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ACTION SAINT-FRANÇOIS

NEWSLETTER

VOL. 11 - N° 1 - Summer 2004

Chairperson's message

Finally – the summer season, and our chance to get some cleaning done! After a long, cold winter and a spring that seemed to last forever, the soft rays of the sun have at last emerged. The streams and waterways await us to restore them to glory.

France Bourgouin

Over the last few weeks, the volunteers and team members of Action Saint-François have already been at work. Our co-ordinator, Robert Léo, has diligently prepared a scenario of the waterways for the summer.

The end of April saw the Annual General Meeting for Action Saint-François. A conference was presented by Michael Cyr concerning the water supply system for the Municipality of Sherbrooke. Michael summarized the proposals, and Robert Léo followed with an overview of the subjects discussed by the chairperson and members.

In La Nouvelle for April 2004, the agricultural section featured several interesting articles on the importance of buffer strips of vegetation by rivers. We summed up several of them.

Ruisseau Dorman, Stoke :
Onil Dionne, Pierre-Yves Vachon, Carolina Fernandes, Stéphane Mercier, Benoit Champoux, Jeffrey Champagne, Robert Léo Gendron, Philippe Dion.

For many people, individual actions don't let them reduce the overall environmental problems caused by man, so little action is taken by average citizens. But soon, the City of Sherbrooke will allow citizens to reduce their waste considerably. In his article, Michael describes a new waste management program from the city. Reducing our consumption is another concrete action, and Robert Léo gives us his impressions following some reading on the consumption issue.

This fall will see some changes at Action Saint-François, including a new Web site that we have all been looking forward to for some time. Don't hesitate to share your ideas, and if you'd like to write some articles for our publication, we could always use volunteers!

SUMMARY

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A brief look at this year's clean-up activities

For the ninth consecutive year, Environment Canada is providing financial support to Action St. François for its work to clean up streams and rivers feeding into the rivière Saint-François. Under the Eco-Action program, we were given a subsidy of $23,970 for current expenses related to this work. We hired two employees to coordinate the shoreline clean-up activities: Robert Léo Gendron as the lead coordinator (for the sixth consecutive year) and Pierre-Yves Vachon as assistant coordinator.

Eight water-courses were chosen this year for clean-up operations: ruisseau Côté in Bromptonville, ruisseau de l'Abbaye in Austin, ruisseau Dorman in Sherbrooke, the Barlow and Doughty Streams in Richmond, ruisseau Gagnon in North Hatley, ruisseau Veillette in Compton and the Magog River in Sainte-Catherine de Hatley.

Just as in previous years, we again were able to count upon your participation as a volunteer. Without the aid of devoted citizens, no clean-up activities would be possible. If you have never taken part in clean-ups with Action Saint-François, you should know that most people who come out want to repeat the experience. Concretely, you can enjoy several benefits when you join us in our Saturday morning bees. Firstly, it's a great opportunity to share ideas with other people concerned with the environment and to make new friends. You will at the same time enjoy being in quiet, natural surroundings and doing something positive for the environment, an activity that will surely give you a sense of pride and achievement afterwards.

If you want to know more, please call us at the following number:

Robert Léo Gendron
coordinator of clean-up activities
563-5362 ♦

Ruisseau Gagnon, North Hatley.
Marc Deblois, Carolina Fernandes, Pierre Desjardins, Robert Léo Gendron, Jacinthe Ares.

Arriving from Lake Memphremagog

Action St. François' annual general meeting was held this year on April 25th last at Sherbrooke's "Musée des sciences et de la nature". Michel Cyr, Town of Sherbrooke, gave a conference on the cycle of our drinking water. His mandate was to show us the path taken by the water from its source to our faucets.

Michaël Drapeau

For those who could not attend, here is an overview of the above-mentioned trajectory. From the early 1960s, the Municipality of Sherbrooke has been drawing its water at a depth of 14 meters and at a distance of fifty-two meters from the shore of Lake Memphremagog. The water thus drawn is pumped to the water treatment stations. For example, the J.M. Jeanson station, located near Sherbrooke University holds two 45 million liter tanks located under the University's old track and field yard. Few are those aware that under this field, there hides a 90 million liter water capacity. At the entrance of this station, water is ozonated to eliminate viruses. It is then lightly chlorinated, before it leaves, to prevent regeneration of viruses. At this point the water is on its way to our faucets.

