



A Quarter-Century of Progress Toward a Sustainable Planet

The Saskatchewan Environmental Society is a quarter-century old in 1995 — and we're in the mood to celebrate our achievements!

In this issue, you'll find the story of SES from its earliest beginnings to the present day.

Since the start of the environmental movement, we've been there, working patiently for a better planet. We've been through tough times, we've had great achievements — and we have a *lot* of work left to do!

If you're a member of SES, take some pride in what you've helped accomplish.

And if you're not a member — consider joining us, to bring about another quarter-century of progress.

special commemorative issue

25 Years SES



How to Change the World... one year at a time

by Teresa Harley and
Ann Coxworth

To bring about, support and encourage the creation of a sustainable global society in which all human needs are met in sustainable ways.

— SES Mission Statement, 1995

One thing you can say about the Saskatchewan Environmental Society is that we've always been ambitious in our plans. The most recent mission statement drafted by our Board of Directors continues this tradition.

The idea that a group of volunteers, supported by a truly dedicated part-time staff, can bring about profound changes in the way we live in the world certainly is ambitious. But SES has been working away at that goal for 25 years and we've had quite a few successes along the way.

After 25 years, SES is still focusing its attention on persuading governments and the general public to make environmental concerns part and parcel of their daily decision-making. The goal of a "sustainable global society" will only be reached if everyone works together, which is just what the Society tries to do in its workaday life.

We share our office in downtown Saskatoon with three other environmental organizations so space, equipment and expertise are used efficiently. It's a busy place, with a Resource Centre packed with information on a wide range of topics and consulted by people from all over the province. So that everyone's energy is used wisely, questions on habitat protection issues are generally referred to Nature Saskatchewan, while "garbage questions" are passed on to the Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council.

SES speakers and workshop leaders are much in demand for schools, university classes, community and professional groups. The bi-monthly Newsletter and occasional informational backgrounders make sure that SES members are kept up-to-date on the issues, while the *Understanding an Ecosystem* books on the Boreal Forest and on the Grasslands have been sent to all elementary schools in the province.

Destination Conservation, the energy conservation project aimed at school divisions, ensures that while the kids are learning about our natural environment, the buildings they're in are as energy efficient as possible in the circumstances.

And let's not forget **Hike, Bike and Bus Week**, when we work with a variety of groups and individuals to promote Saskatoon's public transit system and cut down on car emissions.

Society members with backgrounds in the sciences put their knowledge to work in critiquing **Environmental Impact Assessment Statements**. As of October 1995, they're reviewing the nuclear waste disposal concept proposed by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. Because of the magnitude and complexity of this project, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency has given the Society some funding. Other times such reviews are done on a volunteer basis.

One of the things we've learned over the past 25 years is that **working with other organizations** is an effective way of putting environmental issues on the community's agenda. So we're involved with bodies such as the Conservation Committee of the Meewasin Valley Authority, the provincial Waste Dangerous Goods Strategy Committee,

and the *Projet de société* — a national think tank on sustainability. Our members work with Church groups, service clubs and community development organizations interested in environmental and sustainability issues. The more people working for an environmentally-sound future, the better.

At the present time we're working on issues such as: energy policy, climate change, forest strategies, uranium mining, nuclear waste management, hazardous waste strategy, air quality, and transportation. To do all this we rely on our members to pass on information and to get involved in whatever way their talents indicate.

Staffing in our office is minimal, to say the least. Allyson Brady is our part-time Information Officer and generally indispensable person, while Carolyn Taylor looks after the financial administration on a very part-time contract basis. Margret Asmuss works on Destination Conservation, and Peter Prebble is researching the Nuclear Waste

Disposal Concept. Ann Coxworth is our close-to-full-time volunteer Program Coordinator, managing our work on issues, researching and providing continuity among projects. Heather Trueman edits the newsletter.

The responsibility for the Society's overall workings lies with our Board of Directors — all giving us the benefit of their experience and ideas.

Apart from funding provided to us for specific projects, we've always relied on membership fees and donations to cover our costs. It's tight sometimes (often), but we manage to pay the bills.

With all the work and successes of the past 25 years under our belts, we're looking forward to the challenge of that sustainable global society. We think there's enough commitment and enthusiasm among our members to accomplish miracles, and we fully expect to do so.

Congratulations, SES!

Here's a birthday message from one of our valued friends — look inside for others!

from Professor David Suzuki of the David Suzuki Foundation, Vancouver, B.C.:

"I believe the unit of survival in the future is going to be local communities — and grassroots environmental organizations will be key factors in ensuring the viability of communities. The Saskatchewan Environmental Society is an important group and I congratulate everyone associated with it for 25 years of working for a future. Well done!"

The Way Things Were

by Warren Steck

After twenty-five years, it's difficult to regain a sense of the way things were at the close of the 1960s when the environmental protection movement was being born. So much has happened in the interval, so much progress has been made — albeit far short of what's really needed — and so many tools now exist for dealing with environment issues.

The kind of world that gave birth to the Saskatchewan Environmental Society differed fundamentally in its outlook from today's world. By 1969 the world had completed more than twenty years of economic expansion of a scale never before seen on earth. So vast had human action grown that adverse effects on the environment were becoming clearly visible. Yet, no government anywhere then possessed a Department of the Environment, and the very idea that protection of the environment — for its own sake — should be a public responsibility was very hotly contested. When in 1965 Saskatchewan passed a feeble Air Pollution Control Act, it was as much criticized as lauded; the fines of \$5 for individuals and \$100 for corporations were seen in many quarters as "discouraging industry." I doubt such a view would receive much support today.

The political action path was little trod in 1969 partly because there were few good organizations devoted to lobbying for environmental defense. Many of the groups that did exist had little credibility, and were very small. Toronto's Pollution Probe, the earliest really effective Canadian group, was the inspiration for many others, and as its name implied, the issue of the day was "pollution." Many of the interests and discussions of that time now seem naive: the focus on using a bit less laundry deter-

gent (while driving about town in a big gas-guzzler), or the earnest tidying of discarded candy wrappers from the roadsides (while thousands of tons of toxics were daily being released into the atmosphere).

There was nervous concern about an imminent resource famine. It didn't happen, but prices for petroleum, coal, electricity, and water have certainly shot up over the quarter-century as the supply-demand balance has altered. In 1969 this concern manifested itself in turned-down home thermostats, bicycles and recycled envelopes. Those extraordinary actions of 25 years ago have become the norms of today. The backdrop has also changed. In 1969 governments were still proudly supporting and subsidizing high-energy "development" projects; only a minority of politicians had sensed the first gentle pressures of environmentalism. Most citizens sensed acutely that something was going fundamentally wrong with the world, but couldn't see how they could do anything about it beyond their own personal reach. In short, public concern had not been organized and channeled, and governments had not taken much leadership. This was as true in "Beautiful Saskatoon" as in more obviously polluted and threatened places, and it led to the formation of the Saskatoon Environmental Society (as it was then called) in the autumn of 1970.

The new Society faced a number of ready-made civic issues: the ongoing destruction of riveredge for "development"; the lack of sewage treatment (in 1970 Saskatoon still discharged its sewage raw into the river); the absence of any organized recycling programs. Beyond the Saskatoon scene, the hot issues of the year were the Province's plans to help construct dams and a huge pulp mill on the Churchill

River; and rampant water pollution in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Simply getting governments at any level to accept an ongoing role in environmental quality was an issue.

SES was successful in most of its early endeavours. In 1971 Saskatoon inaugurated its first sewage treatment plant, and the Province established an Environment Department the same year. In 1972 the Meewasin Valley Authority was created to protect the riveredge, and the provincial government began to back

away from its plans to dam the Churchill. SES acquired a news-magazine and with it the capacity to communicate regularly its members' concerns. Later years produced few such dramatic advances, but as the years went by the Society was able to support many programs and activities of great fundamental value. The difference between the way we live today and the way things were a quarter century ago is a measure of how much indeed has been accomplished.

