



Word from the president

Once again a new season approaches. Preparations are already underway for cleanups, fund raising and social activities such as a garage sale, bowlathon and billiards day. A recruitment and information campaign begins in earnest in early April and a month later will see the beginning of a concentrated effort to inventory more waterways. Also in the works is a get together to celebrate ASF's fifth anniversary (site and date in August to be determined).

After five years of cautious but steady development, ASF has come a long way while remaining loyal to its founding principles and original goals : dependence on grass roots support and volunteerism (with an

occasional subsidy to provide impetus) and a passion to cleanup, preserve and protect the aquatic and semi-aquatic environments of the St.François river watershed. Our concern was, is and will continue to

be for the environment per se, without the interference and influence of special interest groups. Our goal is not to make money as a commercial venture. ASF is a non-
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SAISON 1997

Inventories and cleanup operations

As you know, last year's cleanup activities were aided by an \$18,000 subsidy given to ASF by Environment Canada. Participating in over 60 operations, 200 volunteers removed 63 metric tons of garbage from four streams. All the work accomplished as well as continued help from our members and other partners allow us to pursue our goals and help us to obtain other financing. With that success in mind we applied for another similar subsidy and if granted, we will carry out cleanup activities every Saturday from mid May to mid September inclusive.

Also, in order to prepare for the future, i.e. 1998 and beyond, we must complete a significant number of inventories. Requisite to this is locating sites, identifying the trash eq. size, composition (metal, glass, plastic, etc.) and estimating the amount of work (person-hours, machinery needed, etc.) required for a cleanup operation - for each site. Therefore, we ask whomever among you, knowing of such a site, to contact the office. ASF will take over from there and organize the inventories and cleanups. We believe this to be the easiest and most effective way to proceed.

To participate in our upcoming activities call us at 563-5362.

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OPERATIONS RESUME

1993 - 1996

Streams	Metal (kg)	Tires (kg)	Trash (kg)	Total (kg)
Des Verâtres	1 364	n.d.	1 277	2 641
Magog	425	n.d.	715	1 140
Jack	891	n.d.	1 736	2 627
Thibault	5 509	n.d.	5 527	11 036
Baxter & Vauquelin	1 400	n.d.	1 609	3 009
Hébert	0	n.d.	1 818	1 818
Key	1 891	0	1 386	3 277
des Autos	695	60	463	1 218
Dorman	2 792	109	1 619	4 520
Nick	48 986	2 759	4 322	56 067
Total	63 953	2 928	20 472	87 353

RECYCLABLE : 76,6 %

NOT RECYCLABLE : 23,4%

(President : cntd from page 1)

profit charity organization and owes its existence and success to the generosity (in time, energy and financial support) of its members and other supporters. Everything ASF has accomplished is a direct result of your support. The Action 21 subsidy of 1996 enabled us to hire Charles Coulombe to co-ordinate that years cleanup activities, the most successful on record. Public money well spent and much appreciated. Thank you Environment Canada ! We must remember that a subsidy is usually project specific (job creation) and can not be used to cover normal operating costs e.g. newsletter, rents, insurance, office supplies etc. No amount of government money can replace the good will, energy and support of the grass roots. Thank you all for your participation !

One final note on subsidies; we received one from the provincial government — Société de Développement Régional — allowing us to hire Serge Nielly. He will run the office on a daily basis (we're now open 8:00 - 4:30 Monday to Friday) and will be involved in all activities in both planning and realization.

The fifth Annual General meeting (november 1996) saw the retirement from the Board of Directors of Mansoor Danis, Stéphane Dupuis, Richard St-Laurent and Hélène Tremblay. Thank you all for jobs well done. Clothilde Gingras, William Lucy and Isabelle Vaillancourt were re-elected and are joined by newly elected members : Yannick Boulanger, Charles Coulombe, Jean-François Denis and Simon Trépanier. A dynamic team to carry on the work of preceding Boards. Welcome.

Also on the agenda were the financial statement (available at the office) and operations résumé (see above). Various proposals were discussed and the following decisions carried : newsletter will continue bi-annually; thank you letter sent to new members only; and the discontinuation of membership cards.

Hearty and informative discussions occurred on cleanup operations, the media (committee to be formed), inventories program (volunteers needed), recruitment and replanting. All in all, a successful meeting capping an equally successful year. Counting on your support we intend to have another good season. Hope to see you all again. Bye for now.

WILLIAM LUCY



State of the Aquatic ecosystem of the St. Francis river Watershed

In spite of encouraging signs, much work remains to be done.

Last fall, the Provincial Ministry of Wildlife and Environment (MEF) published a study on the state of the aquatic ecosystem of the St. Francis river watershed. As well as measuring for nitrogen, phosphorus, materials in suspension and fecal coliforms, the MEF can now detect the presence of toxic substances such as

heavy metals, PCB's and PAH's. Even though these indicators permit us to estimate the water quality, they are insufficient to evaluate the state of an aquatic ecosystem. For that reason the MEF evaluation takes into account wildlife abundance and diversity. The final results show that the integrity of the river's ecosystem is good over seventy-two km (42%) and weak over thirty-seven km (20%).

