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# CORRECTION–Harper–North

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**DATE:** 2007.08.09  
**KEYWORDS:** ENVIRONMENT POLITICS  
**PUBLICATION:** bnw  
**WORD COUNT:** 162

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Stations: Please substitute the following for Harper–North moved at 1:36 p–m E–D–T:

(corrects size of park and make all copy conform)

FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. -- One of the country's most rugged and beautiful national parks has gotten bigger -- much bigger.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three–day Arctic sovereignty tour by announcing the expansion of the Nahanni National Park Reserve and world heritage site by almost 29–thousand square kilometres.

The seven–fold increase now brings the size of the park to nearly 34–thousand square kilometres --- roughly six times the size of Prince Edward Island.

The environmental announcement, as well as military ones later in the week, are expected to bolster Harper's claim that Canada has a strong presence in the North, is acting as the region's custodian, and therefore has sovereignty over it.

It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area – and the resources it contains.

The Canadian military is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise – Operation Nanook – around the southern tip of Baffin Island.

Broadcast News Toronto

# Canada can't stop Putin's push for glory

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**IDNUMBER** 200708100023  
**PUBLICATION:** Vancouver Sun  
**DATE:** 2007.08.10  
**EDITION:** Final  
**SECTION:** Editorial  
**PAGE:** A10  
**KEYWORDS:** 0  
**BYLINE:** Lloyd Thomas  
**SOURCE:** Vancouver Sun  
**WORD COUNT:** 202

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Re: Operation Nanook focuses on Iqaluit for Canadian sovereignty, Aug. 8

Prime Minister Stephen Harper's northern tour at the time of Russian moves to expand its claims in the Arctic, and his "use it or loss it" approach to northern territorial security, are inadequate and naive.

In April, Russia launched its upgraded nuclear submarine, Dmitri Donskoy, designed for its new sea-launched Bulava-M intercontinental missiles which each carry 10 nuclear warheads with a range of 8,000 kilometres. This comes after the Russian government, via its control of Gazprom, has successfully asserted itself with Georgia and Belarus, challenged Poland and Ukraine, and currently controls 25 per cent of oil supplies to Europe.

Increasing the number of icebreakers in the Arctic and even developing a deep water port in the region do not take reality into account. Russian President Vladimir Putin's drive to rebuild Russia's national identity needs demonstrations of its authority. In this, Western dependence on Russia for oil and gas supplies is a key part of his strategy. He no longer cares if he upsets the West about the Arctic or anything else. The Putin push will continue.

Lloyd Thomas

Prince Rupert

# Arctic mine to become military port?; Prime minister kicks off Arctic sovereignty tour by expanding national park by 5,400 sq. kilometres

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**IDNUMBER** 200708090093  
**PUBLICATION:** Times & Transcript (Moncton)  
**DATE:** 2007.08.09  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** C1  
**COPYRIGHT:** © 2007 Times & Transcript (Moncton)  
**WORD COUNT:** 601

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Suggestions that Prime Minister Stephen Harper will visit a remote site on the north tip of Baffin Island tomorrow is fuelling speculation that Canada's new Arctic military port will be located on the site of a former mine.

The dock at the Nanisivik mine, located near the eastern gateway to the Northwest Passage, remains in regular use and can easily accommodate large vessels, said Robert Carreau of Breakwater Resources, which operated the mine until shutting it in 2001.

"It's a bona fide deepwater port," he said, capable of handling vessels of at least 50,000-tonne capacity.

The dock was built in 1974 by federal funds and has been used ever since to move supplies and ore concentrate from Breakwater's lead-zinc mine. The Coast Guard has also used it as a refuelling station.

Breakwater and the Coast Guard still use the dock.

"It's in fairly good shape," said Mike Hecimovich of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, which owns the site.

Infrastructure in place includes the dock, a breakwater and a functioning tank farm that used to store fuel for the mine. A nearby airstrip capable of handling planes up to the size of a 737 is also in regular use by the nearby community of Arctic Bay. Harper's northern trip is meant to bolster Canada's sovereignty over the North. It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area -- and the resources it contains.

Liberal critic Ujjal Dosanjh has dismissed Harper's tour as a sham in light of the Russian gesture.

"The prime minister is busy draping himself in the Canadian flag and praying that nobody notices that he's not actually doing anything."

The Canadian military, meanwhile, is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise -- Operation Nanook -- around the southern tip of Baffin Island. About 600 people from the Forces, the RCMP and the coast guard, are taking part.

The government of Nunavut, which currently owns the airstrip near the Breakwater mine site, is decommissioning it while it builds a replacement but the old one is still useable, said spokesman Methusalah

Arctic mine to become military port?; Prime minister kicks off Arctic sovereignty tour by expanding national p

Kunuk.

"We try to maintain it to a minimum standard," he said.

The airstrip includes a small terminal and cargo facility.

Military planners have been eyeing the Nanisivik site, tucked away in the sheltered Strathcona Sound, since at least spring 2006.

"They were pleased we wouldn't be on the open ocean," Carreau said.

Although the port has tides as high as five metres, its ice-free season is long for such a high latitude.

The waters are ice-free from July to the end of September, said Carreau. With icebreaking support, the port is useable from May into October.