Early Achievements of SES

by Paul Hanley

The following piece is based on an article by Warren Steck and William Sarjeant which appeared in the October, 1977 issue of *Urban History Review*. The original title of the article is "A Local Society in Urban and Provincial Affairs: The History and Achievements of the Saskatoon Environmental Society."

The Saskatoon Environmental Society (SES), precursor to the Saskatchewan Environmental Society, was one of a wave of new organizations that emerged from the grassroots environment protection movement of the late 1960s.

Many early environmental groups had single issue agendas, and ceased to exist when their issue was resolved — or proved impossible to resolve. A few of these groups were multi issue organizations with a broad mandate to protect the environment in the long term. SES was one of the latter.

The decision to launch an environmental group in Saskatoon was made in May of 1970. On August 31 of the same year SES was incorporated, and in September the first public meeting attracted over one hundred people, of which sixty became members.

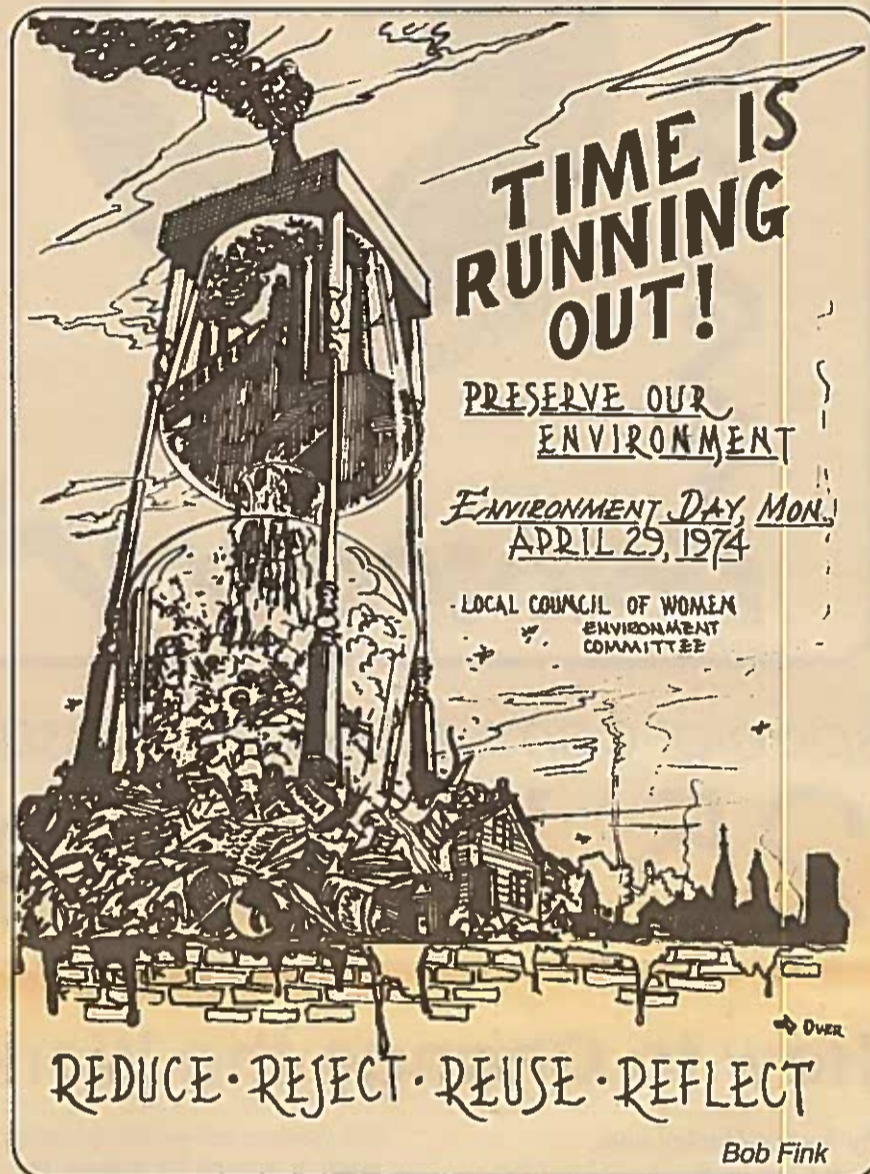
The organizers decided not to affiliate with any other outside body; to avoid a campus-only orientation; to be politically non-partisan; to offer more positive suggestions than negative criticisms; and to stick to local and provincial issues rather than far away struggles.

First Steps. One of the first activities of SES was the preparation of a general brief outlining important environmental issues of the day. In addition to mercury pollution in the South Saskatchewan River, the brief reflected a general public concern for the city's riveredge areas. It also suggested policies to limit the growth of the city; recommended the creation of a Saskatoon environmental quality board; demanded creative management of public transit; and made a pitch for planning procedures better geared to producing a good urban environment.

The brief was sent to candidates in the upcoming municipal elections, making environmental issues into campaign issues for the first time, and positioning the environment for media attention.

A Pattern for Action. This style of action was to be repeated — often successfully — by the Society in its early years. A list of early achievements follows:

- The Society's campus affiliate published a series of articles on forest issues in northern Saskatchewan and disseminated them in tabloid form. This action helped to make the Meadow Lake Pulp Mill proposed by the government in 1971 an election issue, with the NDP opposition promising to cancel the mill if elected. True to their word, the new government cancelled the deal.
- A series of nine original booklets on topics ranging from "Population and the Environment" to "Air Pollution" were published by SES.



Most of these were adopted for use by the new provincial environment department in 1973, adding to the reputation of SES as a reliable information source.

- After the 1971 election, the provincial government was lobbied to undertake the collection of old cars throughout the province. The suggestion was rapidly adopted and incorporated into the Scrap Vehicles Act of 1973.
- SES took over publication of the Regina-based *Probe* newsletter late in 1972. *Probe* became bi-monthly in 1975.
- SES was the moving force behind the creation of a local Environmental Advisory Council by the City of Saskatoon in 1973.
- A Heritage Campaign initiated by SES included the establishment of a City-sponsored committee to make an inventory of local heritage sites. Forty significant buildings were identified. Related activities involved the production of two special publications on local heritage, and the organization of historic site tours in the summer months. At the provincial level, a letter campaign prompted the release of a Heritage Bill in March of 1975.
- Late in 1973, the Society became involved in public opposition to a proposed new housing development called "River Heights." According to the original plan, River Heights was to be built adjacent to the river and included a highway-like extension to Spadina Crescent. Public opposition forced

the city to revise its plans to include a riverbank park and a smaller roadway.

- In 1976, SES contributed to the public participation process which ultimately resulted in the creation of the Meewasin Valley Authority.
- Beginning in 1972, the Society became involved in energy issues by playing a key role in creating a sub-group to focus on opposition to the damming of the Churchill River. This campaign was ultimately successful. Less successful were protracted efforts to halt the expansion of uranium mining in the province, which began at the same time.

Congratulations, SES!

from Stan Rowe, Professor of Ecology, author, philosopher, and an early SES board member.

"Congratulations, Saskatchewan Environmental Society, for 25 years of worthwhile effort on behalf of the beleaguered world! SES has been inspirational for many, including this supporter, through its many good works both practical and educational. It shows what intelligent, dedicated people can accomplish. Here's to your continuing and increasing influence over the next quarter century!"

Exciting Times at *Probe* Magazine

by Teresa Harley

The seventies were exciting for environmentalists in Saskatchewan. There was a lot of work to be done and much enthusiasm. Those were the good old days when a meeting to discuss saving the Churchill River drew an overflow crowd to the Biology Theatre on campus. On a Friday night. In January.

We were all beginning to learn about problems elsewhere, but what about our own environment? In October 1972, the Saskatoon Environmental Society (as SES was then called) took over the responsibility for *Probe* magazine from

Regina Pollution Probe, and the next month Diana Wright became joint editor with Kerry McCutcheon of Regina. The idea was to cover environmental news in Saskatchewan and share it with all of us who weren't experts in anything but worrying.