As the water is taken from Lake Memphremagog, a group of citizens opposed the enlargement of a dumpsite on the American side of the lake. They fear a negative impact on the region's drinking water.

We must be aware that the possible damages on the aquatic fauna that an extension of the dumpsite could create would also impact on the drinking water of about 124,000 citizens. Since we now know where our drinking water comes from, we need to stay alert regarding the desire of Americans to extend the dump site.

A Look at the Annual General Meeting

Action Saint Francois held its Annual General Meeting on April 25th at the Museum of Science and Nature. The Board of Directors and a few members were in attendance. Luc Loignon ensured the effective running of the meeting as President of the Assembly. Many thanks to Luc! The invited guest for the occasion was Michel Cyr, head of the department of the Environment and Drinking Water for the City of Sherbrooke. You will find an article that summarizes his presentation in this newsletter.

Robert Léo Gendron

Robert Leo Gendron, the Treasurer of the organization presented the budget for 2003 and the proposed budget for 2004. As can be seen in the chart below, Action Saint Francois finished the year with a small deficit of $110. This is due for the most part to a drop in the number of member contributions and donations as well as a shorter period of door-to-door solicitation this year. Luc Loignon presented his report as financial verifier.

Again this year Action Saint Francois obtained a grant from Environment Canada's Eco-Action program. These funds have been obtained each year since 1996. This money allows the organization to hire a coordinator and an assistant coordinator for the weekly clean-up operations. Grant money from the Hire-A-Student program allowed us to engage a coordinator for the recruiters.

The activity report for 2003 and the proposed activity report for 2004 were also presented at the Annual General Meeting. These reports outline the actual work of Action Saint Francois including the results of the clean-up operations, the work done to promote the cause and the internal workings of the organization. A report of the clean-up operations was included in the fall newsletter.

This year there were some changes made to the Internal Rules of Order. The Administrators proposed the addition of two new categories of members to the existing categories of Regular Member and Founding Member. The new categories are Corporate Member and Repenting Member.

Corporate Member: A corporate membership annual fee is $100. The Administrators have the right to refuse a corporate membership application that goes against the Code of Ethics of Action Saint Francois.

Repenting Member: The repenting individual membership is a one-time sum of $250. The repenting corporate membership is a one-time sum of $500. This category of membership would allow an individual or a corporation to make a concrete jest to compensate for previous actions that did not respect the environment.

Since new membership categories were defined, the Administrators felt that it was their responsibility to include the new groups in the structure of the organization. Therefore, it was decided that the Board of Directors would be made up of seven individual members and two corporations. The individual members and the corporations may be repenting members or not.

The new Board of Directors is presently made up of the following individual members:

Alana Russell : President
Yannick Boulanger : Vice-President
Robert Léo Gendron : Treasurer
Ginette Cardinal : Secretary
France Bourgouin : Administrator
Charles Coulombe : Administrator
Michael Drapeau : Administrator

The two corporate positions are presently vacant. ♦

Action Saint-François (2002, 2003 et Proposed 2004)

INCOME	Comparison 2002	Proposed 2003	Actual 2003	Proposed 2004
Memberships and donations	23 422	30 000	23 878	30 000
Grants	34 769	34 220	30 220	42 000
Other	2 584	1 600	309	1 040
Total :	**60 775**	**65 820**	**54 407**	**73 040**
EXPENSES				
Salary and related expenses	46 361	49 516	37894	48 400
Clean-up interventions	1 863	1 700	2 784	6 900
Internal operations	9 555	6 522	10 307	8 540
Recruiting, visibility et education	5 874	2 850	3 532	8 020
Total :	**63 653**	**60 588**	**54 517**	**71 860**
Net Benefits	**-2 878**	**5 232**	**-110**	**1 180**

Importance of Riparian Zones

As we are interested in all that pertains to water, we have recently read, in a special agricultural issue of "La Nouvelle" published in April 2004, a series of articles on agriculture and riparian zones. We herewith summarize these articles.