The Conventional Parameters

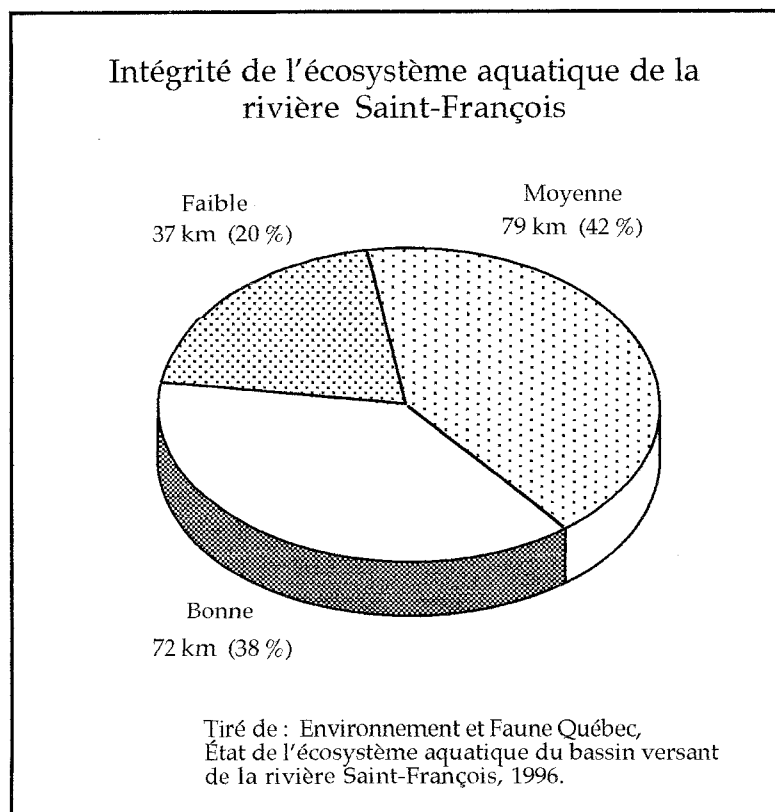
Until recently, studies of principal Quebec rivers measured only the conventional parameters : nitrogen, phosphorus, turbidity, conductivity and fecal coliform. These are found naturally in waterways and in sufficient concentrations to be easily measured. Certain human activities increase the concentrations of these substances and phenomena beyond the environment's ability to assimilate them. Also they can cause serious pollution problems. For example, domestic waste water significantly augments the coliform count in waterways. Denuding stream and river banks encourages erosion problems resulting in greater turbidity.

The results of the most recent study indicate a net improvement in water quality, in terms of the conventional parameters, between 1979 and 1995. In fact the turbidity, the concentrations of N and P and the coliform count have diminished or remained stable at the majority of sampling stations. For example, in Sherbrooke, phosphorus and turbidity have decreased by 48% and

25% respectively. At the mouth of the St. Francis river, we see reductions of 39% and 21% for phosphorus and turbidity respectively. However, several stations report an important increase in conductivity. According to MEF these increases are attributable to a general increase in human activity but have not yet reached an alarming level.

The lessening of certain concentrations doesn't mean that the water is of good quality. All it indicates is improvements concerning certain substances. Several parameters can record sensitive improvements while others can increase alarmingly. Finally, important variations exist in water

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quality in different sections of the river.

Toxic Substances and the Integrity of the Ecosystem

An ecosystem includes the natural milieu and the living beings that inhabit it. Thus sampling of fish and of the benthos allow us to obtain a more complete portrait of a waterway's health. The species type and the rate of observed anomalies provide a good indication of the degree of perturbation in the communities. We can consider that a community is perturbed if the rate of anomalies is higher than 5%.

Whereas the upstream section of the St. Francis river is in good condition, important impacts are observed around urban and industrial agglomerations such as Sherbrooke, East Angus, Bromptonville and Drummondville where important quantities of organic material and nutrients are discharged into the river. It is also in these areas that the MEF found the most important evidence of toxic substances. Downstream of these sources of pollution, one finds a decrease in number of species. The species remaining are those resistant to pollution. For example, downstream of East Angus, almost 50% of fish species disappear and the percentage of anomalies increases from 1.8 to nearly 15%. One also notices the disappearance of all groups of insects sensitive to pollution.

The Drummondville region has a major negative influence on the health of the river. The dumping of non-treated city domestic water, as well as the industrial and intensive

agricultural activity are directly responsible for this situation. Over a ten-kilometer stretch downstream from and including Drummondville, the number of fish species drops by 43% while the anomaly rate jumps to 18%. As well, all benthic organisms sensitive to pollution disappear and one notices the proliferation of oligochaete worms, indicators of unhealthy conditions.