Harper kicked off his three-day Arctic sovereignty tour yesterday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged, beautiful and remote national parks.

Harper said the government will add 5,400 square kilometres of land to the Nahanni National Park Reserve — a world heritage site — barring it from further development.

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, limestone formations with geological significance, towering waterfalls and deep, mist-shrouded canyons.

"Canada is blessed with magnificent geography from coast to coast to coast, but none more spectacular than Nahanni Park," Harper said. "Today's announcement will ensure that more of this precious land, and the unique wildlife populations it sustains, will be protected for future generations."

Later, Harper flew into the sprawling, remote park aboard a twin-engine float plane, passing over huge canyons, valleys, waterfalls and ancient burial and archeological sites.

He stopped to visit the towering Victoria Falls, which is twice the height of Niagara Falls.

The announcement brings the total area under protection for the park — home to wolves, grizzly bears, lynx, woodland caribou, Trumpeter Swans, Dall's sheep and mountain goats — to 28,000 square kilometres. That's five times the size of Prince Edward Island.

While environmentalists welcome the Nahanni expansion, they have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed, which would involve up to 38,000 square kilometres. The NDP dismissed the announcement as a "Harper half-loaf."

"The Harper Conservatives have chosen an arbitrary portion of land rather than protecting the entire watershed," said party leader Jack Layton. "This is a missed opportunity."

# PM's northern exposure; Harper kicks off Arctic sovereignty tour by announcing park expansion

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**PUBLICATION:** Kingston Whig–Standard (ON)

**DATE:** 2007.08.09

**SECTION:** National/World

**PAGE:** B1

**SOURCE:** CP

**BYLINE:** Alexander Panetta

**DATELINE:** FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T.

**WORD COUNT:** 453

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Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three–day Arctic sovereignty tour yesterday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged, beautiful and remote national parks.

Harper said the government will add 5,400 square kilometres of land to the Nahanni National Park Reserve – a world heritage site – barring it from further development.

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, limestone formations with geological significance, towering waterfalls and deep, mist–shrouded canyons.

"Canada is blessed with magnificent geography from coast to coast to coast, but none more spectacular than Nahanni Park," Harper said.

"Today's announcement will ensure that more of this precious land, and the unique wildlife populations it sustains, will be protected for future generations."

The northern trip, which will also include military announcements, is meant to bolster Canada's sovereignty over the North.

It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area – and the resources it contains.

Liberal critic Ujjal Dosanjh has dismissed Harper's tour as a sham in light of the Russian gesture.

"The prime minister is busy draping himself in the Canadian flag and praying that nobody notices that he's not actually doing anything." The Canadian military, meanwhile, is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise – Operation Nanook – around the southern tip of Baffin Island. About 600 people from the Forces, the RCMP and the coast guard, are taking part.

Harper made the park announcement from a podium overlooking a meadow beside the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers, a spot which has been a traditional meeting place for natives from time immemorial.

About 200 metres away, a wooden teepee marks the site where Pope John Paul II held a mass in 1987.

Later, Harper flew into the sprawling, remote park aboard a twin–engine float plane, passing over huge canyons, valleys, waterfalls and ancient burial and archeological sites.

He stopped to visit the towering Victoria Falls, which is twice the height of Niagara Falls.

The announcement brings the total area under protection for the park – home to wolves, grizzly bears, lynx, woodland caribou, Trumpeter Swans, Dall's sheep and mountain goats – to 28,000 square kilometres. That's five times the size of Prince Edward Island.

The World Wildlife Fund–Canada welcomed the park expansion.

"This marks significant progress on the larger need to respect community wishes to sequence conservation first, in advance of industrial development," said Rob Powell, director of the group's Mackenzie River Basin program.

While environmentalists welcome the Nahanni expansion, they have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed, which would involve up to 38,000 square kilometres. However, that expansion would also likely include the site of a zinc mine with an ore body worth an estimated \$2.5 billion.

Nahanni was originally set aside by then–prime minister Pierre Trudeau in 1972. Struck by the area's rugged and forbidding beauty, Trudeau established the reserve to protect it from proposed hydro–electric development. In 1978, the United Nations designated the area as a world heritage site.



# Bigger park centrepiece of Arctic tour

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<b>PUBLICATION:</b>	The Chronicle–Herald
<b>DATE:</b>	2007.08.09
<b>SECTION:</b>	Canada
<b>PAGE:</b>	A5
<b>ILLUSTRATION:</b>	Prime Minister Stephen Harper follows Environment Minister John Baird up a hill before announcing the expansion of Nahanni National Park, in the northern community of Fort Simpson, N.W.T. on Wednesday, (FRED CHARTRAND / CP)
<b>WORD COUNT:</b>	406

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FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. – Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three–day Arctic sovereignty tour Wednesday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged and beautiful national parks.

Harper said the government will add 5,400 square kilometres of land to the Nahanni National Park Reserve – a world heritage site – barring it from further development.

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, limestone formations with geological significance, towering waterfalls – one twice the height of Niagara Falls – and deep, mist–shrouded canyons.

"Canada is blessed with magnificent geography from coast to coast to coast, but none more spectacular than Nahanni Park," Harper said.