Diana asked me to help and for the next five and a half years as I edited and then typed each issue, I learned at the very least, as much as our readers did. Not having a background in science, to put it mildly, I had a lot to learn. Diana also was no scientist, but as the magazine was meant for a non-specialist

audience, we thought that if we understood each article, then anyone could.

Along with our readers we learned about better methods of sewage treatment and alternatives to dumping effluent into the river. We introduced ourselves and others to organic agriculture, to the thought that newspapers could be recycled and that energy could be conserved and used more efficiently. For the first time I learned about the deterioration of the ozone layer.

Our most popular issue was in Spring 1976, when we published a list of companion plants. We discovered that our readers were keenly interested in reducing chemical use in their gardens, and we were still mailing out copies of the article months later.

The most vivid lesson I learned from working on *Probe*, however, was how important individuals are, starting with Diana herself. Her great talent was with people. She drew everyone she met into her circle, finding out what skills they had, how she could help them (I've known her literally to take off her coat and give it to a young woman who didn't have one), and helping us all to envision a better world.

What she created in *Probe* was an ecological system in which all sorts of people could find their niche, whether it was writing regular book reviews (bless you, Barry Church, wherever you might be), or running our old Addressograph machine, donated by the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and built to last forever and ever.

I have a special place in my heart for Gary Irvine who lent me his precious IBM Selectric typewriter for a week at a time for several months so I could type *Probe*. He didn't know me so he only had Diana's word that I would treat his machine with the respect it deserved.

Each issue of *Probe* was enlivened by drawings, at first by Margaret Bremner, and after she moved on, by Cathryn Miller. We had a different cover drawing each month, geared to be topical and Cathryn still remembers the

epic battle she had convincing Diana that crows do indeed return in March.

While dozens of people sent us information, the mainstay of *Probe* was its core of writers. SES members with scientific training supported us nobly with articles and with papers written for a different audience. Sometimes editing these down to three or four pages was a challenge, but no one ever complained about the chopping we had to do.

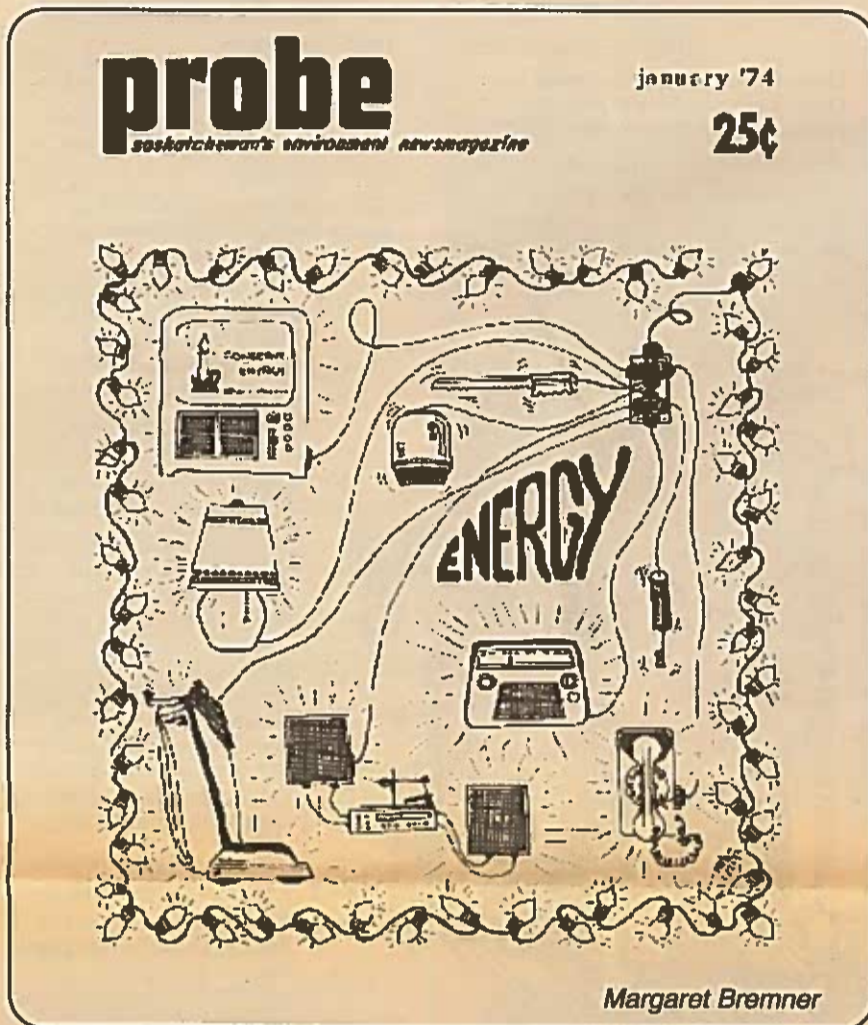
We knew we could always rely on Warren Steck to be interesting and astute in anything he wrote, and Herman Boerma taught us all to have a better understanding of energy terms and basics. We covered a lot of topics, but one of my favourite stories is still Elmer Laird's 'Hopper Harvester Competition.

Diana and I put the magazine out for five and a half years, and as we said in our final issue in spring 1978, after 53 babies (it was actually 48, but who's counting) we were weary. Warren Steck took over as editor, bringing a new enthusiasm and perspective. At the end of 1981 SES decided the *Probe* era was over; environmental news was widely reported by then and other magazines were available.

Apart from a few months when SES paid for professional typesetting and printing, *Probe* was a volunteer project. We had no government grants or money, except for paid advertising. In 1975 we won an award for environmental reporting, which was nice, but the \$2000 cheque was even better.

After Diana and I had completed our final issue we decided to treat ourselves to lunch, including a martini or two to celebrate. (Environmentalists do so have fun.) In the restaurant Diana saw friends who asked her to join a CBC Agricultural Advisory Committee, so her work continued.

When she died in 1982 she was 73 years old, and many of us still miss her. We know that individuals can, and do make a difference because we saw Diana in action.



The Environment Society's Role in City Affairs

by William A.S. Sarjeant

So the Saskatoon Environmental Society — for that is how I will always think of it — is 25 years old! To look back over more than 20 years can either cause pride in opportunities seized or regret over opportunities missed; but, whatever mood is evoked, one's recollections are likely to be inaccurate. Consequently, I have turned to my diary in order to recover the mood of those past times.

My involvement with SES began in October 1972. At that time, the CP Rail line through Saskatoon appeared to be under threat of closure, which might well have meant demolition of the station building, perhaps the most attractive building in our city.

26 October 1972: In the evening, went to the [Society's] planning meeting....I was deputed to look into preservation of the CPR station on the Society's behalf. Ecological publicity, the "grassland park," the Churchill River matter and long-term environmental planning are to be subjects for attention.

I spent much time during the ensuing months in talking about the CPR building.

17 April 1973: Presented a report on my activities to SES Executive [regarding] the CPR station....My ideas to extend the scope of our activities into a full-scale look at the Saskatoon scene were approved; money was allocated to pay my expenses; and it was agreed that the Society would produce a publication on this theme.

8 May 1973: We decided on a series of short publications...not a single long one.

The first will be "Saskatoon's historic buildings — can they be saved?" and the second "Zoning — has it failed?"

Well, the first was written, but I have no idea whatever happened to that one on zoning.

14 June 1973: At the Bessborough Hotel as one of two guests of the Civic Affairs Committee (Board of Trade)....When I spoke on SES ideas, and especially on the recent presentation to City Council concerning historic buildings, I was as positive and forceful as I could be....As a result, they were unanimous in voting to send a letter to City Council in our support.

The possibilities of SES action in urban matters were outlined in *Probe* that November, a month which also brought the first rumblings of what was to become a particularly contentious issue.