The main positive aspect revealed in this study is that one observes a net improvement in water quality where the river passes through forested areas, sparsely populated areas and areas of little or no industrialization. These factors favour water dilution and permit the

"one observes a net improvement in water quality where the river passes through forested areas, sparsely populated areas and areas of little or no industrialization. These factors favour water dilution and permit the milieu to recover a certain equilibrium. "

milieu to recover a certain equilibrium. This characteristic is observed at Ascot Corner as well as in the section between Richmond and Drummondville.

Fish Contamination

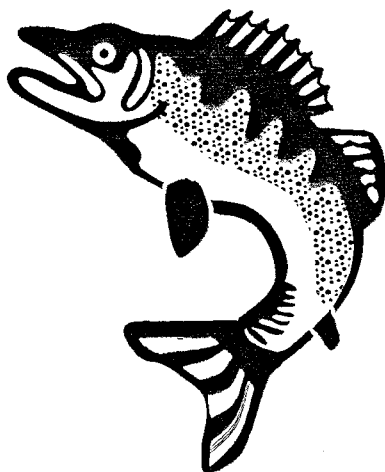
The MEF study shows that fish are relatively uncontaminated. One observes however a higher concentration of mercury in the flesh of

large fish, which is the result of their position in the food chain. The study's authors estimate that a part of this mercury comes from the local and distant atmosphere. The PCB accumulations in fish are below the Health Canada limits. However, important concentrations were measured in certain fish from Lake Magog. The concentrations found in "le meunier noir" greatly exceed criteria established for the protection of predatory fish eaters. This situation has dangerous consequences for birds and mammals that eat fish.

Encouraging Signs ?

In spite of evident pollution problems the MEF is encouraged by the protection measures developed over the past years in the urban, industrial and agricultural milieus. For example, a large number of water treatment facilities have been in service since 1980, that of Sherbrooke since 1991. As well, the inauguration of water treatment plants in the Drummondville region in the near future will have a major positive effect on that sector of the river. In 1991, some one hundred and thirty industrial establishments dumped their waste material into the watershed. Since that time, most have installed treatment measures which conform to technological norms. Notably, the waste materials of Cascade and Kruger pulp and paper mills have been subjected to secondary treatment since 1995.

Certainly, the St. Francis river water quality has improved in the last twenty years as can be seen from the comparative studies. However, studies of aquatic wildlife are too recent to permit an evaluation of



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the ecosystem. Studies to be carried out in five, ten or fifteen years will allow us to assess the impact of the measures put in place over the last few years.

In the meantime, let's avoid falling into the trap of self-satisfaction of work done. The environmental measures should look towards the re-establishment of an excellent ecological integrity of the St. Francis river, from the head waters to the mouth. In order to do this the regulations should become more stringent and not be weakened by economic imperatives.

Those of you interested in consulting the MEF study may contact ASF office between 8:30 and 16:30, Monday to Friday, at 563-5362. If you would like a copy of the study, contact Environment and Wildlife at 820-3882.

CHARLES COULOMBE

Source :
Berryman, D. Et al., *Le bassin versant de la rivière Saint-François : état de l'écosystème aquatique et contamination par les substances toxiques, rapport synthèse*, ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune, Direction des écosystèmes aquatiques, Envirodoq EN960256, 1996, 47 p.
État de l'écosystème aquatique du bassin versant de la rivière Saint-François, bulletin synthèse, 1996, 12 p.

ASF at the symposium "The Eastern Township : a green zone"

On November 2, 1996 one Action St-François delegate member attended the conference "Estrée Zone Verte", the theme being a "concerted management of the St. Francis river watershed".

Two concepts emerged from this conference. First, **planned management** must involve all the users of the water, be they citizens, municipalities, industries, farmers or foresters, as well as tourists and pleasure/protection associations. Second, the **watershed** is itself a self-contained unit and therefore provides a logical framework for water resource management.

In the 1960's, France adopted this type of water management. Several other countries have followed suit. An international network of watershed organizations (RIOB) exists and Quebec joined this network in 1996. In doing so, Quebec accepted the challenge to implement integrated watershed management in its territory. According to the experience of COBARIC (Chaudière river watershed committee) the key to success is found in the cooperation among the citizens, municipalities, and so forth mentioned above. A water agency could be formed and could have as a mandate the establishment of a comprehensive water plan. This project would be put into place over a period of three years and according to the subsequent evaluation could be applied throughout Quebec.

The MRC's are currently revising their Area Development Plans. These plans have a direct effect on the use and protection of the lakes and waterways. Those attending the symposium discussed possible

water protection measures to be integrated into the revised plans. Several permanent associations concerned with the protection of lakes and waterways formed *ad hoc* groups to elaborate specific propositions to be included in the area development plans. Action St-François participated in a study day held on October 19th, 1996.