Ruisseau Doughty, Richmond :
Yannick Boulanger, Renaud Baucher-Perras, JoelleLefebvre, Gabriel

Marcel Carrier, agronomist for MAPAQ-Estrie, informs us that Eastern Townships' producers are becoming more and more concerned about environmental problems incurred by their activities. Among projects put together in 2003-2004, six agricultural enterprises have invested funds for the improvement of eroded banks to prevent their subsidence.

Furthermore, Benoît Jobin of the Canadian Wildlife Service presents the conclusions of a study which disproves the common belief that wooded riparian zones favour the proliferation of bird species that may be harmful to neighbouring croplands. Although a higher number of species said to be harmful was observed in wooded riparian zones, a lesser number of such individuals was found to visit the bordering fields, compared to other types of riparian zones such as shrubberies or herbaceous areas. Finally, among species identified in wooded riparian zones, many were insectivorous, thus offering a natural alternative to insect control. In his article pertaining to micromammals and herptiles (amphibians and reptiles) present in these wooded strips, Donald Lemelin (MAPAQ) comes to the same conclusions. The advantages provided by insectivorous species surpasses the disadvantages of species considered pests for crops. Wooded riparian zones are therefore an ecosystem to favour and preserve.

The importance of riparian zones is not limited to erosion prevention of banks and the creation of natural habitats; these strips take on an essential role in filtration of run-off and underground water that may be contaminated by agricultural practices (fertilizers, pesticides and faeces). Marc Duchemin (IRDA) explains that, to be effective, riparian zones should be comprised of different strips (herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees). Trees and shrubs would filter underground water by sequestering contaminants, while herbaceous plants, with their high stem density, would retain surface run-off. A study conducted by the IRDA will allow confirmation of this hypothesis.

These articles are encouraging, as we learn that there exist easy solutions to pollution prevention in rivers and streams, solutions that create new habitats and increase biodiversity. Further, this requires no energy (apart from that required for planting), maintenance is simple, and parts are easy to obtain. We will keep in touch on the subject. ♦

Larmes de mer

Michaël Drapeau

Le ciel laisse paraître ses sombres émotions
Un rideau de pluie déferle sur les versants
Les accumulations composent un bassin naissant

Formant ce bassin versant
Sillonnant monts, forêts et vallées
Découle des ruisseaux parfois oubliés

Formant ce bassin versant
Recevant la sève des ruisseaux fringants
Découle des rivières parfois baraquées

Formant ce bassin versant
Accueillant les résidus des rivières violées
Découle le fleuve parfois empoisonné

L'océan recueille sa famille entière
Les acceptant malgré leurs défauts accumulés
Une mer laisse s'évaporer ses larmes attristées

Chaque goutte a ses vagues

Live, consume and die!

"Unhappy is the man who has not, at least once in his life, put everything in question"
Pascal

It seems that life has existed on Earth for more than 3.5 billion years. It has manifested itself in innumerable ways since then and a vast diversity of species exists today. However at different times, natural catastrophes have put life on Earth in peril. During the Permian Age, about 245 million years ago, 80 to 90% of living species were wiped out. Another catastrophe at the end of the Cretaceous Age, 65 million years ago, led to the disappearance of 70% of living species , including the huge reptiles (the dinosaurs). Nobody really knows what happened in those far-off times, but various theories have been advanced; asteroid impacts, glacial periods, volcanic activity, climate change, etc. About every 50 million years, asteroids measuring up to 10 km have collided with planet Earth and unleashed energy equivalent to 3 billion Hiroshima atom bombs!

Robert Léo Gendron

Of course we have absolutely no control over these cosmic events. We can only regard in amazement the grandiosity of these phenomena which are a part of our Universe and on which our lives depend. It only remains to hope that the sky won't fall on our heads too often, as our ancestors the Gauls feared with good reason.