21 November 1973: In the evening walked to a meeting with members of the Saskatoon Citizens' Committee concerning possible joint action with SES...to prevent riverside house construction north of River Heights.

A development group called Canarama was proposing to erect houses in a new division extending right up to the riverbank, south of the present 42nd Street Bridge. This would have denied public access to the riverbank and irrevocably changed the nature of Saskatoon's relation to its river. Obviously this was undesirable and I conveyed the information to the Society promptly.

The riverbank issue aroused strong public concern.

12 January 1974: Decided to walk into town for the meeting on Canarama; had I known it was -39°F I would have decided otherwise! The meeting was to have been held in the Council Chamber, but so many attended that it was transferred to the Library Auditorium. I spoke first, presenting a brief letter from Bob Bone; Tom Gilmour read the SES brief, Lynn Oliphant presented the Natural History Society brief, Joanna Miller and a friend presented the petition (1400 signatures)....In the afternoon a presentation from the Citizens' Committee [was followed by an] address from an Economics lecturer. All was over by 3:35 p.m.; everyone was in benign mood and two aldermen, Don Junor and George Taylor, felt it had been a success — the first such major public reaction to a Council decision.

Indeed, all the auguries seemed favourable.

7 February 1974: The SES Council meeting was conducted in a mood of general exhilaration. The Historic Buildings book has brought in a profit of well over \$400 and finances generally are booming. I reported that the Planning and Development Committee had recommended to Council that a committee be set up to identify buildings worthy of preservation. Warren Steck reported that the Environmental Advisory Council have been asked to propose a major plan for future development of the river valley in the city and Corman Park. All our other projects seem likewise to be bouncing along pretty merrily: *Probe* sales are climbing and so is our membership.

Neither did matters worsen.

4 March 1974: Went to City Hall for the Canarama session....After a lucid speech by George Taylor and some acrid comments by Owen Mann, Cliff Wright's view that the Planning and Development Committee negotiate for extra land, and his proposals for future, better river valley planning, were accepted unanimously. So all continues to go well.

That was indeed the time when the Society's involvement in urban affairs attained its zenith. Since then the Saskatoon Heritage Society has taken over some of our concerns, yet we can truly say that, in a few months, we wrought a lastingly beneficial transformation of our city — and that is surely a matter for great pride.



the original SES logo (1976)

SES as Advocate for the Environment: The 1980s

by Heather Trueman

After more than eleven years of continuous publication, SES's quarterly *Environment Probe* ended with the Winter 1981/82 issue. Although this happened in part out of financial necessity, there was also a feeling that the time was right for major changes in the direction of the environmental movement in Saskatchewan

In that last issue, Bert Weichel looks ahead and writes that SES's first objective should be to demonstrate to others that environmentalists are "not opposed to 'progress' or 'development' or all things technological. Instead, we're in favor of the development of a Conserver Society, with progress toward ways of living that can be sustained." Toward achieving this goal, Bert advocated "greater visibility as a provincial organization and advocate of the environment" as well as increased "cooperation with other environmental organizations across the prairies in attaining common objectives." There can be no doubt that SES accomplished much of these aims in the years that followed.

In 1981 the Saskatoon Environmental Society became the Saskatchewan Environmental Society — a move to reflect the fact that both membership and the issues that the Society was involved in, extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Saskatoon.

During the 1980s SES moved into downtown offices where the Society's role in public information and education, and consultation with and lobbying of government continued to expand. SES worked closely and cooperatively with other environmental groups, playing a major role in the formation and leadership of the Saskatchewan EcoNetwork (SEN) and the Canadian Environmental Network (CEN).

The SES library materials grew and the cataloguing system improved to the point where in her address in 1993 to the Annual General Meeting, SES President Margret Asmuss stated that SES "probably has the most comprehensive and well-organized library on environmental matters in the province." SES continued to hold public meetings on various issues to provide information and to bring together people seeking solutions.

Over this period, SES published two highly-acclaimed teaching units, a guide to environment-friendly living in Saskatoon, information packages on a variety of issues, and numerous briefs for various government panels and advisory committees. The newsletter continued to keep the readers up to date on the activities of the Society and gradually evolved to include *Probe's* role of keeping readers informed on environmental issues provincially and globally as well as providing useful how-to information to members.

SES was called upon increasingly by the media for its response to or opinions on issues. The participation of SES members on government-appointed panels and advisory committees became more and more frequent. Requests for presentations in school classrooms and to other groups throughout the province grew as well.

Here are some of the highlights of SES's activities over this period:

- 1981**
 - SES requests that the proposed Saskatoon Chemical plant expansion undergo Environmental Assessment (EA). This request is initially rejected by Sask. Dept. of Environment (DOE).
 - SES meets with Sask. DOE to discuss ways in which Sask. EA process could be made more meaningful.
 - Recycling committee applies for funding for guide to recycling in Saskatoon.
 - SES representatives tour Saskatoon Chemicals to discuss problem areas with plant manager.
- 1982**
 - Saskatoon Chemicals is required to submit an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for its proposed expansion.
 - Proposal for funding is made to the

- are received for an outreach program around the province.
- A submission is made to the Cabinet Committee on Water Issues.
- A brief is presented in response to the Cluff Lake Uranium Mine expansion EIS.
- After a change in provincial government, the Saskatoon and Regina Energy Conservation Information Centres close when Sask. Office of Energy Conservation is eliminated, along with the funding it provided. SES had been one of the collaborators in the establishment of the Centres.

- 1983**
 - Environmental Non-government Organizations (ENGOS) from the prairies meet to discuss water issues.
 - SES gets new office space above furrier's at 20th St. and 2nd Ave.
 - Margret Asmuss is hired as a summer student to begin development of SES's

spraying of herbicides on a site northwest of Nipawin Provincial Park.

- 1985**
 - SES organizes a major environmental conference on environment, employment and the economy.
 - The Environment 2000 project successfully produces 3 presentations as planned, another on water management, and visits 18 schools.
 - A brief is presented to the Saskatoon Mayor and City Council requesting that they look at the issue of storage of hazardous wastes, transport through the city of hazardous materials, and recommends that the city press for a provincial facility.

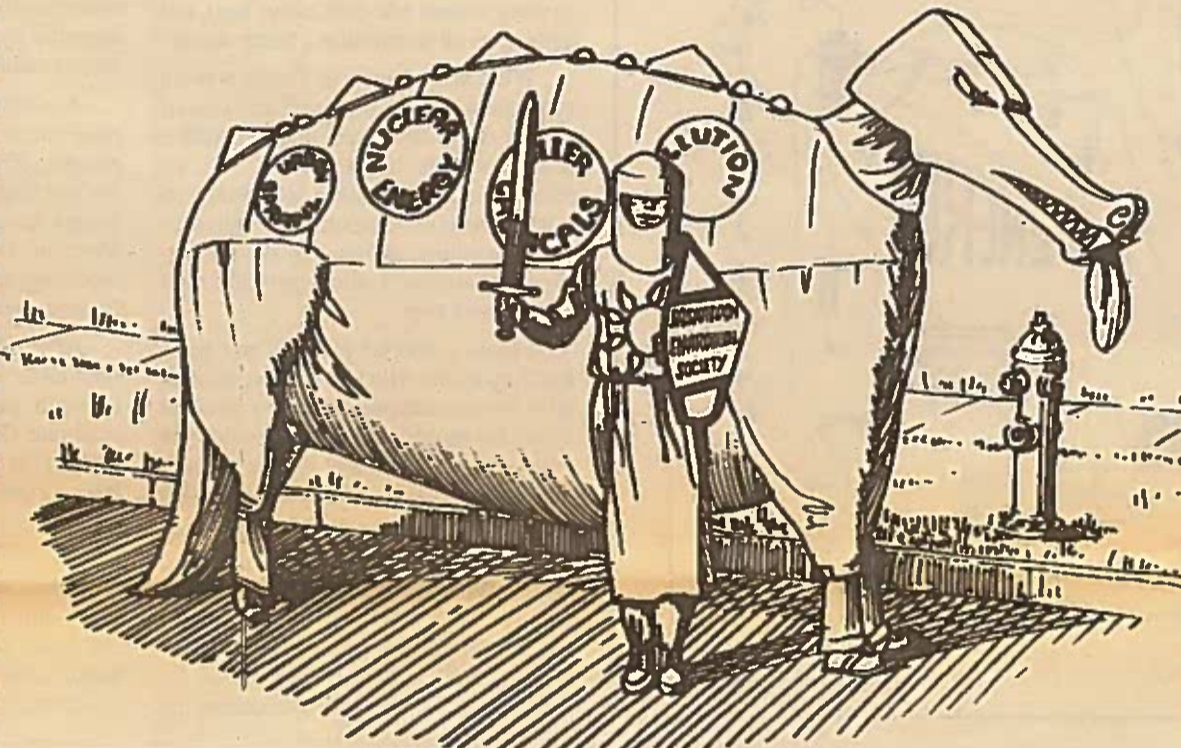
- 1986**
 - SES participates in a conference on toxic chemical management in the prairie provinces.
 - SES begins to look at the environmental implications of the proposed Rafferty dam.

