitize service providers to the needs of women with disabilities. The National Organization of Immigration and Visible Minority Women has been supported to begin developing a comprehensive and effective intervention strategy to address wife assault, through better services, law enforcement, research and training.

Recommendation 14

While the Committee recognizes assistance to victims to be a funding priority, it recommends that the federal government take the lead role to ensure that stable, adequate funding is available for treatment programs for violent men. Funding should go to program models that have been identified as the most effective in the federal government's evaluation research on treatment and counselling programs for men who batter.

The provision of offender treatment programs for violent men is the responsibility of federal as well as provincial and territorial governments. For its part, the federal government is responsible for treatment services on reserve and for treatment of offenders in federal correctional institutions.

Through a variety of financial arrangements, including funding under Established Programs Financing, the Canada Assistance Plan and equalization payments to qualifying provinces, the federal government makes available funds for health and social service programs, including treatment programs

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for abusive men. In addition, the federal government supports research and evaluation projects to assist the provinces and territories to identify the most effective ways to stop abusive behaviour, as noted above.

The federal government funds and administers a number of treatment programs that deal with violence and aggression among the federal offender population, including programs for sexual offenders and other violent offenders. The Living Without Violence¹⁰ program, for example, assists offenders to change their attitudes towards violence, aggression, and sexual coercion of women by challenging the frequently misleading or false beliefs offenders may hold. Training in victim awareness has also been included as a component in a treatment program for incarcerated sexual offenders.

Other programs directed towards the effective treatment of men at risk for violence against women utilize multi-faceted community programming models which provide for comprehensive treatment and effective integration into the community of offenders assessed as being at risk for engaging in family violence. These programs are designed to meet the needs of families that acknowledge a history of family violence or that have been assessed as being at risk for serious family disfunction and abusive behaviour.

Assessment and evaluation are fundamental parts of the federal government's offender treatment programming activities. This approach attempts to determine which treatment components work best for which offenders. Improvements to treatment programs will take the results of research and evaluation studies as well as changes in offenders' needs into consideration.

A research study is currently funded to compare the effectiveness of two distinct treatment models - anger management and sex-role resocialization. Support has been provided for a demonstration project in Prince Edward Island to develop an integrated, multi-sectorial treatment response to batterers. A project is also being developed for treatment models specific to the needs of Aboriginal communities. The implementation and funding of these programs rest in large part with the provincial and territorial governments.

In support of the holistic approach by Aboriginal communities to family violence, the federal government endorses the Indian healing lodge concept to provide living facilities for women and their children, family counselling that includes the abuser and an outreach service for male abusers. It also provides funding to on-reserve native communities to design and implement their own family violence social services.

The federal government is maintaining a research program that will clarify further the merits of these programs and fund developmental projects in areas which have shown promise as effective intervention strategies in preventing the recurrence of assaults. It is expected that the findings of the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women will shed light on the effectiveness of such programs.

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Recommendation 15

The Committee recommends that the federal government take the lead role in co-ordinating the development of a housing policy in Canada and providing tangible support to resolve the crisis in affordable and accessible accommodation confronting low income earners and the poor, particularly for women who are not safe in their homes.

The federal government is actively playing the lead role in developing a housing policy through its Canadian housing agency, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

As the Subcommittee pointed out, the lack of safe, affordable housing forces many women and children to remain in or return to violent living environments. The federal government recognizes that access to affordable housing is one of many factors in protecting women and children from abuse. Historically, it has played a leadership role in forging a housing policy that helps meet the needs of Canadians.

In 1988, the Family Violence Initiative supported the development of approximately 450 emergency shelters for assaulted women. The 1991 Initiative proposes to expand emergency housing in provinces which have indicated a continuing need and additionally, to create approximately 150 units of interim housing for women who are ready to leave the emergency shelter.

In partnership with provinces and territories and the non-profit sector, an array of social housing programs have been put into place; over 640,000 households are currently receiving assistance. This year, this number will grow by some 40,000. Many single-parent households are supported through these programs. Twenty-four percent (24%) of households in Public Housing and 22% of Rural and Native Housing Program are single-parent families. A high percentage (67%) of households assisted under the Federal Co-operative Housing Program are also single-parent households.

The federal government also addresses the housing needs of natives on-reserve. The On-Reserve Non-Profit Housing Program has provided over 10,000 assisted rental units.

Affordable market housing is promoted through financial instruments such as National Housing Act Mortgage Insurance which enable home buyers to borrow up to 90% of the cost of their home. Other approaches to increase housing affordability and choice include encouraging regulatory reform at the local level and the use of surplus federal lands for housing.

A National Housing Research Committee comprised of federal, provincial and territorial housing agencies, the financial and building industries, and other housing interest groups share information on research initiatives and identify areas of further study to bring more affordable housing onto the market. The federal government noted in its constitutional proposal "Shaping Canada's Future", that it is prepared to recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces for housing. It remains committed to ensuring existing research and development capacity obligations for international and native affairs. However, its ongoing role will be guided by constitutional discussions on how the federal government can best exercise its responsibilities in an appropriate manner in these fields.