Letter of support

Action St-François in support of one such group sent a letter to M. Rémi Trudel, the Minister of Municipal Affairs. We supported the request that a speed limit regulation of ten kph for motorized craft be adopted and applied within a thirty-meter zone parallel to the shore of lakes and waterways. We consider this measure to be of outmost importance for the prevention of erosion and the protection of wetlands, aquatic plants and animal life. A similar letter was addressed to Mr. Fred Mifflin, then Federal Minister for Fisheries and Ocean. We asked him to consider widening the protection band from thirty to fifty meters and to put a limit on the horsepower strength of outboard and inboard motors. Also we asked for his help in modifying the laws concerning sea-doo's which are an increased threat to personal security and an additional and aggressive source of environmental degradation.

The above is just one indication of our involvement in concerted water management. We invite all those interested to participate and would like to hear your points of view.

CLOTHILDE GINGRAS



Interview with Mansoor Danis

Mansoor is one of the founding members of Action St-François. As well, as being part of the Board of Directors from 1992 until 1996, Mansoor is also one of the first recruiters for ASF. He talks to us here about ASF and the environment in general.

Interview conducted by William Lucy and Charles Coulombe

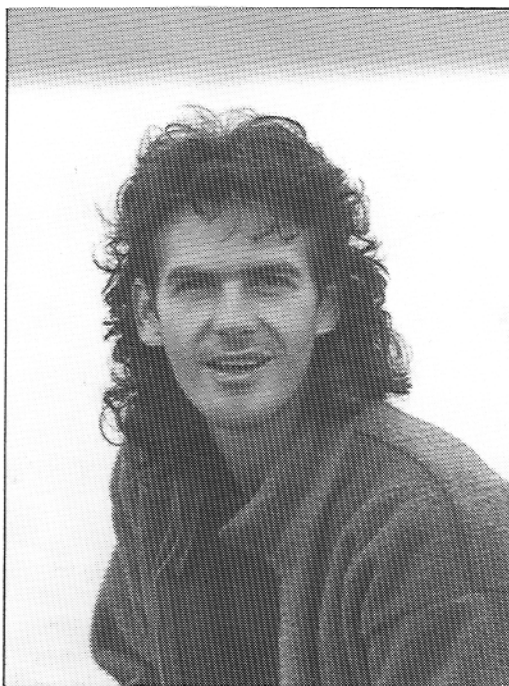
ASF : Action St-François is now five years old. What do you think of its evolution during that period ?

Mansoor : I imagine that ASF's evolution is very similar to that of most groups and associations. At the beginning a few individuals sharing the same ideas get together to see what can be done and there is a gradual growth around this nucleus. I thought that five years later there would be sub-basin committees which would permit us to work throughout the entire territory. I also believed that this period would be sufficient to visit the entire population of the watershed (laughs). We were saying that five thousand people, each giving us twenty-five dollars a year would be enough money to realize our numerous projects without having to resort to government subsidies. I realize now that we underestimated the magnitude of the task. After five years, we have visited more than two thousand homes and have around eight hundred active members. I'm very happy with the results.

ASF : Was it very important to function without government subsidies ?

M. : Yes. I think that the autonomy of a group such as ASF is a very important element. In other words, nobody has power over anybody. And there is no coercive institution

which because it has money obliges us to modify our activities. I also hoped that the citizens of the watershed would take care of the waterways. Given that the waterways are mainly private property, this wish was obviously utopic. In fact, I see ASF as intervening in the management of the watershed. I think that it's important that the citizen be empowered and be listened to by the different levels of government. I consider it to be essential that the citizens mobilize in order to clean and restore the banks and flood plains of the various waterways.



" My recruiting experience was marvelous. It was an opportunity to discuss a number of subjects with many different people. Arriving at someones home I was happy to be able to talk about Action St. François whether or not the person agreed with me or not or became a member or not. "

ASF : What do you think of the fact that ASF now receives governmental money ?

M. : What I find important in this context is that the group remains strong and that the membership grows. Governmental subsidies can help this grassroots movement but cannot be a substitute for it. To me it is essential that the group be supported by individuals, who decide to give money for direct action in aid of the environment. But the financial reality indicates that we would not have been able to remove sixty tons of trash in one season without the financial assistance of Environment Canada. A group of citizens who achieve such concrete results merit without any doubt governmental support but that is not at all like direct citizen participation.

ASF : Do you think that, on a global level, the state of the environment has improved over the last few decades ?

M. : I think the planet is in worse condition now than a quarter of a century ago. I believe the numerous effects resulting from our life style will not really be felt for another fifteen to twenty years. For example, the problems associated with the green house effect are catastrophic ! In the United States, they are incapable of going back to 1990 CO² emission levels, and in 1990 the emission rate was already too high.