- A submission is made on behalf of SES to the UN World Commission on Environment and Development.
- Ann Coxworth begins as Program Coordinator.
- SES board begins a focus on agriculture and pesticides.
- SES presents a brief to the federal government critiquing the proposed Environmental Protection Act. SES's view is that there are major flaws. SES then attends a 3-day national consultation in Ottawa where representatives from environmental groups and industry work with officials to formulate improvements to the legislation.

- 1987**
 - Saskatoon City Council is asked to give priority to a thorough landfill clean-up and adequate greenspace preservation in its plans for the northeast corner of the city.
 - SES members participate in the Meewasin Valley Authority's (MVA's) planning and development.
 - SES moves to 22nd St. E., above the A. and W. The office is staffed Tuesday afternoons.

- SEN becomes official, hires a part-time coordinator, and shares office space with SES.
- At the SES AGM, the Minister of Environment is presented with an Environmental Issues Paper calling for action on ten priority issues.
- SES presents a brief to the Rafferty/Alameda Project EA Board and calls on the federal Environment Minister for an international review.
- SES responds to the Cigar Lake Uranium Test Mine EIS and calls for a public inquiry into the planned expansion of the Sask. uranium mining industry.
- SES organizes two major Ecological Agriculture meetings and publishes proceedings.
- SES looks into the proposed U of S hazardous waste incinerator.
- SES gets a new logo (the present one).
- SES members discuss the formation of a new "forest watch" group to raise awareness of forest issues, globally and at home.
- SES participates in a consultation to overhaul the Federal EA and Review Process.
- A brief is presented to the NDP's national inquiry on the future of the nuclear industry.

- 1988**
 - SES newsletter publishes series of five articles on recycling.
 - A conference on Sustainable Agriculture is co-sponsored by SES



A drawing of SES's "Saint Georgina" and the dragon at the 1980 Traveler's Day Parade in Saskatoon, from *Probe*. It was reported that "TV commentators were oddly silent" as the SES entry passed! (Mike Wilson did the graphics.)

- DOE for the establishment of an Environmental Information Centre in Saskatoon.
- Members endorse a 12-point action plan:
 - ecological sustainability as a fundamental social goal
 - substantial progress toward sustainability in agriculture and forestry
 - implement long-term energy plan
 - recycling and re-use of virtually all materials
 - measures to prevent acid rain problems in Western Canada
 - sustainable water management plan
 - storage of potash tailings underground
 - continuation of uranium mining conditional on containment of tailings in perpetuity
 - reclaim all land disturbed by surface mining
 - protect Saskatchewan's wild river systems
 - controls on production and use of toxic materials
 - help mobilize public opinion to stop the arms race
- Priority is given to toxics issue and SES lobbies federal government for better regulation of toxic chemicals, particularly in agriculture.
- SES moves out of the Unitarian Centre office space.
- The DOE is asked to stall approval of a water pipeline for Regina until the Water Resources Commission completes its work.
- SES attends Environment Canada's first annual public consultation meeting in Ottawa.
- Five thousand dollars in federal funds

- library. In subsequent years she became a board member, then president, then project leader.
- Members are urged to contact: MLA's about threat to Heritage Property Act and Heritage Branch of Dept. of Culture and Recreation; federal Environment Minister to ask for elimination of lead in gasoline; Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada, expressing support for the concept of environmentally sustainable economic development
- SES prepares a brief for the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada.
- In a survey, SES members rank ecological sustainability as a social goal as number one out of 12 action goals.
- Sask. ENGOS hold a meeting on the topic, "Planning for a Sustainable Future."
- SES questions the federal government on their land use policy with respect to lands covered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.
- Sask. ENGOS meet to plan a provincial structure for cooperation, the precursor of the Sask. EcoNetwork.

- 1984**
 - SES reacts to the Key Lake Mine accident.
 - SES gets Environment 2000 funding to hire 4 staff to develop education resource materials on forest management, pollution and recycling.
 - Members are asked to write the federal Environment Minister to oppose

SES In the 1980s...
continued from p. 4

- and the U of S Extension Division.
- SES is involved in a consultative process with the government-appointed South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Group.
- A study session/information seminar is held by SES to bring together officials from U of S, MVA, and the province to discuss the U of S hazardous waste incinerator proposal. SES expresses concern that the incinerator is being considered in a policy vacuum since there is no provincial strategy for management of hazardous waste.
- SES publishes a talk on allelopathy that was presented at the Ecological Agriculture meeting.
- SES meets with the Minister and Deputy Minister of Environment to call for action on seven major topics.
- SES co-sponsors a lecture by a member of the UN World Commission on Environment and Development.
- SES lets federal Minister of Agriculture know that the switch to issuing full rather than temporary registration for pesticides before complete data is available is unacceptable.
- Three bus tours of Saskatoon sites of environmental interest are the focus for SES Environment Week activities.
- SES joins Friends of the Earth's nationwide Ozone Protection Campaign.
- Office hours increase to three mornings and one afternoon per week.
- New SES focus is conservation and efficiency.
- SES endorses Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA)'s statement on the environmental impact of Free Trade.
- SES objects to a contract between Thailand and AECL for food irradiation plant.
- SES participates in a MVA conference on the South Saskatchewan River.

1989

- There is a noticeable growth in memberships, media consultations and speaking engagements.
- A privately owned Candu-3 nuclear reactor for Sask. is proposed by a consortium of Saskatchewan businessmen.
- Actions and events to promote recycling are planned.
- Members are urged to take action to protect a 57-hectare parcel of fescue prairie that is threatened by Silverspring subdivision plans.
- Environment Week activities focus on recycling and waste management.
- SES asks the federal government to issue a "stop work" order on the construction of the Rafferty Dam pending the outcome of legal action take by Canadian Wildlife Federation. Soon after, a court ruling is made that the federal government failed to follow proper procedure and construction is stopped.
- With funding from Employment and Immigration Canada, SES prepares information packages on several issues for which requests are received frequently.
- A Slowpoke nuclear reactor is proposed for heating buildings at U of S. SES joins new Pokebusters Coalition in presenting a public lecture on the issue.
- SES attends a Western Canada acid rain conference.
- SES meets with the new Minister of Environment and Public Safety.

The People Who Sustain SES and the Environmental Movement

It is the hard work of many dedicated people that has brought about positive change on environmental issues in this province, sustained SES, and helped it to grow to become the highly-respected organization that it is today. Here is how Bert Weichel put it in his President's Annual Report in 1987:

"A group like ours depends on the collective input and dedication of individuals....Like the cells and tissues of any organism,...it is the sum of actions by all parts that keeps alive the whole being."