"Today's announcement will ensure that more of this precious land, and the unique wildlife populations it sustains, will be protected for future generations."

The northern trip, which will also include military announcements, is meant to bolster Canada's sovereignty over the North. It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area – and the resources it contains.

Liberal critic Ujjal Dosanjh has dismissed Harper's tour as a sham in light of the Russian gesture.

"The prime minister is busy draping himself in the Canadian flag and praying that nobody notices that he's not actually doing anything." The Canadian military, meanwhile, is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise – Operation Nanook – around the southern tip of Baffin Island. About 600 people from the Forces, the RCMP and the coast guard, are taking part.

Harper made the park announcement from a podium overlooking a meadow beside the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers, a spot which has been a traditional meeting place for natives from time immemorial.

About 200 metres away, a wooden teepee marks the site where Pope John Paul II held a mass in 1987.

Harper said he wants to see the park himself: "To discover what countless hunters, fishermen, back–country hikers and canoeists have been reporting for decades: Nahanni wilderness contains some of the most breathtaking terrain in the world."

The announcement brings the total area under protection for the park – home to wolves, grizzly bears, lynx, woodland caribou, Trumpeter Swans, Dall's sheep and mountain goats – to 28,000 square kilometres. That's

five times the size of Prince Edward Island.

The World Wildlife Fund–Canada welcomed the park expansion.

"This marks significant progress on the larger need to respect community wishes to sequence conservation first, in advance of industrial development," said Rob Powell, director of the group's Mackenzie River Basin program.

Bill Carpenter, a senior adviser to the group on northern issues, said protecting the area from development is consistent with native traditions.

# Harper announces park expansion to kick off Arctic sovereignty tour; PM says Ottawa will give millions to protect more acres of national park in the North

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**PUBLICATION:** The Guardian (Charlottetown)

**DATE:** 2007.08.09

**SECTION:** Canada

**PAGE:** B5

**SOURCE:** CP

**DATELINE:** FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T.

**WORD COUNT:** 322

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Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three-day Arctic sovereignty tour Wednesday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged and beautiful national parks.

Harper said the government will add 5,400 square kilometres of land to the Nahanni National Park Reserve – a world heritage site – barring it from further development.

The announcement, as well as military ones due later in the week, are meant to bolster Harper's claim that Canada has a strong presence in the North, is acting as the region's custodian, and therefore has sovereignty over it.

It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area – and the resources it contains.

The Canadian military is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise – Operation Nanook – around the southern tip of Baffin Island.

"Canada is blessed with magnificent geography from coast to coast to coast, but none more spectacular than Nahanni Park," Harper said from a podium overlooking the confluence of the Mackenzie and the Liard rivers.

"Today's announcement will ensure that more of this precious land, and the unique wildlife populations it sustains, will be protected for future generations."

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, limestone formations with geological significance, and important grizzly bear, woodland caribou and Dall's sheep habitat.

The announcement brings the total area under protection for the park – home to spectacular mountains and rivers, grizzly bears, lynx, wolves and other wildlife – up to 28,000 square kilometres.

While environmentalists welcome the Nahanni expansion, they have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed, which would involve up to 38,000 square kilometres.

Nahanni was originally set aside by then-prime minister Pierre Trudeau in 1972. Struck by the area's awesome beauty, Trudeau established the reserve to protect it from proposed hydro-electric development. In 1978, the United Nations designated the area as a world heritage site.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper makes an announcement regarding the expansion of Nahanni National Park, in

Harper announces park expansion to kick off Arctic sovereignty tour; PM says Ottawa will give millions to protect

the northern community of Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, Wednesday. Canadian Press photo

Harper announces park expansion to kick off Arctic sovereignty tour; PM says Ottawa will give millions to pro

# Harper announces park expansion to kick off Arctic sovereignty tour

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**PUBLICATION:** The Whitehorse Star  
**DATE:** 2007.08.09  
**SECTION:** Nation  
**PAGE:** 8  
**SOURCE:** CP  
**BYLINE:** ALEXANDER PANETTA  
**DATELINE:** FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T.  
**WORD COUNT:** 517

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Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three-day Arctic sovereignty tour Wednesday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged, beautiful and remote national parks.

Harper said the government will add 29,000 square kilometres of land to the Nahanni National Park Reserve – a world heritage site – barring it from further development.

The addition vastly increases the dimensions of the park, which had been only 4,766 square kilometres.

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, limestone formations with geological significance, towering waterfalls and deep, mist-shrouded canyons.

"Canada is blessed with magnificent geography from coast to coast to coast, but none more spectacular than Nahanni Park," Harper said.

"Today's announcement will ensure that more of this precious land, and the unique wildlife populations it sustains, will be protected for future generations."

The northern trip, which will also include military announcements, is meant to bolster Canada's sovereignty over the North. It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area – and the resources it contains.

Liberal critic Ujjal Dosanjh has dismissed Harper's tour as a sham in light of the Russian gesture.

"The prime minister is busy draping himself in the Canadian flag and praying that nobody notices that he's not actually doing anything."

The Canadian military, meanwhile, is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise – Operation Nanook – around the southern tip of Baffin Island. About 600 people from the Forces, the RCMP and the coast guard, are taking part.