Locally, there have been improvements. It seems that over the past 15 years, water quality of the St. François river has improved. Also, people can and are acting locally, creating noticeable change. Moreover, ASF has worked in this way for five years. Think globally and act locally ! But we can't content ourselves by identifying certain sector specific impro-

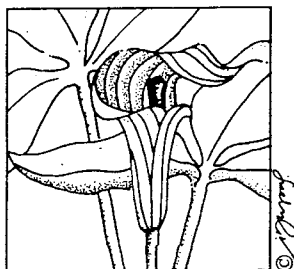
(Interview : cntd page 8)



flora QUEBECA

Friends of Quebec's indigenous Plants

Now you are not alone in your deep love for Quebec's indigenous plants. A new society has come into being born out of the love of these plants where you can share these feelings. We are banding together to combine our strength, knowledge and resources. We want to deepen our knowledge of Quebec's plants, and make sure that this beautiful legacy increases rather than dimi-



nishes and since the present situation is rather precarious, we wish to guarantee the survival of this legacy.

Slow-growing Forest Plants

Botanists now know that the majority of plants that grow in our forests do so with difficulty. They grow slowly and it is not always easy for them to establish themselves. However, they will live a long time if they are not disturbed.

Certain attitudes and misinformation concerning these plants exist which put their survival at risk. For

example, the recent fad of growing native plants to be used in herbalism, landscape gardening and ground cover. Unfortunately, this new trend has led to the near disappearance of some plants, for example, wild garlic and ginseng.

Buying and Selling of native Plants

To raise these plants in a nursery from seeds or cuttings take too long to be profitable. Therefore they are taken directly from their natural environment and sold to the nursery, thus diminishing our natural patrimony. Sites that have been condemned, and the picking of these plants, cannot respond to the need; this practice means that the demand will increase, creating the illusion that these plants have been raised in greenhouses and nurseries.

Members of FloraQuebeca who are botanists and horticulturists recommend that one neither sells nor buy the following plants native to Quebec : all species of **trillium**, **lycopods** (club moss), **dog-toothed violets**, **spring beauty** and **lady's slipper**.

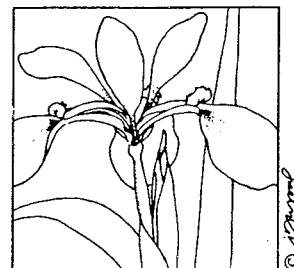
Number of years required for flowering (from seed, in the wild)
Liver-wort : generally 4 to 13 years, sometimes as many as 19 to 35 years
Trillium : minimum 7 years, probably many more (15 years ?)
Straw lily : 10 years
Wild garlic : 8 to 10 years
Dog-toothed violet : 8 years
Jack-in-the-pulpit : 5 years
Violets : 4 years
Spring beauty : unknown (more than 4 years)
Bunch berry : unknown (more than 4 years)
Wild lily-of-the-valley or two-leaved Solomon's seal : unknown (more than 3 years)

Biodiversity and long-term Development

The time has come for botanists and those who love plants to organize themselves to examine these questions. It is essential to agree on a plan of action so that we can be heard by and have an influence on those who make decisions.

We also need to educate ourselves and reflect on the way of using wild plants without damaging them. To inform the public who are interested and take more direct action, if necessary.

In the last fifteen years, botanists and government agencies have distributed and great deal of



information about the vulnerability of wild garlic. Everyone in Quebec is aware of this problem, however a minority of people continue to sell and buy, ignoring the wishes of the majority. Laws are needed to forbid the sale of this endangered plant. What do you, as a lover of flowers, think about the possibility of taking action to protect the sale of other slow-growing wild plants ? How can the buying and selling of these plants be controlled ? FloraQuebeca intends to address this, and other important issues.

For more information contact FloraQuebeca au (819) 826-5291. Internet address : Floraqca@login.net



**ACTION
ST-FRANÇOIS**

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Assistance technique : Luc Loignon.

AUGUST 1992 SAW THE BIRTH OF ACTION ST-FRANÇOIS, A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION BRINGING TOGETHER CITIZENS WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE QUALITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT. THE MAIN GOALS OF OUR ORGANIZATION ARE TWO-FOLD : FIRSTLY, TO REHABILITATE AND RESTORE TO THEIR NATURAL STATE THE STREAMS, BANKS AND FLOODPLAINS OF THE ST-FRANÇOIS RIVER WATERSHED AND SECONDLY, TO CONSERVE AND PROTECT SAID ECOSYSTEM. WE HAVE BEGUN A STREAM CLEAN-UP PROGRAM AND WILL BE INITIATING A PROGRAM OF EROSION CONTROL. WE WILL ALSO BEGIN TO REPLANT THE BANKS AND FLOODPLAINS WITH INDIGENOUS SPECIES ENCOMPASSING THE RANGE OF PLANT LIFE NATIVE TO THE REGION WHEREVER POSSIBLE. IN THE AREA OF CONSERVATION, OUR GROUP HOPES TO MOTIVATE AS MANY RESIDENTS AS POSSIBLE TO TAKE PART IN THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THIS PRECIOUS WATER SYSTEM. OUR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE IS \$25.00 AND PLEASE DON'T HESITATE TO CALL US AT (819) 563-5362.