Margret Asmuss also expressed the importance of the people, volunteers and staff, who keep SES going, in her Annual Report in 1993:

"As I look over the long list of projects and issues on which SES has worked over the last year, it occurs to me that the list is very diverse. Given this diversity, one could assume an inherent danger of spreading ourselves too thin. However, this is not the case. We consistently do work of high quality which is respected by the general public, government, business, and interest groups and other environmental organizations. This is not the case because of some inherent 'goodness' of our organization; rather, it is the case because SES is filled with competent, dedicated individuals who believe in concepts of environmental stewardship

and sustainability. That commitment translates into a willingness to commit the time and energy needed to ensure that we pursue projects and tackle issues to the best of our ability. The commitment of individuals, whether in the work we do for SES or in the way we live our everyday lives, is what will sustain us in working towards the future."

Come and join us in working towards a better future, and help sustain SES!

If you are not already a member, please fill out the enclosed membership form. If you are already a member, please take the time now to renew your membership for 1996. We need you!

Here are just some of SES's People

April 1994 breakfast meeting at Albert Community Centre



flipping pancakes at the annual meeting



newsletter editor Heather Trueman



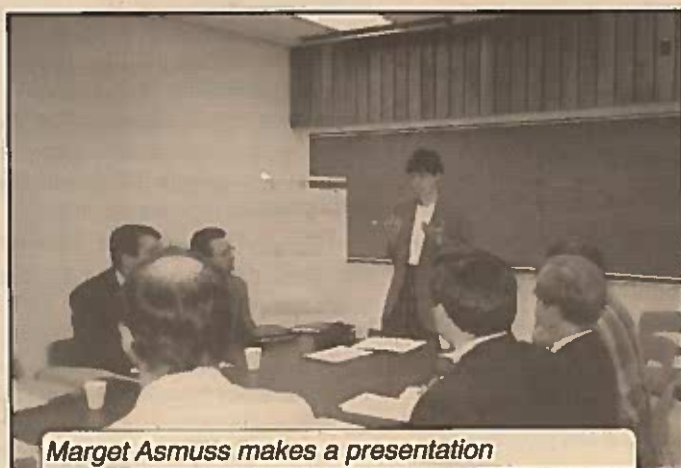
staff person Allyson Brady and volunteer Carolyn Taylor



Ann Coxworth, Program Coordinator, board member, volunteer. Ann's involvement has covered the gamut from supporter to spokesperson, participant to president, and from member to mentor.



Hike, Bike, and Bus Week volunteers (front) Amanda Plante, Flo Woods, Don Cook, (back) Judy Montgomery, Shari Parkinson, Daryl Anderson, and Darrell Noakes



Margret Asmuss makes a presentation to the North Battleford Energy Project Committee



board members (front) Ann Coxworth, Bert Weichel, Roger Peters, (back) Felix Hoehn, Brett Fairbairn, & Joan Harrison



SES as Advocate for the Environment: the 1990s

by Heather Trueman

1990

- With help from several funding sources, SES organizes a Youth Environmental Summit conference in Saskatoon for grade 5-8 students for Environment Week. 700 students participate.
- SES publishes "Environment Friendly Living in Saskatoon."
- SES meets with the Sask. Round Table on Environment and Economy.
- The Regina Environmental Group forms and affiliates itself with SES.
- SES participates in "Barriers to Sustainable Agriculture" seminar.
- SES and AECL speak to Varsity View Community Assoc. on Slow-poke reactor for U of S. An overwhelming majority vote "no" to the idea.
- Bert Weichel is appointed to the Sask. Round Table on Environment and Economy.
- The Sask. Waste Reduction Council (SWRC) is formed by SES and other groups interested in waste reduction.
- SES joins other groups in a campaign to rescue the Silverspring fescue prairie.
- SES is part of a Sask. consultation on the development of federal green plan.
- Bert Weichel is one of a 3-member committee mandated by the province to study and recommend changes in the Sask. Environmental Assessment (EA) Act.

1991

- SES organizes a Household Hazardous Waste day with the City of Saskatoon.
- Backyard composting demonstration projects are organized for Environment Week.
- SES submits a brief to the Electrical Energy Options Review Panel.
- Two students are employed to prepare information on environmental and energy auditing for homes and businesses.
- Allyson Brady (currently SES's Information Officer) is hired to provide administrative support and to recruit and train volunteers.
- The SES teaching unit on the Boreal Forest is published with favourable reviews from educators.
- Sask. EA Review Commission recommends that the EA process ensure that we move toward a sustainable society.
- A memorandum of agreement is signed between the provincial government and AECL to undertake a nuclear research and technology program and the possible construction and operation of a Candu-3 reactor.
- The Electrical Energy Options Review Panel report begins with a strong focus on conservation and efficiency.
- SES facilitates formation and development and provides space for Sask. Students for Environmental Action.
- SES collaborates on forestry issues with the Sask. Forest Conservation Network.

1992

- SES participates in the province's Clean Air Strategy development.
- In collaboration with the Sask. Round Table on Environment and Economy, SES prepares a Sask. list of environmental education resources for inclusion in a national directory of resources.
- SES board issues a position statement on electrical energy policy.
- A new teaching unit on the grasslands ecosystem is started.
- SES participates in federal and provincial hearings to assess the environ-

mental and socio-economic impact of six major new uranium projects.

- A new SES Saskatoon Local Issues Group focuses on composting and sewage treatment.
- The Sask. government withdraws from the agreement with AECL that proposed a Candu-3 reactor, arguing that options for the long-term energy future of the province must be studied by a group completely independent from any proponents for various options. The Sask. Energy Conservation and



Development Authority is formed for this purpose, with Ann Coxworth appointed to its board of directors.

- SES attends GLOBE'92, an international conference on sustainability.
- Destination Conservation project begins with a pilot project with the Wilkie School Division for an energy management plan and environmental education program.
- SES investigates the feasibility of an "EcoNiche," a building that would provide office space for several environmental organizations and act as a demonstration site for environment-friendly technologies.
- SES Food Committee formed; it organizes workshops and activities on environmental issues associated with food.
- A waste-reduction system for the Northern Sask. Children's Festival is organized by SES.

1993

- Ann Coxworth becomes a member of the Canadian Economic Instruments Collaborative, a group with representatives from industry, government and ENGOs, working on air quality issues.
- Employment and Immigration funding is received to prepare educational packages on water issues.
- SES attends a 2-day workshop on "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Tools for Local Economic Development" at the South West Alberta Renewable Energy Initiative in Pincher Creek, AB.
- Destination Conservation realizes energy cost savings of more than \$30,000 for Wilkie School Division in the project's first year. There are numerous requests from other school divisions to participate in the program.
- The Saskatoon Local Issues Group organizes a Hike, Bike and Bus Week to encourage people to leave their cars at home more.
- An SES member raises concerns about a proposed new method for the application of the herbicide, Fortress. After making an Access to Information request to Environment Canada, SES discovers that similar concerns expressed by an Environment Canada scientist to Agriculture Canada were ignored. SES expresses its concerns over this use of Fortress as well as the manner in which the application was handled.

- SES Food Issues Group organizes organic farm visits.
- SES visits Rabbit Lake uranium mine.
- The City of Saskatoon hands over the deed for 34 acres of the Silverspring prairie to the MVA.
- SES, with funding from CIDA, becomes involved in a short-term study with Namibian groups involved in uranium and renewable energy issues. Peter Prebble visits the African uranium mine site.
- SES is funded by Health Canada to become a regional partner in the national Community Animation Project
- The joint federal/provincial panel on the proposed uranium mine developments in northern Sask. urges caution in the development of uranium, recommends against approval of some mines.
- SES takes part in a consultation to develop a Long-Term Integrated Forest

Resource Management Plan.

- SES participates in province's Waste Dangerous Goods Strategy Steering Committee, along with government and industry representatives. The goal is to develop a comprehensive plan for management of Saskatchewan's hazardous wastes.