Harper made the park announcement from a podium overlooking a meadow beside the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers, a spot which has been a traditional meeting place for natives from time immemorial.

Later, Harper flew into the sprawling, remote park aboard a twin-engine float plane, passing over huge canyons, valleys, waterfalls and ancient burial and archeological sites.

He stopped to visit the towering Victoria Falls, which is twice the height of Niagara Falls.

The announcement brings the total area under protection for the park – home to wolves, grizzly bears, lynx, woodland caribou, Trumpeter Swans, Dall's sheep and mountain goats – to 33,766 square kilometres. That's nearly six times the size of Prince Edward Island.

The World Wildlife Fund–Canada welcomed the park expansion.

"This marks significant progress on the larger need to respect community wishes to sequence conservation first, in advance of industrial development," said Rob Powell, director of the group's Mackenzie River Basin program.

While environmentalists welcome the Nahanni expansion, they have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed, which would involve up to 38,000 square kilometres. The NDP dismissed the announcement as a "Harper half-loaf."

"The Harper Conservatives have chosen an arbitrary portion of land rather than protecting the entire watershed," said party leader Jack Layton. "This is a missed opportunity."

Nahanni was originally set aside by then–prime minister Pierre Trudeau in 1972. Struck by the area's rugged and forbidding beauty, Trudeau established the reserve to protect it from proposed hydro–electric development. In 1978, the United Nations designated the area as a world heritage site.

Jonas Antoine, spokesman for the Nahanni Consensus Team, – which includes federal officials and local aboriginals – said he's pleased with the park expansion.

"You can never get exactly 100 per cent of what you want but this is something good," he said.

"It's taken many years because people don't see. People need to come here and see for themselves. You have to see it to truly appreciate it."

00:10ET 09–08–07

# Harper announces park expansion to kick off Arctic sovereignty tour

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**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**KEYWORDS:** ENVIRONMENT POLITICS  
**PUBLICATION:** cpw  
**WORD COUNT:** 591

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FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. (CP) \_ Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three-day Arctic sovereignty tour Wednesday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged, beautiful and remote national parks.

Harper said the government will add 29,000 square kilometres of land to the Nahanni National Park Reserve \_ a world heritage site \_ barring it from further development.

The addition vastly increases the dimensions of the park, which had been only 4,766 square kilometres.

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, limestone formations with geological significance, towering waterfalls and deep, mist-shrouded canyons.

"Canada is blessed with magnificent geography from coast to coast to coast, but none more spectacular than Nahanni Park," Harper said.

"Today's announcement will ensure that more of this precious land, and the unique wildlife populations it sustains, will be protected for future generations."

The northern trip, which will also include military announcements, is meant to bolster Canada's sovereignty over the North. It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area \_ and the resources it contains.

Liberal critic Ujjal Dosanjh has dismissed Harper's tour as a sham in light of the Russian gesture.

"The prime minister is busy draping himself in the Canadian flag and praying that nobody notices that he's not actually doing anything."

The Canadian military, meanwhile, is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise \_ Operation Nanook \_ around the southern tip of Baffin Island. About 600 people from the Forces, the RCMP and the coast guard, are taking part.

Harper made the park announcement from a podium overlooking a meadow beside the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers, a spot which has been a traditional meeting place for natives from time immemorial.

About 200 metres away, a wooden teepee marks the site where Pope John Paul II held a mass in 1987.

Later, Harper flew

aboard a twin-engine float plane, passing over huge canyons, valleys, waterfalls and ancient burial and archeological sites.

Harper announces park expansion to kick off Arctic sovereignty tour

He stopped to visit the towering Victoria Falls, which is twice the height of Niagara Falls.

The announcement brings the total area under protection for the park \_ home to wolves, grizzly bears, lynx, woodland caribou, Trumpeter Swans, Dall's sheep and mountain goats \_ to 28,000 square kilometres. That's five times the size of Prince Edward Island.

The World Wildlife Fund–Canada welcomed the park expansion.

“This marks significant progress on the larger need to respect community wishes to sequence conservation first, in advance of industrial development,” said Rob Powell, director of the group's Mackenzie River Basin program.

While environmentalists welcome the Nahanni expansion, they have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed, which would involve up to 38,000 square kilometres. However, that expansion would also likely include the site of a zinc mine with an ore body worth an estimated \$2.5 billion.

The NDP dismissed the announcement as a “Harper half-loaf.”

“The Harper Conservatives have chosen an arbitrary portion of land rather than protecting the entire watershed,” said party leader Jack Layton. “This is a missed opportunity.”

Last summer, Layton, along with Western Arctic MP Dennis Bevington and fellow New Democrat MP Olivia Chow, promoted the park expansion during a six-day guided tour on the Nahanni.

Nahanni was originally set aside by then-prime minister Pierre Trudeau in 1972. Struck by the area's rugged and forbidding beauty, Trudeau established the reserve to protect it from proposed hydro-electric development. In 1978, the United Nations designated the area as a world heritage site.

Trudeau's son, Justin, later headed a national campaign to protect more of the area's wilderness. Environmentalists are concerned its sensitive ecosystems are vulnerable to industrial development.