In spite of these uncontrollable catastrophes which have caused thousands of species to disappear, Life has existed continuously since its beginnings and all the necessary conditions for its durability are still present in a certain state of equilibrium. Life is only possible on our planet in a few metres of depth at the surface of the Earth, and in a limited height of the lower part of the atmosphere, and in the oceans. The energy which is essential to the biosphere's functioning is provided by the sun. The only beings able to harness the sun's rays are the ground and water plants. Solar energy is transformed, through photosynthesis with the aid of carbon dioxide, into organic matter. Oxygen is also generated in this process, thereby allowing aerobic creatures to breathe and at the same time release carbon dioxide to plant life to continue the cycle. The cycle is completed when animals feed: herbivores on plants and carnivores on herbivores. Every species rejects residues in the form of fecal matter, which is in turn biodegraded by countless micro-organisms and mineral salts are released which feed the plants. In this way, the elements of the biosphere have always been in a constant state of circulation, without depletion or exhaustion (at least until very recently). Natural waste produced by one species represents a basic resource for others.

Through many millennia, humans were perfectly adapted to these natural life cycles, just as were all other life forms. Their waste products were all biodegradable and did not amount to volumes that were a menace to the environment. Then humans invented agriculture and took up a sedentary life style, forming small villages and later towns. For thousands of years, all the objects made by human societies used natural materials: minerals (flint for tools and weapons, clay for pottery), plant matter (wood for tools and weapons, straw for basket-making) and animal matter (bones for tools and weapons, skins for clothes).

Everywhere that agriculture reached, the population grew, as did the diversity and quantity of manufactured objects.

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Collective Impact

In every society, each individual is important. This statement takes on more meaning when it comes to environment protection. Each gesture will have an effect, be it ever so small. However, it seems obvious that if a community acts as a whole, there will be more positive impacts and the effect on environment protection will be greater.

Michaël Drapeau

Along the lines of this philosophy, on April 6th last, the Town of Sherbrooke publicly tabled its new residual matter management plan. A decision was made that by 2008, along with the recycling and garbage bins, all Sherbrooke residences would be provided with a third bin for the purpose of collecting domestic compost matter. The Town added that for ease of sorting, the current recycling bin's volume would be increased from 64 liters to 360 liters.

This decision should encourage people to recycle. The Town wishes to alternate pick up services of waste material and recyclable material in a way that each bin will be collected every two weeks, rather than on a weekly basis. The Town also confirmed its interest in developing two new Eco-Centers. The above projects are encouraging news for Sherbrooke ecologists.

Sherbrooke's ew residual matter management plan is projected for the years 2005 to 2009. The Town should render its decision this Fall. For such initiatives, I wish to congratulate the Town of Sherbrooke and encourage them to pursue projects in this direction. This is a good example of collective impact. This does not mean we can reduce individual gestures; their impact, however small, remains just as important. ♦

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Metallurgy made its appearance and the use of fire led to a real change of the relationship that humans had with the materials they drew from Nature. As survival became easier, through agriculture and the construction of more and more sophisticated dwellings, some humans found more time to devote to making inventions and to the arts. Societies became more refined and felt a need for greater diversity (why did this have to happen?). New habits of goods consumption became established and humans progressively surrounded themselves with man-made devices. The former relationship with Nature was lost bit by bit and human societies became dependant on the new culture they had developed.

Consumer society?

In the beginning, humans invented objects that would help their survival; hence the saying "necessity is the Mother of invention". Nonetheless, this saying does raise the question: Why did humans need tools and weapons to survive? Most living creatures function without the help of "objects". Some mammals and birds do on occasions use tools to obtain food or to make shelter, but this is fairly rare. When we can answer the question concerning the invention and use of objects for survival, then we can probably find explanations to our present-day consumer behaviour.

