

INFORMATION

Ontario New Democrats **NDP** Nouveau Parti Démocratique

NDP Caucus
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
(416) 965-3311



NOTES FROM A SPEECH BY STEPHEN LEWIS, ONTARIO NDP LEADER, ON REED PAPER AT THE ST. LAWRENCE CENTRE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1976.

There is not a single redeeming feature in the entire history of this utterly squalid transaction from the day it was conceived to the day the memorandum of agreement was tabled. Chronology as we see it: a litany of suppression, dishonour, and bad faith.

1. Davis statement and announcement of March 7/74 gave not a hint of intended land licence area ... not a hint of 18,000 square miles at issue.
2. In the intervening two and one-half years, as news of likely potential forest tract emerged, no precise details, of any kind, shared with general public, native peoples, or Ontario Legislature. Hard to think of any other negotiation shrouded in such calculated or obsessive secrecy.
3. In the last several months, memos from Ministry of the Environment, dated, respectively, April 14, May 3, July 26 have

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5. More specifically, a special paper and memorandum were written involving the cutting and reforestation practices of Reed Paper - which paper and which memo were startling in their condemnation of those practices. The chief exponent was none other than J.D. Cary, MNR Forest Manager in charge of the existing Reed Paper limits held in the name of Dryden Pulp and Paper. The last sentence of his submission is as follows:

"If Dryden (i.e. Reed) is a representative microcosm of Ontario's coniferous forests, the awesome spectacle of huge acreages going out of production annually must alarm all foresters."

6. I need not drive home the recollection to this audience, that it is the Reed Company which was responsible for the mercury pollution of the English-Wabigoon River system. Common knowledge that groups most severely affected - physically debilitated and economically devastated - were reserves of White Dog and Grassy Narrows, reserves in Treaty 3.

7. Despite that riveting truth, Treaty Nine, the Association of Native Peoples whose lives would be most severely dislocated by the proposed expansion, was never consulted in the entire period prior to the signing of the agreement. They asked for information but it was denied. They asked for commission of inquiry - denied. They asked for

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10. This new agreement, signed yesterday, has within it, Clause 8 on Timber Allocation which states:

"Having due regard to the reasonable business requirements of the company hereunder, the Minister may make available Crown timber from the tract to maintain the existing wood-using industries now dependent on Crown timber from the tract and nothing herein shall restrict the Crown from granting Crown timber licences under any existing agreements for the supply of Crown timber, or under any existing commitment."

That is, the Minister, notwithstanding any agreement, can chew into the timber tract under discussion, generally at will - even while the hearings proceed.

11. Lest anyone think that's just an innocent qualification, I refer you to Prospectus of last year, October 15/75, filed by Reed with the Ontario Securities Commission, stating categorically that the government was prepared to grant an additional licence of 1,300 square miles lying within tract of this controversial agreement! Time and financing have joined to prevent use of that 1,300 square miles - but isn't it incredible that government would make that commitment while all the while protesting innocence about the process of negotiations? Where lies trust?

12. The memo of agreement, signed yesterday, has within it a clause which requires the company to forfeit a bond of

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of native peoples in particular. And if the safeguarding of those native peoples' rights is not compatible with the scheme, then the terms of reference must say the scheme must be abandoned.

Third, there are those, like the Minister, who argue that it all means jobs for the north and that parties like mine are philistines to resist. NDP has 9 of 15 members in northern Ontario. We understand that part of Ontario, We grasp one compelling reality: northerners do not want their economy forever based on a transient, reckless exploitation of non-renewable resources. They want planning, and an economic infrastructure so that communities survive when the resources are gone.

The Reed Paper deal is a symbol of all that's wrong with government policy. You have no right to contemplate giving away resources which belong to all people; belong to this generation and future generations.

(Documents attached)

opeiu:343

Ontario

Ministry of the
Environment

135 St. Clair Avenue W.
Suite 100
Toronto Ontario
M4V 1P6

July 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: D.P. Caplice
Director
Environmental Approvals Branch

FROM: A.G. Appleby
Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Assessment Section

SUBJECT: REED PAPER - PROPOSED RED LAKE PULP
MILL COMPLEX

The attached newspaper article was clipped from the Toronto Globe & Mail on June 29, 1976, and refers to the concerns of Native Peoples with regard to the Reed Paper proposal. I felt it worthwhile to bring this to your attention since the facts in this matter have not always been clear, and in fact, several statements in the Globe & Mail article seem to conflict with or contradict our information with regard to MNR's dealings with Reed.