Jonas Antoine, spokesman for the Nahanni Consensus Team, \_ which includes federal officials and local aboriginals \_ said he's pleased with the park expansion.

“You can never get exactly 100 per cent of what you want but this is something good,” he said.

“It's taken many years because people don't see. People need to come here and see for themselves. You have to see it to truly appreciate it.”



# INDEX:Environment, Politics

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**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**KEYWORDS:** ENVIRONMENT POLITICS  
**PUBLICATION:** bnw  
**WORD COUNT:** 150

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FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. – One of the country's most rugged and beautiful national parks has just gotten bigger.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper has kicked off a three–day Arctic sovereignty tour by expanding the Nahanni National Park Reserve and world heritage site by more than 5,000 square kilometres.

The environmental announcement, as well as military ones later in the week, are expected to bolster Harper's claim that Canada has a strong presence in the North, is acting as the region's custodian, and therefore has sovereignty over it.

It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area – and the resources it contains.

The Canadian military is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise – Operation Nanook – around the southern tip of Baffin Island.

Harper says the government will add 5,400 square kilometres of land within the Greater Nahanni ecosystem, barring it from any kind of further development.

(BN)

# Harper announces expansion of park in remote North; PM begins Arctic tour by increasing protection of springs, canyons at Nahanni reserve

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**IDNUMBER** 200708090128  
**PUBLICATION:** The Toronto Star  
**DATE:** 2007.08.09  
**EDITION:** Met  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** A18

**ILLUSTRATION:** FRED CHARTRAND cp pool photo Prime Minister Stephen Harper joked about an anticipated cabinet shuffle yesterday while touring Nahanni National Park, N. W.T., with Herb Norweigan, chief of the De Cho tribe, shown on the left in the photo. He playfully grabbed Environment Minister John Baird, centre, and pretended to pull him toward the drop over the 90-metre Virginia Falls. "That's one way of shuffling a cabinet," Harper said. ;

**BYLINE:** Alexander Panetta  
**SOURCE:** Canadian Press  
**COPYRIGHT:** © 2007 Torstar Corporation  
**WORD COUNT:** 391

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Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three-day Arctic sovereignty tour yesterday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged, beautiful and remote national parks.

Harper said the government will add 5,400 square kilometres of land to the Nahanni National Park Reserve – a world heritage site – barring it from further development.

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, towering waterfalls and deep, mist-shrouded canyons.

"Canada is blessed with magnificent geography from coast to coast to coast, but none more spectacular than Nahanni Park," Harper said.

"Today's announcement will ensure that more of this precious land, and the unique wildlife populations it sustains, will be protected for future generations."

Harper's northern trip, which will also include military announcements, is meant to bolster Canada's sovereignty over the North. It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area – and the resources it contains.

Liberal critic Ujjal Dosanjh has dismissed Harper's tour as a sham in light of the Russian gesture.

"The Prime Minister is busy draping himself in the Canadian flag and praying that nobody notices that he's not actually doing anything."

The Canadian military, meanwhile, is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise – Operation Nanook – around the southern tip of Baffin Island. About 600 people from the armed forces, the RCMP and the coast guard are taking part.

Harper announces expansion of park in remote North; PM begins Arctic tour by increasing protection of springs

Meanwhile, suggestions that Harper will visit a remote site on the north tip of Baffin Island tomorrow are fuelling speculation that Canada's new Arctic military port will be located on the site of a former mine.

The dock at the Nanisivik mine, located near the eastern gateway to the Northwest Passage, remains in regular use and can easily accommodate large vessels, said Robert Carreau of Breakwater Resources, which operated the mine until shutting it in 2001.

"It's a bona fide deep-water port," he said, capable of handling vessels of at least 50,000-tonne capacity.

Military planners have been eyeing the Nanisivik site, tucked away in the sheltered Strathcona Sound, since at least spring 2006. Although the port has tides as high as five metres, its ice-free season – from July until the end of September – is long for such a high latitude.

The Nahanni announcement brings the total area under protection for the park to 28,000 square kilometres.

While environmentalists welcome the expansion, they have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed – up to 38,000 square kilometres. However, that would also likely include the site of a zinc mine with an ore body worth an estimated \$2.5 billion.

# Harper goes wild over park Spectacular Nahanni in N.W.T. expanded to five times the size of Prince Edward Island

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**SOURCETAG** 0708090462

**PUBLICATION:** The Toronto Sun

**DATE:** 2007.08.09

**EDITION:** Final

**SECTION:** News

**PAGE:** 14

**ILLUSTRATION:** photo by Fred Chartrand, Reuters With the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers as a backdrop, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announces the expansion of Nahanni National Park yesterday.

**BYLINE:** CP

**DATELINE:** FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T.

**WORD COUNT:** 270

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Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicked off a three-day Arctic sovereignty tour yesterday by announcing the expansion of one of the country's most rugged and beautiful national parks.

Harper said the government will add 5,400 square km to the Nahanni National Park Reserve — a world heritage site — barring it from further development.

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The northern trip, which will also include military announcements, is meant to bolster Canada's sovereignty over the North. It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area — and its resources.

Liberal critic Ujjal Dosanjh has dismissed Harper's tour as a sham in light of the Russian gesture.