Several problems result from the development of societies focused on the production of goods. One of the major complications associated with the possession of goods is the appearance of social classes based on wealth. Human beings began to be treated as slaves and as property in order to satisfy the desires of the richest and strongest. The notion of private property developed and with it robbery also appeared, creating the need for laws and prisons. Hierarchies based on ownership developed and balances of power became established. In this way, social classes were formed. According to Karl Marx, the history of society became one of struggle between the rulers and the doers, between the dominant and the dominated, the exploiters and the exploited, or in other words a balance of power between those who rent out their strength and skills to produce goods (the oppressed classes) and the owners of the means of production, the holders of capital (the dominant class, the bourgeoisie).

The production and consumption of goods evolved progressively, and then took an unprecedented leap at the start of the Industrial Age. Humans now consume more goods and resources than in any previous era. According to Rondo Cameron, an expert on European economic history, the volume per capita of international trade was 25 times greater in 1913 than in 1800. Data produced by Alan Durning, former researcher with Washington's Worldwatch Institute, shows that since 1950, humanity has consumed as many goods and services as had all the peoples of the Earth since the dawn of time.

This vast quantity of goods that we create and purchase also leads to problems of space. From the small hut which satisfied man's earlier needs, we have progressively constructed larger homes to attain the "mansions" of today. Take for example the following situation quite commonly found in North America: two persons living in a large 8-roomed house, with a big garage for two or more cars. We need more and more space to store our possessions.

The same growth phenomenon has taken place in the market-place (where we sell these countless goods). In the early 20th century, improved transport, the growth of population and of cities, the higher living standards of certain classes and the introduction of mass production methods, all led to a total change in urban commerce. Department stores appeared in every city, and then came the shopping centres where the spirit of competition can be fierce. An unprecedented profusion of consumer goods are now offered, and it is probable that a large part of these goods are uselessly consumed, that is to say we had no real need to purchase them.

The culture of desire

"The more desire grows, the more true possession diminishes"
Marcel Proust

We are pushed and pulled by fashion and appearance, and our desire to live according to a certain standard is so strong that we are ready to go into debt to "have it all". The demand for products that are "in vogue" is a direct result of the concerted actions of consumer-oriented industries: marketing, publicity, mass media, etc. Every holiday and special day, whether religious or not (Xmas, New Year, St. Valentine, Easter, Halloween, etc.), becomes a valid pretext to make us buy more. Advertising reminds us a long time ahead that we should remember these supposed celebrations, and that we should do like everybody else: go out and purchase goods.

Advertising can be very destructive for many people because it pushes them to consume to make up for feelings of emptiness or dissatisfaction, a lack of love, or the absence of a sense of purpose in their lives. The values promoted by advertising create artificial life styles. People try to satisfy other needs than those normally intended for the goods they purchase. In the words of **Serge Mongeau,** author of - **La simplicité volontaire** - : "The peculiarity of the consumer society is to constantly promote new goods (or new presentations of old products), to create new needs, to stir up covetousness. People must never be satisfied; to keep the economy rolling, they must always buy more goods, services and shows". **Pierre Praderrand** says in - **Les vrais richesses, pistes pour vivre plus simplement** - : "The most frequently used word in advertising is "new", which illustrates well this state of permanent dissatisfaction. What's new today is already out of date tomorrow, and when tomorrow's product is not yet even on sale, it is being outmoded by another generation of models which the engineers are testing. Moreover these next models are already outdated in the minds of inventors, working on their plans and projects, and even more so by the visions of futurists who are already looking at the day after the day after tomorrow".

It should be specified that not all societies across the world overconsume – some lack the means to do so. The majority of the world's population (88%) must meet their needs with less than two dollars a day. The people of North America, 6% of the global population, use 40-50% of the Earth's natural resources. As **Christian Boulay** notes in his

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book **La surpopulation des pays riches** (The Overpopulation of Rich Nations): "A resident of these countries uses 10 times as much energy than one in a "poor" nation – and 14 times as much paper, 18 times as much chemical products, 10 times the construction wood, six times the meat, three times the fish, cement and water, 19 times as much aluminum, and 13 times as much steel and iron." **Hortense Michaud-Lalanne**, in **Si les vrais coûts m'étaient comptés** (If The Real Costs Were Counted), says "In terms of energy, every man, woman and child in North America requires 80 to 100 slaves apiece, working day and night to make the goods that line their wastebaskets."