The Cabinet Submission considered by CCRD last December recommended that the Government make no commitment to the Reed proposal until the company had made its public announcement, made its environmental assessment public, and assessed public reaction and concerns. A need was also identified for further analysis of the total burden of Government expense with regard to the proposal, and the need to mitigate environmental problems. In March 1974, Premier Davis announced the Reed proposal in the Legislature and indicated that the Company had posted a \$500,000 performance bond in connection with the expansion of timber limits and with the understanding that construction must begin by December 1976. In fact it is unclear if the bond was posted, and the Globe article indicates it was not. These two Government policy statements indicate that while the Government is basically in favour of the Reed development, it is not willing to make large scale commitments without some show of faith by Reed.

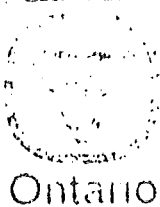
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As you are also aware, Reed Paper controls the former Dryden Paper and Chemical companies at Dryden, which are the source of mercury inputs to the English-Wabigoon River systems which have led to problems of elevated mercury levels in fish and Native Peoples in the area. The new Reed proposal is for a paper mill on the same watershed.

A.G. Appleby

AGA:ds

cc: V.W. Rudik ←
D.R. Young
M.J. Thomas



Reed
Limited

AR PAD

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DECEMBER

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SEPTEMBER

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Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Parliament Buildings
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Our file number

Your file number

May 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO:

Mr. D. P. Caplice, Director
Environmental Approvals Branch
Ministry of the Environment
10th Floor
135 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario

RE: Reed Limited

An offer by this Ministry for licensing timber in northwestern Ontario is still being considered by Reed Limited. As far as we are concerned, the proposal being offered reflects very closely our final position.

This position however, was not reached in isolation from the native people of the area as your letter of April 14, 1976 suggests. For the record, the Minister of Natural Resources has met with Mr. Andrew Rickard, President, Grand Council Treaty Number 9 and the Regional Director, Kenora, has met with the Chiefs and other members of the Bands located at Osnaburgh House, Cat Lake and Pikangikum to discuss the development proposed by Reed Limited, and attendant need for timber from northwestern Ontario. It is our expectation to involve the native people further in the planning for the area at the appropriate times should the Reed Limited development go ahead.

We are unable to appreciate the relevancy of your

April 26th, 1976.

MEMORANDUM

TO: V. W. Rudik,
Assistant Director,
Environmental Approvals Branch.

FROM: M. D. Kirk
Environmental Planner.

SUBJECT: SEMINAR ON FOREST-MANAGEMENT AND
ENVIRONMENT - APRIL 20 - 23, 1976

The seminar was conducted by Professors Paul Aird and Dick Fisher of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. In attendance at the 4-day session were 15 industrial foresters from woodlands operations and 3 MNR Forest Management foresters.

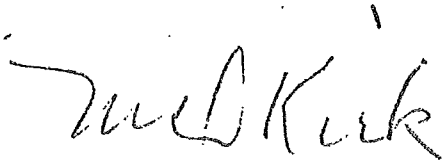
The subject matter and problems were too lengthy to be reported in detail, so therefore this report will be confined to matters relevant to the concerns of MOE.

1. Environmental Assessment Act

I spoke of the nature and process of this Act as it will be applied in Ontario, the rationale for its origins, and its application to a few specific activities to date.

The Act was well received by the woods managers who appear to welcome consistent planning and timber management policies. Fears of additional red tape were not apparent. Further controls may reduce public criticism which is mounting over some clear-cutting practices.

- b) So extensive is the lack of actual knowledge in the management of the boreal forest that foresters find themselves practicing without adequate information. Canada spends much less on research than any developed forested country. The results are showing.



M. D. Kirk,
Environmental Assessment Section.

MDK/dw

cc: A. G. Appleby
B. Hanna Thorpe
D. R. Young



Ontario

Ministry of the
Environment

135 St. Clair Avenue W
Suite 100
Toronto Ontario
M4V 1P5

April 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. D.P. Drysdale
Director
Timber Sales Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Whitney Block
Queen's Park

FROM: D.P. Caplice
Director
Environmental Approvals Branch

SUBJECT: REED PAPER - TIMBER CUTTING LIMITS

(1) Doug Omand of TEIGA has recently informed me that MNR is in final negotiations with the Reed Paper Company, concerning the timber limits for their proposed Dryden Phase II Pulp Mill complex. I would like to clarify two points with regard to that agreement.

In 1974, this Ministry received and reviewed a document produced by MNR, entitled "Basic Policies for Resources Management in the Hudson Bay Lowlands". That document indicated that the development of the renewable natural resources of the Hudson Bay Lowlands would be limited to status and non-status Indians and Metis because of the low productivity of these resources. Further, the inhabitants of the area were to have a major influence on the management of planning and utilization of these resources.