"The prime minister is busy draping himself in the Canadian flag and praying that nobody notices that he's not actually doing anything."

The Canadian military, meanwhile, is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise — Operation Nanook — around the southern tip of Baffin Island. About 600 people from the Forces, the RCMP and the coast guard, are taking part.

Harper made the park announcement from a podium overlooking a meadow beside the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers, a traditional meeting place for natives. About 200 metres away is the site where Pope John Paul II held a mass in 1987.

The total area now under protection for the park — home to wolves, grizzly bears, lynx, woodland caribou, trumpeter swans, Dall's sheep and mountain goats — to 28,000 square km, five times the size of Prince

Harper goes wild over park Spectacular Nahanni in N.W.T. expanded to five times the size of Prince Edward Island

Edward Island.

Environmentalists have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed, up to 38,000 square km.  
KEYWORDS=CANADA

# PM goes big on N.W.T. park expansion

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**SOURCETAG** 0708090055

**PUBLICATION:** The Ottawa Sun

**DATE:** 2007.08.09

**EDITION:** Final

**SECTION:** News

**PAGE:** 4

**ILLUSTRATION:** photo by Fred Chartrandm, Reuters Prime Minister Stephen Harper announces the expansion of Nahanni National Park Reserve near Fort Simpson, N.W.T., yesterday. Harper said the UN world heritage site -- which is home to spectacular mountains, rivers and many animals -- will be expanded by 5,400 sq. km, bringing its total area to 28,000 sq. km.

**BYLINE:** CP

**DATELINE:** FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T.

**WORD COUNT:** 237

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One of the country's most rugged and beautiful national parks has just gotten bigger.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper has kicked off a three-day Arctic sovereignty tour by expanding the Nahanni National Park Reserve and world heritage site by more than 5,000 sq. km.

The environmental announcement, as well as military ones later in the week, are expected to bolster Harper's claim that Canada has a strong presence in the North, is acting as the region's custodian and therefore has sovereignty over it.

It comes after a Russian miniature submarine dropped a small flag on the ocean bottom at the North Pole symbolizing Russia's claim to the area -- and the resources it contains.

The Canadian military is in the midst of a significant Arctic exercise -- Operation Nanook -- around the southern tip of Baffin Island.

## GRIZZLY BEAR HABITAT

Harper says the government will add 5,400 sq. km of land within the Greater Nahanni ecosystem, barring it from any kind of further development.

Protected areas include mineral hot springs, limestone formations with international geological significance and important grizzly bear, woodland caribou and Dall's sheep habitat.

That would bring the total amount under interim protection for the park -- home to spectacular mountains and rivers, grizzly bears, lynx, wolves and other wildlife -- up to 28,000 sq. km.

While environmentalists welcome the Nahanni expansion, they have been pushing for inclusion of the entire watershed, which would include up to 38,000 sq. km. However, that expansion would also likely include the site of a zinc mine with an ore body worth an estimated \$2.5 billion.

Nahanni was originally set aside by then-prime minister Pierre Trudeau in 1972. In 1978, the UN designated the area as a world heritage site.

# CANADA JOINS ARCTIC FRAY; 'Sovereignty Operation' To Challenge U.S., Russia

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080172  
**PUBLICATION:** National Post  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** All But Toronto  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** A1  
**BYLINE:** Craig Offman  
**SOURCE:** National Post  
**WORD COUNT:** 812

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As Russian scientists returning from their Arctic mission were greeted like cosmonauts in Moscow yesterday, the U.S. Coast Guard dispatched an icebreaker toward the Bering Sea. And Canada sent out Operation Nanook 07, a 600-member joint forces team billed a "sovereignty operation" to the unlikely hotspot.

"There's a lot of science going on, but these events also take on the character of a space race," said University of British Columbia international law expert Michael Byers. "We need to think of this as our moon mission, and that requires the same degree of political commitment. We're playing with the big boys here."

The science described by Prof. Byers pertains to the Arctic countries -- Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States -- that are jockeying for command over untapped oil, gas and mineral reserves in the melting waters.

The U.S. Geological Survey estimates 25% of the world's undiscovered oil and gas reserves lie under the Arctic Ocean.

Though each Arctic nation has a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone from their shores, sovereignty beyond those lines isn't always clear. To validate their jurisdiction over seabeds, they must submit scientific evidence to a United Nations body that proves the area in question is a natural prolongation of their continental shelf.

Diplomatic words have sharpened after Russian scientists made a highly publicized scientific mission to the North Pole and placed a Russian flag on the seabed.

U.S. State Department spokesman Tom Casey dismissed the symbolism late last week. "I'm not sure whether they put a metal flag, a rubber flag or a bedsheet on the ocean floor," he said. "Either way, it doesn't have any legal standing."

Peter MacKay, Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued an equally caustic statement. "You can't go around the world these days dropping a flag somewhere," he told a conference in Charlottetown last Thursday. "This isn't the 14th or 15th century."

But legal experts stress that science and law, not flag-waving or muscle-flexing, will prevail. "Though the Arctic resources are import, no one wants to risk a confrontation over this. It's a peaceful dispute system which Canadians helped create to avoid conflict," said Prof. Byers, referring to the Arctic Council, a forum for relevant countries to address concerns.