1994

- SES organizes the second annual Hike, Bike and Bus Week.
- SES produces information packages for grades 5 to 9 on six current Sask. environmental topics, with an emphasis on sustainability.
- The SES grasslands ecosystems teaching unit, written by Kay Willson, is published.
- Saskatoon West School Division and the City of North Battleford both join the Destination Conservation Program.
- SES moves to less expensive offices in the Yaeger Fur building on 2nd Ave. N.
- SES prepares to participate in public review of more uranium mine developments as well as a review of AECL's proposed nuclear fuel waste disposal concept.
- SES and the Sask. Energy Conservation and Development Authority conduct a survey of Sask. teachers' attitudes to environmental issues and currently available resources, how they are used and what new materials might be required.
- Three new school divisions join Destination Conservation, with two others wishing to start in the following year.
- TransAlta Utilities uses SES as consultant in developing greenhouse gas offset policy.

1995

- SES makes a presentation on hazardous waste regulation to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Environment and Sustainable Development.
- SES holds the third annual Hike, Bike and Bus week.
- SES president Bert Weichel participates in a national multi-stakeholder coalition of government, indigenous, business and voluntary organizations committed to promoting Canada's transition to a sustainable future.
- SES joins over 70 other Canadian groups in asking the Prime Minister to keep the Liberal promise to strengthen the federal role in the protection of the health and environment of Canadians.
- An SES group studies the EIS of AECL's nuclear waste disposal concept.

Exploring the Grasslands: Understanding an Ecosystem

This teaching unit, prepared for SES by Kay Willson and illustrated by Elaine Muth, has been highly praised by educators. Willson's first teaching unit on the Boreal Forest was published by SES in 1991 and was equally well received. They are available from SES for \$10.00 each.

The following review of the Grasslands unit was written by John Pollock and was originally published in *Blue Jay*, Sept. 1994. This review is reprinted here with the permission of Nature Saskatchewan.

In the last 100 years Saskatchewan has lost 80% of its short-grass prairie and 75% of its mixed-grass prairie thus earning the dubious distinction of being the most altered ecosystem in Canada. As education is one of the keys to conserving the remaining grasslands, the writing of this teaching guide for educators is welcome and long overdue.

This resource book is a complete teaching unit on ecosystems. It is

designed to be used as part of the grade six curriculum, and it meets the core curriculum requirements on ecosystems. This unit can also be adapted as a grade 5 optional science unit. The usefulness of this book extends beyond the classroom. Many activities could be used by non-school groups interested in grassland ecology and conservation, keeping in mind they are developed for children around 12 years of age. Although the text is written using Saskatchewan examples, educators from other prairie provinces or states will find the material useful in their classrooms, too.

The book's main focus is to teach ecological concepts using the grassland ecosystem. There are ten lessons: The Grasslands Ecosystem, The Grassland Community, The Nutrient Cycle, A Day in the Grasslands, Creating a Grassland Mural, From Bison to Cattle, From Prairie to Wheat Fields, Protecting Native Grasslands, The Future of the Grasslands and Grasslands of the World. The lessons also cover issues about rangeland, cropland, threatened species and historical land use by humans.

Included in the lessons are background information for the teacher, an explanation of the activity, reproducible material for students, student questions, ideas for extended study, ideas for integrating other subject areas, student evaluation, lists of suitable resources and lists of supplies needed. Common Essential Learnings, Factors of Scientific Literacy and Objectives are

included. There are listings of audio-visual and print resources and organizations providing these resources.

Lessons use a variety of strategies including class and small group discussions, role-playing, drama, journal writing, developing portfolios, using audio-visual materials, worksheets, study cards, research topics, writing prose and poetry, puppet shows, visualizations, demonstrations and hands-on activities. Student materials are written at an appropriate reading level and are reproducible for educational purposes.

Not only will this book provide lessons to teach ecological concepts, but it will also provide lessons and activities that show uniqueness of grasslands while stressing the need to conserve them. I hope that this book becomes a standard resource in classrooms throughout the prairies.



illustration by Elaine Muth from the Grasslands unit

Food That Won't Cost Us the Earth

by Joan Harrison

This was the name of a workshop — double meaning intended — that SES sponsored in February 1993. It was designed to connect urban and rural people and to highlight sustainable food production and community. A wide variety of local projects, from inner city gardens to new food processing plants, were included. This workshop is the most recent example of SES's long term interest in this field. Over the years, SES has acted as an agricultural critic, educator, promoter and facilitator.

Our newsletters and other publications have addressed problems related to pesticides, provided information on sustainable agricultural and gardening practices, and kept members up-to-date on SES's activities in this area. SES has sponsored and co-sponsored many conferences on organic agriculture and published several conference proceedings. Since SES's last major agricultural conference in 1990, a group called the Saskatchewan Organic Development Council has formed and has taken over the role of conference organizing for producers.

In recent years, SES has also played a role in the review of the pesticide registration process, a review spanning several years. When requested, we have also made comments on specific chemicals.

Agricultural issues will continue to be a focus for SES in the future — a sustainable society needs an appropriate way to create its food.



Thank you, SaskEnergy, for your support in producing this newsletter.

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SES Today

SES is a Resource Centre.

Located at #203, 115 2nd Avenue North in Saskatoon, we share a suite of offices with three other environmental organizations. We maintain a resource centre of catalogued information on a comprehensive range of issues.

SES reaches out into the community.

SES speakers and workshop leaders are much in demand for schools, university classes, community and professional groups.

SES collaborates with other environmental groups.

SES helped form the Canadian Environmental Network, and we work with its provincial arm, the Saskatchewan Eco-Network.

SES works on issues.

Right now we're working on energy, climate change, forest strategies, uranium mining, nuclear waste management, hazardous wastes, air quality, and transportation.

SES implements practical projects,

like Destination Conservation, a project in energy management (see box at right!).

SES participates in Environmental Impact Assessments

(see box below!).

SES helps make good things happen,

like Hike, Bike and Bus Week (see box below right!).

Environmental Impact Assessment.

At any given time, SES can be counted on to be involved in the critique of some environmental impact assessment statement. Such assessments of proposed industrial developments take place at both the provincial and the federal level. The impact statements are developed by the proponent of the project, and are then reviewed by governments — often with public input — before a decision is made to approve the development.

Currently we are involved in review of a major project — the nuclear waste disposal concept proposed by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. This proposal is

for the burying of high level nuclear waste underground in the Canadian Shield. Because of the magnitude and complexity of this project, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency has made some funding available to us to support our work in reviewing and critiquing the impact study. Most other assessment review work which we do is completely unfunded and carried out by volunteers.

SES also plays an important role in critiquing the whole environmental assessment review and decision-making process, at both levels of government, and in working collaboratively towards reform of the relevant legislation.

Energy Management Projects. Several years ago we came to the realization that one of the major contributors to environmental degradation is the production and use of energy. Seeing an opportunity to both improve the environment and to save money for energy users, we embarked on an ambitious project called Destination Conservation.

Working on a contract basis with several school boards, mostly in rural Saskatchewan, we provide energy audits for the schools, develop and monitor three-year energy efficiency improvement plans for each building; and carry out educational activities with students and staff. Part of the resulting reduction in energy expenditures is used to pay for the administrative costs of the program, but the majority of it simply saves money for the school division.

It is an effective way of building understanding of the connections between energy use and environment, and of the benefits of improved efficiency. Destination Conservation is now operating in six Saskatchewan school divisions.

The success of this program led to a request from the City of North Battleford to develop a similar energy management program for their municipal buildings. The North Battleford Energy Project is now under way. SES acts as the coordinator of the project, with both federal and provincial energy departments and agencies as partners, along with the City. This is a unique collaborative project which is being carefully monitored and evaluated as a potential model for other cities to follow.

Hike, Bike and Bus Week.

As a local Saskatoon project of SES, Hike, Bike and Bus Week was launched three years ago to encourage the use of alternatives to the private automobile for urban transportation. This annual event has brought us into collaborative relationships with the various agencies which see the health benefits of walking and biking and of reducing vehicle emissions.