Major consumption – major waste

Another major problem with our current goods consumption is that we are repeating the same mistakes as our ancestors, who didn't pay enough attention to the waste they were producing or its horrific effects on the environment. Unimaginable quantities of consumer goods are found just sitting in the midst of nature. Residents of Quebec were generating 6.5 million tons of solid waste every day in 1988 – 450 kg per person, 1.2 kg every day. Canada, in 1992, was first place in the world with an average of 1.7 kg of waste per person per day. In comparison, Sweden produces only 0.8 kg of waste; China, 0.5 kg. Each North American is leaving 40 000 kg of waste as a legacy to our children.

Here's some enlightening information related to our consumption taken from the book **50 façons de recycler vos déchets** (50 Ways to Recycle Your Waste), published by the Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature:

- Yf beer canr had existed when Jacques Cartier was alive, we'd still be able to find their plastic six-pack beer rings too.
- If all Quebecers recycled their newspapers, they would save 10 000 trees each year.
- A normal baby produces 1000 kilograms of waste every year.
- In the U.S. alone, we could build a pipeline from New York to L.A. and back using only the steel from the food tins we use every year.
- (For fashion fans) In the U.S., during the First World War, they recuperated enough corset ribs to build two military boats.
- In 1992 (the year the book was published), Canadians used 2.6 billion plastic bags and threw out most of them.

For more than 30 years in Quebec, many efforts have been made to do something with citizens' residential waste. Recuperation, recycling, re-use and alternate uses have been good strategies. It is true that the quantity of re-used material is the greatest it has been in 30 years, but it is also possible that this rise in re-use is due to a greater level of consumption. We need to make a real effort to diminish consumption. Our current economic trends push us more and more to act like slaves to satisfy the market economy, free trade and globalization.

According to Serge Mongeau, there are four trends that characterize a truly triumphant, forward-moving and dominant economy:

- **Globalized production and exchange** Manufacturing where production costs are lowest thanks to a docile underpaid workforce and a lack of environmental regulations;
- **Task specialization** Knowledge becomes increasingly fragmented, trapping workers in repetitive tasks that harm their overall development while making them more easily replaceable;
- **Individualism and the destruction of fellowship** The worlds of business and finance are mercilessly attacking social protection and any protection that harms competitiveness. Workers are less protected and unions weaken as social solidarity continually erodes.
- **Increased consumption** A good market economy requires ever-increasing luxury consumption levels, to the benefit of those with money.

We need to rethink our economy, to put it to work for the majority rather than the wealthy minority. In **L'autre économie** (The Other Economy), **Benoît Lévesque** provides some potential paths towards an economy that celebrates life rather than destruction:

- **Prioritize people over things**(therefore refusing to be trapped in the singular logic of production);
- ***Take diverse human needs and interests into account***
- ***Deal with entire, concrete work and not just paid labour*** forcing consideration of alternative value systems);
- ***Consider the availability of natural resources*** taking a long-term view);
- ***Put quality above quantity, and living well over having a lot;***
- ***Consider the social usefulness of production.***

Epilogue

What is to be done? That's the question I wrestle with often. Is it possible to consume less, having less negative impact on the environment and life in general? You can start by looking at yourself and your primary consumption habits – what sorts of things do you consume (ecological or not)? Do you consume things you do not need? Do you compensate for feeling bad by shopping? Does what you have make you happy? And so on.

Throughout human history, there have been individuals who have questioned whether tangible goods can really bring happiness. **Epicurus** did it 300 years before Jesus Christ, with a system that classified desire into three categories: some desires are natural and necessary, some are natural but unnecessary, and others are neither natural nor necessary. For him, the last category corresponded to desires for money, glory and power, desires that know no bounds and serve only vanity. You can use Epicurus's system to look at your own consumption and question the nature of your desires. Are they really natural and necessary (food, drink, clothing and shelter), or are you buying goods that advertising has sold to you? Look at yourself and what you currently own, and you may discover that you're part of the majority of North Americans that consume more than they need. If you adapt your consumption habits to be a better planetary citizen, you need to ask yourself some questions and change your behaviour. There are lots of groups that exist to help people consume in a more balanced and environmentally respectful way – see our bibliography.