Canada's Operation Nanook 07, a \$3-million show of force that began yesterday, involves two ships and a submarine performing manoeuvres in Frobisher Bay, Hudson Strait and Davis Strait. The Canadian forces will also train for several scenarios including a drug bust on Resolution Island and an environmental disaster and cleanup near Nunavut. A team of 30 Rangers will also participate.

Stephen Harper, the Prime Minister, is expected to visit at some point during the exercise.

The team will include members from the navy, army, and air force. No scientific operation was mentioned on the news release, which came out yesterday.

Department of National Defence officials weren't available for further clarification.

Unlike its aged Canadian counterparts, the U.S. icebreaker launched yesterday is only seven years old and can break through ice that is almost two metres thick, twice the thickness of the ships proposed by Mr. Harper last month when he unveiled his \$8-billion proposal to build up Canada's presence in the region.

The icebreaker Healy is designed to conduct a wide range of research activities, providing more than 1,280 square metres of scientific laboratory space, numerous electronic sensor systems, oceanographic winches, and accommodations for up to 50 scientists. It also can withstand the pressure caused by seismic testing — blasts that help scientists sift through the seabeds.

University of Calgary political scientist Rob Huebert stressed that the scientific claims are crucial. but so is the Healy's destination, which has not yet been disclosed. "If they go straight to the Pole. it is a clear indication that they are marking territory," said Prof. Huebert, who is travelling with Operation Nanook this week.

The Russians and the Americans have both shown tremendous interest in the area around the Chukchi Seas, about 16,000 kilometres north of the Bering Strait. Previously, the two countries have performed joint exercises there.

George W. Bush, the U.S President, has been pushing for Congress to ratify the Law of the Seas Convention. Once the U.S. became a signator, it could submit its scientific claims in the area to the UN-sponsored group.

Russia ratified in 1997 and submitted a claim four years later. The claim encroached on areas that Canada, Denmark and the United States hope to claim for themselves, and all three countries filed protests. Russia then had to submit another claim, which is due later this year.

In Moscow yesterday, the expedition leader of the most recent excursion, scientific celebrity Artur Chilingarov, was greeted with a military brass band and given a large furry toy polar bear. "The Arctic always was Russian, and it will remain Russian," said Mr. Chilingarov, who is also a deputy leader of Russia's lower parliament. "I don't give a damn what some foreign individuals think about that."

**KEYWORDS:** ENVIRONMENT; GLOBAL WARMING; OCEANS



# Canadian military takes up NANOOK 07 'sovereignty operation'

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080072  
**PUBLICATION:** The Leader-Post (Regina)  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** Final  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** D11  
**DATELINE:** OTTAWA  
**BYLINE:** Meagan Fitzpatrick  
**SOURCE:** CanWest News Service  
**WORD COUNT:** 389

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In recent months, the Canadian government has been stepping up its focus on the Arctic. Harper recently announced a plan to spend \$7 billion on the construction, retrofitting and maintenance of up to eight reinforced Arctic patrol vessels, as well plans for a port in the North.

"Canada has a choice when it comes to defending our sovereignty over the Arctic," Harper said last month.  
"We either use it or lose it. And make no mistake, this government intends to use it."

# Arctic 'sovereignty operation' kicks off; Joint exercise on heels of Russia's planting of flag on ocean floor

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080020  
**PUBLICATION:** Edmonton Journal  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** Early  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** A5  
**KEYWORDS:** ENVIRONMENT; OCEANS; OCEANOGRAPHY; GLOBAL WARMING  
**DATELINE:** OTTAWA  
**SOURCE:** CanWest News Service  
**WORD COUNT:** 276

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# Military task force heads north to back up Arctic sovereignty

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080022  
**PUBLICATION:** Times Colonist (Victoria)  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** Final  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** A8  
**DATELINE:** OTTAWA  
**BYLINE:** Meagan Fitzpatrick  
**SOURCE:** CanWest News Service  
**WORD COUNT:** 218

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# Operation Nanook focuses on Iqaluit for Canadian sovereignty; Russian flag-planting in Arctic not seen as a threat

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080014  
**PUBLICATION:** Vancouver Sun  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** Final  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** A5  
**KEYWORDS:** ENVIRONMENT; OCEANOGRAPHY; OCEANS; GLOBAL WARMING  
**DATELINE:** OTTAWA  
**BYLINE:** Meagan Fitzpatrick  
**SOURCE:** CanWest News Service  
**WORD COUNT:** 378

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reinforced Arctic patrol vessels, as well plans for a port in the North.

"Canada has a choice when it comes to defending our sovereignty over the Arctic," Harper said last month.