EXPLORING THE GRASSLANDS
Understanding an Ecosystem



EXPLORING THE BOREAL FOREST
UNDERSTANDING AN ECOSYSTEM

cover art — Elaine Muth

Grasslands and Boreal Forest Teaching Units

available from SES
\$10.00 each

Saskatchewan Environmental Society P.O. Box 1372, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3N9
ph. (306) 665-1915 fax (306) 665-2128

How does the work get done?

SES has a half-time core staff person, Allyson Brady. Her title of Information Officer hides a job description which covers a wide range of administrative and educational responsibilities. Carolyn Taylor does our financial administration on a very part-time contract basis. Ann Coxworth is a close-to-full-time volunteer Program Coordinator — she manages our work on issues, does research and provides continuity among projects. Current part-time project workers are Margret Asmuss (Destination Conservation coordinator) and Peter Prebble (Nuclear Waste Concept researcher).

The work of the Society is directed by its Board of Directors, who are:

- Bert Weichel, president
- Joan Harrison, vice-president
- Peter Krebs, treasurer
- Thomas Boysen
- Ann Coxworth
- Brett Fairbairn
- Felix Hoehn
- Rick Morrell
- Roger Peters
- Don Woloshyn

Other key volunteers include Heather Trueman, our newsletter editor. We also rely on volunteers to maintain the Resource Centre, give talks, carry out projects, make display materials and provide expertise.

Where does the funding come from?

SES receives no core funding from government, neither are we a beneficiary of the lottery. Our basic support comes from membership fees and donations, supplemented by occasional consultation fees. Some projects do receive funding to cover their operating costs. At present the Society is drawing on a small legacy from the estate of the late Kerry McCutcheon to help cover basic operating expenses.

Congratulations, SES!

from Elizabeth May, Executive Director of the Sierra Club of Canada:

"Saskatchewan Environmental Society is one of the real 'bright lights' in the Canadian environmental community. Congratulations on 25 years of activism — keep it up — we all need you!"

SES Into the Future

by Ann Coxworth

The world of the late 90's is a different place from that of the early 70's when SES was formed. The political and economic environment has changed. The growing understanding of the global nature of ecological issues and of the connections between environmental, social and economic issues has to some extent shaped the way we address problems.

SES is focusing on the concept of Sustainability as a guidepost for the future. At a recent Board of Directors' goal-setting session, a proposed new mission statement was drafted:

To bring about, support and encourage the creation of a sustainable global society in which all human needs are met in sustainable ways.

Fulfilling this mission would involve building an awareness and understanding of the nature of environmental problems and their links with social and economic problems. It would involve development and understanding of potential solutions to these problems, and would aim at

ensuring that long-term costs and benefits are taken into account in all societal decision-making.

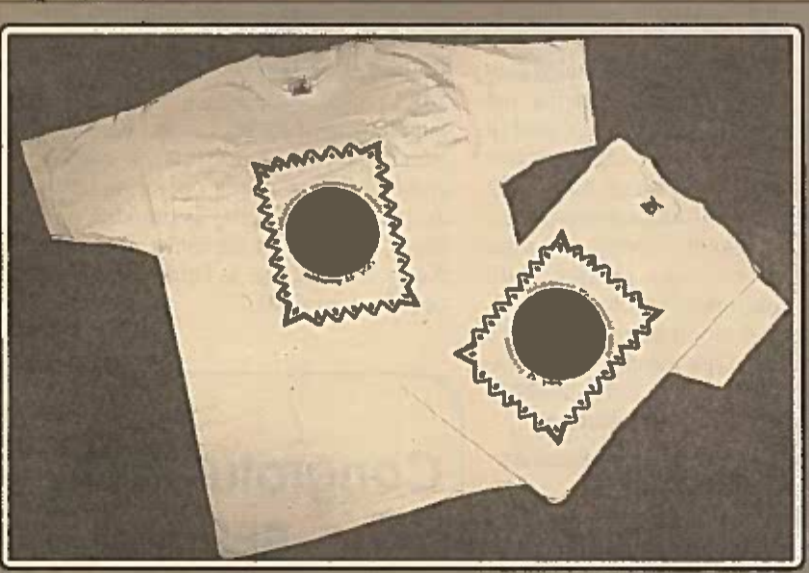
We anticipate continuing to work at providing information, supporting community endeavours focussed on sustainability issues, developing solutions to problems and influencing and participating in societal decision-making. Thus, the type of activities in which we will engage will not necessarily change much — we will continue to educate, to demonstrate, to advocate, to do research, to collaborate in problem-solving — but it will happen in a somewhat broader context and framework.

How we actually engage in these tasks will depend a lot on how successful we are in finding resources to maintain and develop our structure. Although much work is done by volunteers, it is very difficult to be effective without the support of a minimally staffed office and resource centre. The immediate challenge we face is that of continuing to provide a Saskatchewan focus for global efforts to build a future we can live with. We intend to meet that challenge.

Sustainability

Margret Asmuss said the following in her Annual Report as president of SES at the 1992 Annual General Meeting:

"While the public is comfortable with composting or recycling paper, it is still uncomfortable with the 'paradigm shift' that long-term sustainability requires. This paradigm shift would require a re-evaluation of our approach and our attitudes towards the links between the environment, the economy and development — in effect, our whole infrastructure. Such a shift in our ways of thinking and doing things does not come easily. Accordingly, when SES advocates such changes as the restructuring of energy infrastructure or of agricultural policy, we are sometimes viewed with suspicion. Herein lies the Society's challenge for the future. We must, as individuals and as an organization, communicate to the public that we are not against progress, nor full employment, nor a comfortable standard of living. Rather, we want essentially the same things that others want, but we believe that we have a better way of achieving those things, while nurturing the planet that allows us to have them...Working toward the required systemic changes will require the commitment and energy of each one of us."



**SES 25th
Anniversary
T-Shirts**

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fax (306) 665-2128



A Message from the Minister of Environment and Resource Management

I am extremely pleased to be able to send my congratulations and best wishes to the Saskatchewan Environmental Society on your 25th birthday. Thanks to organizations such as yours, sustainability has become a guiding principle for my department and government.

You have accomplished much over the last 25 years through activities such as public education; review of environmental impact statements; and participation in a wide range of consultations on environmental issues. My department and all of Saskatchewan value highly the work you have undertaken as volunteers.

Over the last 25 years we have come to realize how small our world truly is, and that everything we do has an effect on the environment. Volunteers such as yourselves are the leaders who show us that we must consider our actions both in detail and in a much broader context.

Your dedication to environmental protection and your commitment to the future of Saskatchewan have helped establish a relationship with Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management built on openness, respect and mutual concerns — one which I trust will continue for another 25 years.

Yours sincerely,

**Bernhard H. Wiens
Minister**



Saskatchewan
Environment
and Resource
Management

Congratulations from the following to SES:

Congratulations SES

on your 25th Anniversary
We value the advice and wisdom your members have brought to us over the years.

Thank you and best wishes

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**SASKATOON
CREDIT UNION**

SETTING THE STANDARD

The Saskatchewan Environmental Society Newsletter 25th Anniversary Edition October 1995

This special edition of the SES newsletter was put together by the following editorial group: Heather Trueman, Ann Coxworth, Brett Fairbairn, Teresa Harley, and Carolyn Taylor.

Thanks to everyone who provided articles for this issue: Ann Coxworth, Teresa Harley, Warren Steck, Bill Sarjeant, Heather Trueman, Paul Hanley, Joan Harrison, and to Brett Fairbairn who did the desktop publishing.

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The opinions expressed in by-lined articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Saskatchewan Environmental Society.

The Saskatchewan Environmental Society office and resource centre is located at Room 203, 115 2nd Avenue North, Saskatoon (phone 665-1915 or fax 665-2128). Membership in SES costs \$40 per calendar year (\$20 for low-budget members). Newsletter publication dates: February 1, April 1, June 1, August 1, October 1, and December 1. Submission deadline: three weeks before publication.