At the same time in 1974, we received a copy of the "Report of the Hudson Bay Lowlands Task Force", produced by MNR in February 1974. That report indicated that "...in the Hudson Bay Lowlands, as elsewhere in the area north of 51° Latitude...", the inhabitants would play a large part in determining the pattern of resource use.

...

Paper Presented to CIF-OPFA Annual Meeting
Thunder Bay

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Read Paper

Limits

Discussion

J. R. CARY

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DRYDEN, ONTARIO

1 HOW DOES TODAY'S FOREST MANAGER MEET THE PROJECTED
2 DEMANDS ON HIS FOREST THROUGH GROWING TREES NOW?

3
4 The answer to this rather insidious question is one that
5 should be carefully considered by each management forester. If
6 I am to be ingenuous and candid, the answer must be negative.

7 It isn't too late in Ontario, yet time is slipping away.
8 We have the knowledge, we know how to grow trees. We have the
9 legislation. We have a reasonable production policy. We are
10 a rich province. Most importantly, we still have a forest.

11 In arriving at my answer, I found my conclusion to be a
12 product of a highly interrelated set of factors. The most
13 important of these are; the professional dedication and zeal of
14 the field forester, the manpower and funding at his disposal,
15 and the nature and extent of the cutting operations on his unit.

16 I would like to examine a few of these points as they relate
17 to the land base under my jurisdiction in an effort to lay before
18 you the reasons for my doubt. One basic assumption must be made
19 and it is this; that the unit manager is doing his damndest to
20 grow trees on his unit.

21 Ontario's ¹Forest Production Policy provides for a sustained
22 annual harvest of 9.1 million cunits of wood from 400,000 regen-
23 erated acres yielding 20 cunits per acre at the year 2020. Each

24 ¹Note: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1972.

1 real barriers to increasing this low proportion are not so much
2 money but manpower, site and technological problems. Local
3 topography, very shallow soils, residual trees, logging waste,
4 and access pose insurmountable obstacles to planting and mechan-
5 ical site preparation. I will now attempt to outline the reasons
6 for this apparent proportional shrinkage in regenerated acres
7 as the cut enlarges.

8 The premise, no cutting without silvicultural prescription
9 is neither startling or revolutionary. However, for want of
10 better terms, uncontrolled clearcutting in Boreal softwoods and
11 partial cut high grade practices in the Boreal mixed wood stands
12 occur not only in Dryden, but across Northern Ontario. Both
13 these methods of cutting are not part of any forest management
14 system to my knowledge. From experience and conversations with
15 foresters in the Boreal region, my situation is unfortunately
16 far from unique. The high volume, close to the mill, easily
17 treatable stands have gone. The logging chance now lies in
18 the low yield or distant stands. Reed Paper apply for a logging
19 chance of 25,000 acres annually. Despite the fact that only
20 55% of the area will actually be cut, an intensive pre-cut
21 survey of the gross area is necessary. One forester and two
22 technicians cannot carry out this task in the busy, snow-free
23 months. Their non-intensive, general prescription for the
24 logging chance may, but more likely may not be, the correct one.
25 Sites that cannot be handled by scarification machinery are

1 showed that of 6,000 acres cruised, 20% have failed, 50% were
2 unsatisfactorily stocked and 30% had desirable stocking.

3 The nature and quality of our nursery stock is beyond the
4 scope of this discussion. Survival data must force those re-
5 sponsible for stock production and field planting to improve
6 all aspects of this part of the regeneration program.

7 If 60% of the cut-over is regenerated unsatisfactorily,
8 then annually some 7,800 acres do not meet our production standards.
9 These acres either go out of production or stay in production at
10 a greatly reduced and unacceptable rate. If this figure is
11 extrapolated to 2020 from 1973, we arrive at the disturbing
12 total of 366,600 acres or 38% of the unit's productive forest
13 acreage. If depletions are added to the 13,000 acre annual
14 cut-over, the total going out of production becomes much larger.
15 These cumulative figures are hypothetical and it is hoped that
16 they will remain so.

17 Is the unit's regeneration target unrealistic? If there
18 is no attempt to cope with today's conditions of shrinking
19 timber resources and increasing demands by intensifying
20 regeneration efforts on the better sites, the target may have
21 to be lowered.

22 If Dryden is a representative microcosm of Ontario's
23 coniferous forests, the awesome spectacle of huge acreages going
24 out of production annually must alarm all foresters.

25
John R. Cary,
Management Forester,
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Dryden, Ontario.

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