(Interview : cntd from page 6)

vements while ignoring the state of the global environment. The environmental problem allows us to notice our interdependence. If the environment fails everyone fails. Certain countries can, with their money, control the rest of the planet but they will also, in the long run, suffer because of environmental degradation. I think the watershed concept expresses very well our interdependence : the small stream feeds a larger one which then feeds a larger one and so on up to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. The first idea of ASF was to begin at the headwaters and gradually work downstream to the St. François river. In order to do that we would need to have active sub-basin committees in each region. When ASF began, the watershed approach was not yet very evident in Quebec. It seems to me it was after 1992 when we started to hear about that concept. We realize more and more that it is the ideal way to approach water management.

ASF : Do environmental groups adequately convey this feeling of interdependence and urgency to act ?

M. : Yes, but the situation is delicate. Because the more we want to take our place the more we risk playing the same game as those who control the system. All of us have seen organizations fail because their attitude was not appreciated by those who financed them. The thing is to continue to act for the environment because we are a part of it. As I see it the challenge, whether for an individual or a group, is to maintain a spirit of community while being ready to give of oneself. Ecology brings together a lot of elements. When it is a question of ecology between humans and the environment, we speak of an har-

monious coexistence where we avoid perturbing the natural cycles that have existed for thousands of years. But humans have the tendency to be as opposed to nature

" But we can't content ourselves by identifying certain sector specific improvements while ignoring the state of the global environment. The environmental problem allows us to notice our interdependence. "

as they are to each other. I think of Bookchin who asserts that the problem of human domination over nature comes from the problem of humans trying to dominate each other. So, if we lose contact with each other, it is more difficult to understand the relationships in the natural world of which we are a part. It seems to me that the way capitalist society functions is incompatible with an harmonious relationship between society and the natural milieu.

In fact there exist two extremist visions of this relationship : one affirms that humans are beings like the others and that it would be preferable that they not exist because they are the cancer of the planet. The other view believes that humans are not similar to other living beings and because of their strength they should control everything for their own happiness. It is possible to find, between these two extremes, a balanced developmental model. It would be necessary at first that the scale of our perception of time be not limited to the length of a human lifetime. The planet has existed for more than four billion

years. If we reduce that to one hour, humans have been around for a few seconds at most. It might seem like a banal remark but it is heavy with meaning. In other respects, very positive aspects permit us to believe that an equilibrium is possible. I'm thinking of the development of recycling which can surely be associated with an important rise in awareness. Could ASF have gone door-to-door in the 60's and 70's asking people to give \$25 to clean up streams ?

ASF : Did you encounter difficulties at the beginning of the door-to-door campaign, considering that no streams had yet been cleaned ?

M. : The first person I spoke to became a member; so I said to myself "on we go !". No concrete project had been realized. We were soliciting help from people in order to start our activities. The organization had been founded a few months previously and had received its letters of patent. We had maps of the watershed and of the sub-basins as well as a trash removal plan for our first stream. It was something concrete to propose. But in spite of all that we were somewhat apprehensive.

ASF : What were your fears ?

M. : We were afraid of being told that our project had no appeal. We were completely involved in the project and believed in it profoundly. But when it became time to meet the public it was another step to overcome. My recruiting experience was marvelous. It was an opportunity to discuss a number of subjects with many different people. Arriving at someones home I was happy to be able to talk about Action St. François whether or not the person agreed with me or not or became a member or not.

(Interview : cntd page 10)



ACTION ST. FRANÇOIS'S NEW MEMBERS FROM MAY 1st 1996 TO MARCH 15th 1997

Ascot

GILLES BILODEAU
SOPHIE GRAUEZ
MARIO LAPOINTE

Fleurimont

JEAN-FRANÇOIS BACHAND
LUC BERGERON
NICOLE BOUFFARD
JEAN-PIERRE CHARUEST
CHANTAL CÔTÉ
DIANE CÔTÉ
RICHARD DESMARIS
RICHARD DUMAS
JULIE GAGNÉ
ALAIN GAGNON
NATHALIE HAMEL
JACYNTHIE JOBIN
ALAIN MARCOUX
JEAN-GUY PERRAS
DANIEL PHANEUF
SERGE QUIRION
RÉGINALD RIVARD
DIANE SIMARD
N.-ANGE ST-LAURENT