By overusing natural

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resources, humans risk upsetting the natural balance that sustains all life. It is time to look at ourselves as consumers and find the resolve to change our attitudes. Our happiness – and survival – depend on it.

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Web sites and resources on overconsumption:

http://www.simplicitevolontaire.org/

http://www.protegez-vous.qc.ca/cahiers/statique/cahiers37.html

http://www.consommateur.qc.ca/acefest/233.htm.

The new members of Action Saint-François

from November the 18th, 2003 to August the 5th, 2004

Christine Metayer

FLEURIMONT
Michael Drapeau

LENNOXVILLE
Ann Bilodeau
Barry Magwood
Bernard Patterson
David mccormack
Douglas Crosby
Gilles Ribaux
Jacqueline Wallace
James Atto
Josée Moisan
Karen Allatt
Margaret-Anne Cooper
Paul Anderson
Pauline Meyer
René Hirbour
Richard Goldfinch
Sandra Wright
Sébastien Lebel-Grenier
Sharon McCully
Stéphane Sheeran
Sylvain Lamoureux
Tammy Morgan

MAGOG
Edgar Leroux

ROCK-FOREST
Claude & Line Charbonneau
Guylain Lavoie
Linda Giroux
Nicole Auger
Rcihard Perusse
Serge Malouin

SHERBROOKE
Aaleya Gilani
Alain Bergeron
André Jacques
angela Mosimann
Anne-Marie Coutu
Annie Lesveque
Annie Sylvain
Bernard Bissonnette
Bernard Landry
Carl Gingras
Carol Harris
Catherine Allard
Catherine Pedneault
Christiane Lahaie
Claude Asselin
Claude Lafleur
Colette Richard
Constant Archambault
Daniel Loiselle
Danny Bergeron
Edmond Desbiens
Églantine Gosselin
Francine Duguay
Georges-Vincent Fournier
Gilles Fisette
Guy Paré
Hubert Richard
Huguette Parent
Jacques Legault
Jean Delisle
Jean Toupin
Jean-François Guertin
Jean-Luc Navert
Jules Proteau
Louise Collette
Louise Melancon
Lourdes Zubieta
Lucie Lahaie
Manon Beaulieu
Manon Trottier
Martin Beaudry
Martin Plaisance
Martin Riou
Martine Fortier
Maryse Domingue
Michael P. Tinker
Michel Brouillet
Michel Lapointe
Michel Lebel
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Micheline Laruche
Micheline St-Laurent
Monique Larocque
Myrtile Allan
Nathalie Lapointe
Nathalie Leclerc
Nicloe Perrault
Nicolas Tanguay
Paul Ducharme
Pierre Delorme
Raymond Boutin
René Tremblay
Richard Marcheterre
Robert J. Menard
Roger Carbonneau
Roger Gagnon
Steve Tremblay
Suzanne Masson
Suzanne Thérien
Sylvie Savage
Thérèse Lambert
Véronique Verrier
Wayne Rich

ST-ÉLIE-D'ORFORD
Jean Décary
Julien Lachance
Yves Côté

Ruisseau Dorman, Stoke :
Virginie Castonguay

106 people have join for the first time, Action Saint-François, since November 18th 2003.

Les membres qui ont une adresse électronique peuvent nous la faire parvenir en envoyant un message à asf@asf-estrie.org

Check us out on the Internet at :
http://www.asf-estrie.org/asf/

ACTION SAINT-FRANÇOIS
18 Wellington nord local 8
Sherbrooke (Québec)
J1H 5B7 - (819) 563-5362
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Nos archives :
http://www.asf-estrie.org/asf/journaux.htm

Collaborators : France Bourgoin, Michaël Drapeau and Robert Léo Gendron.
Translation : Mathew Shepherd, Michael Grayson and Alana Russell
Layout : Luc Loignon.

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