Rock Forest

LISE BEAUREGARD
NANCY BERGERON
MARYSE BOIVIN
CARMEN BROCHU
RÉGIS CANUEL
BEVERLY CÔTÉ
MICHEL CÔTÉ
ANDRÉ CROTEAU
LISE CROTEAU
YVES DION
ANDRÉE FONTAINE
MURIELLE FORTIN
ANDRÉ GAGNON
CARL GAGNON
MICHEL GALLANT
ROBERT GAUTHIER
FRANÇOISE GUAY
RICHARD GUAY
RAYMONDE HÉBERT
ROCK LABBÉ
GÉRARD LABRECQUE
ARMANDE LAMONTAGNE
JOANNE LOUBIER
JULIETTE MIQUELON
NEIL MORISSON
FRANÇOIS POULIN
SYLVIO PROULX
MARTINE ROBERT
DIANE ROY
MICHEL SERGERIE
CHRISTIAN TELLIER
NORMAND THIBAUT
CLAUDE VALLÉE
MONIQUE GILBERT
EMALAK ANGUTIGIRK

Sherbrooke

BENOÎT BEAUCHEMIN
GENEVIÈVE BEAUCHESNE
LELIANN BEAUDOIN
RACHEL BÉLISLE
SYLVIE BEQUET
MICHEL BERGERON
CAROLE BERNARD
DANIEL BERTHOLD
GERVAIS BÉRUBÉ
LUCILLE BISSONNETTE
RÉMI BIZZO
PIERRE BLAIS
ROCK BLANCHARD
LISE BLOUIN
CLAUDE BOIES
DIANE BOISCLAIR
PIERRE BOISSÉ
PIERRE BOISVERT

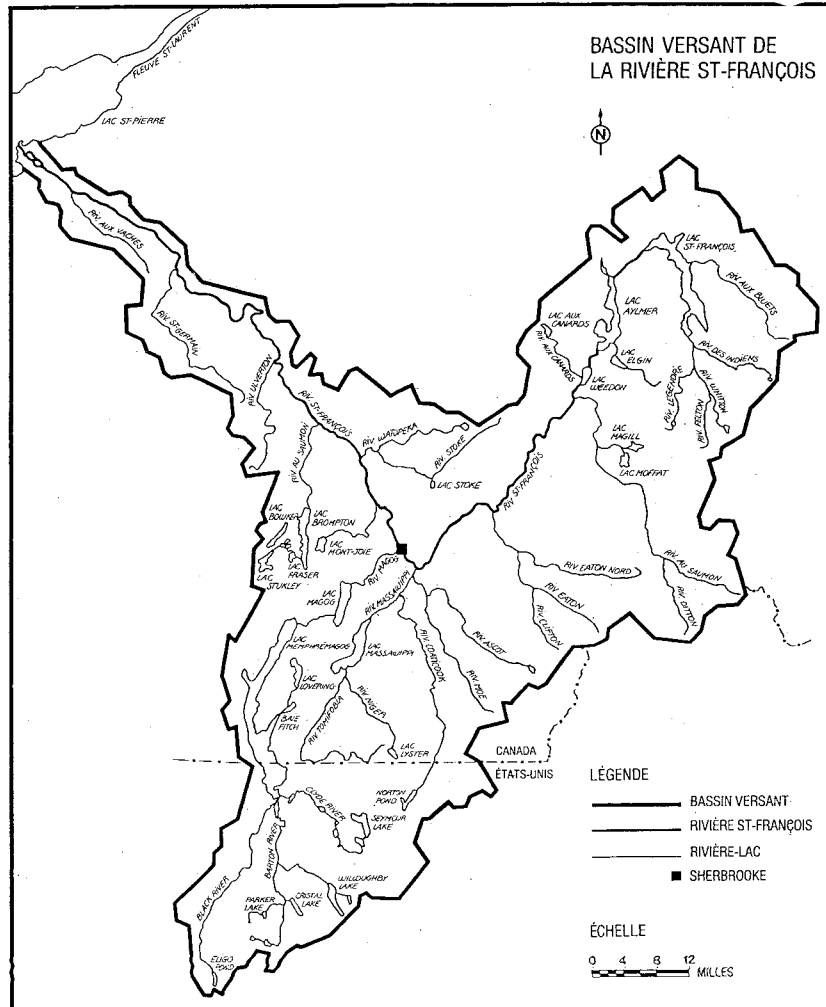
PIERRE BONNEAU
MARIE BOUCHARD
MONIQUE BOUCHARD
SYLVAIN BOUDREAU
DOMINIQUE BOULENGER
YVES BOURASSA
PIERRE BOUTIN
ÉLISABETH BRIÈRE
MARYSE BRODEUR
CATHERINE BROWN
LUC BRUNELLE
CLARISSE CHAMPAGNE
PASCAL CHAMPAGNE
CÉLINE CHARLAND
JOSÉE CHARLAND
PIERRE CHARRON
LOUISE CHRÉTIN

ZABULON DOSTIE
MARTIN DOUCET
KEN DUBÉ
RACHEL DUBREUIL
DOMINIQUE DUFOCES
MARTIN DUFOUR
YVAN DUMAS
JACQUES DUNCAN
CHARLES DUPUIS
FRANCE DUPUIS
JEANNINE DUPUIS
BENOÎT DUQUETTE
GILLES DUQUETTE
MICHEL FAGNOUC
GREG FAULKNER
BERTHE FORTIER
MARTINE FORTIER

MARC GOSSELIN
SUZANNE GOSSELIN
GERVAISE GOULET
STÉPHANE GOYETTE
GISELE GRÉGOIRE
NOELLA GRÉGOIRE
SONIA GRENIER
LUCIA GRENIER-LEPAGE
FERNAND GUÉRIN
RÉAL GUILLEMETTE
CLAIRE GUILLETTE
ROBERT HENRICHON
GLADYS HUMPHRIES
LOUISE JODOIN
RICHARD LABRECQUE
JEAN LACHARITÉ
MARIO LAFOREST

PIERRE MARCHAND
FRANÇOISE MAROIS
HÉLÈNE MARQUIS
ANDRÉE MAYNARD
ALEX McDONALD
RENÉ MÉNARD
JEAN MEUNIER
GENEVIÈVE MILOT
ANDRÉE MOQUIN
IRÈNE MORAIS
SUZIE MOREAU
ROBERT MORIER
GINO MORIN
JULIE MORIN
ISSAM MOUSSALLEM
ARMAND NADEAU
CHARLES NADEAU

CÉLINE RUEL
JEAN-PAUL SCIEUR
PAUL SÉGUIN
JEAN SHOIRY
LINDA SIMONEAU
MARIO SIMONEAU
STÉPHANE ST-AMANT
FRANCE ST-JAMES
MARCEL ST-MICHEL
ANDRÉ ST-ONGE
FRANCINE TANGUY
RÉJEAN TANGUY
LISE TÉTREAU
GÉRARD THERRIEN
BERCHMANS THIBAUDEAU
GERVAIS TREMBLAY
JULIETTE TREMBLAY
MARION TREMBLAY
JEAN-MARC TRUDEAU
LOUISE TURMEL
YVES VAN
DANIELLE VIENS
GINETTE VILLEMURE
GAIL WICKLAND



St-Denis-de-Brompton

JULIE BEAUDOIN
LORRAINE BEAUDOIN
GAETAN BEAULIEU
DIANE BEAUREGARD
ANDRÉ BÉDARD
MARIE BERGERON
RICHARD BERNIER
CHRISTIANNE BERTRAND
CLAUDE BOISVERT
GISELE BOUFFARD
FRANÇOIS CHÉNARD
DANIELLE CHIRICO
CLAUDE CÔTÉ
ROBERT CÔTÉ
CARMEN DECOSTE
JEAN R. DESMARIS
ROGER DEVEAULT
NICOLE DROUIN
CLAUDETTE DUBOIS
CLÉMENT FILLION
DAVID FRASER
STÉPHANE GAGNON
ROLAND GAUVIN
MADELINE GERVAIS
JACQUES HINSE
CHRISTINE HOPPS
ALAIN KEROACK
MARIO LACASSE
FRANÇOIS LANDRY
DIANE LANGELE
MANON LANGLOIS
DENIS LAPOINTE
DENISE LAROSE
MICHELLE LEJEUNE
DENIS LEVASSEUR
MARIE MALAVOY
MONIQUE MARTIN
PIERRE MATHIEU
VICKY OUELLETTE
HANS P. CHRISNER
RONALD PÉPIN
DANIELLE POIRIER
DENISE ST-PIERRE
DENIS TESSIER
RICHARD THIBAUT
CLAIRE VINET

Autres municipalités

GINETTE CARDINAL
MARTINE AUBRY
HERCULE PERREAULT
APARECIDA LACASSE
ZBIG JASKIERNY
HÉLÈNE DUFOUR

300 NEW MEMBERS HAVE JOINED ASF WITHIN THE CURRENT YEAR, TOTALIZING 750 IN-ORDER MEMBERS

(Interview : cntd from page 8)

ASF : There are those who believe that the environment is just a fad and that the concern will eventually disappear as do all fads. What do you think of that ?

M. : The reality of the environment degradation makes it more than a fad. As if wanting to survive was a fad !!! It is possible that certain individuals believe that when they are called upon to make concrete gestures. There is a parallel to be made with the situation of the indigenous people. For example, the population in general

"Environmental problems don't demand only that we vote once every four years but they shout out to us to change our daily behaviour. Concern for the environment is a requirement of daily life. "

has a favourable opinion of native people until they demand rights and land. Then, according to many people, "those Indians" are not behaving

"correctly". The environment is "cool" when you don't have to change your life style. Many simple things exist that we can do to modify the way we live. Environmental problems don't demand only that we vote once every four years but they shout out to us to change our daily behaviour. Concern for the environment is a requirement of daily life. Something that demands a response. I remember having heard the astrophysicist Hubert Reeves assert that there is no one living being today who can say that in 100 years the planet will still be habitable.