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# Canada begins Arctic sovereignty operation

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080077  
**PUBLICATION:** The StarPhoenix (Saskatoon)  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** Final  
**SECTION:** National  
**PAGE:** D3  
**ILLUSTRATION:** Photo: Reuters / Russian Arctic explorer Artur Chilingarov holds a photo Tuesday showing the Russian flag that he helped plant on the seabed at the North Pole ;  
**DATELINE:** OTTAWA  
**BYLINE:** Meagan Fitzpatrick  
**SOURCE:** CanWest News Service  
**WORD COUNT:** 389

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# Canadian military begins 10–day operation in North

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**PUBLICATION:** WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

**DATE:** 2007.08.08

**PAGE:** A3

**SECTION:** Canada Wire

**WORD COUNT:** 223

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# Canada makes sovereignty stand

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080103  
**PUBLICATION:** The Windsor Star  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** Final  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** C10  
**DATELINE:** OTTAWA  
**BYLINE:** Meagan Fitzpatrick  
**SOURCE:** CanWest News Service  
**WORD COUNT:** 253

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# Skier planted township flag years ago; Then-77-year-old Ottawa man set record for trek

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080003

**PUBLICATION:** The Ottawa Citizen

**DATE:** 2007.08.08

**EDITION:** Final

**SECTION:** News

**PAGE:** A1 / FRONT

**ILLUSTRATION:** Colour Photo: Jack MacKenzie planted three flags during his North Pole journey — one for Canada Post, one for the Year of the Elder, and another for the Goulbourn Township he called home. ;

**BYLINE:** Katie Daubs

**SOURCE:** The Ottawa Citizen

**WORD COUNT:** 788

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Long before Russian explorers planted their controversial flag in the Arctic seabed last week, Ottawa's Jack MacKenzie was there, unfurling the proud blue and white of Goulbourn Township.

On April 18, 1999, Mr. MacKenzie, then 77, was the oldest person in the world to make the trek to the North Pole. And when he finished skiing from the 89th parallel, he pulled three flags from his pack — one for Canada Post, one for the Year of the Elder, and another for the township he called home.

But unlike the Russian manoeuvre, Mr. MacKenzie's did not involve aggressive geopolitical undercurrents. Instead, there was an understanding, backed by a letter from then-president of Canada Post André Ouellet, that the voyage would set up a postal outlet for Santa Claus. The achievement would also produce a neat souvenir for the Goulbourn Museum and become a proud statement to seniors everywhere that it could be done.

Now 86, Mr. MacKenzie considers himself on the fringes of the great Arctic debate, but he still loves adventure. During an expedition into the Northwest Passage last summer, he tore a muscle in his knee.

It's the only thing that's ever slowed him down.

He still holds the Guinness world record for being the oldest person to trek to the North Pole; it hangs unassumingly beside certificates for expeditions to Antarctica and the Amazon, the latter a voyage he took with his late wife, Nan.

Mr. MacKenzie has seen the Arctic change over time. During his last trek, through a southern route of the Northwest Passage last year, there was hardly any ice.

Although the ice may be melting, he said the Russian assertiveness is not. During his travels, it has always been the Russians who have operated the ice breakers and who have had a keen interest in the fate of the North. Mr. MacKenzie said Canada needs to assert itself to get its fair share. But he said no one should get too excited about "riches," since they are four kilometres under the ice, and largely hypothetical.

Mr. MacKenzie said when it comes to the recent dispute, he agrees with Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Mackay that Russia is behaving like a 15th-century explorer.

Robert Miller, a professor at the Lewis & Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon, said Russia's attempt to prove scientifically that the North Pole is part of Russian territory has been dismissed and mocked internationally, so they planted their flag to rely on the doctrine of discovery.

Used during the quest for the "new world," the doctrine of discovery entitled Europeans to land that was empty or occupied by pagans.

The problem is, many people, like Mr. Mackenzie, have spiked their flag into the ice, especially since the dawn of adventure travel. The first person to claim to have reached the North Pole was American explorer Frederick Albert Cook in 1908.

His claim is usually dismissed in favour of an American engineer who came the following year: Robert Edwin Peary.

Mr. Mackenzie's claim, in a sense, is just as valid as the Russians', and anyone else's.

But Mr. Miller said now that something may be at stake, the claims become more serious.

"We're in a new race for a new world," he said. "We never thought there was anything valuable at the North Pole."

The North Pole is supposed to be an international site, but Mr. Miller said that doesn't hold much stead. There are five countries that have Arctic Circle territory: Canada, Russia, the U.S., Norway and Denmark. All are competing to secure rights to the seabed.

"The UN can claim it's international, but if valuable assets are there, is the UN going to control that and divide it up?" Mr. Miller asked.

And of course, the question remains: will the township formerly known as Goulbourn get a piece of the pie?

Goulbourn, now a part of Ottawa, hasn't sent any incendiary statements to Russia. It's enough that the flag's hanging in the museum.

And for Mr. MacKenzie, ensconced in photos and memories he considers his dividends, it's been a good ride.

"I can look and dream and think of all these places I've been ," he said.

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#### Forces Open Arctic Exercise

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# CANADA JOINS ARCTIC FRAY; 'Sovereignty Operation' To Challenge U.S., Russia

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**IDNUMBER** 200708080158  
**PUBLICATION:** National Post  
**DATE:** 2007.08.08  
**EDITION:** National  
**SECTION:** News  
**PAGE:** A1  
**BYLINE:** Craig Offman  
**SOURCE:** National Post  
**WORD COUNT:** 783

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Unlike its aged Canadian counterparts, the U.S. icebreaker launched yesterday is only seven years old and can break through ice that is almost two metres thick, twice the thickness of the ships proposed by Mr. Harper last month when he unveiled his \$8-billion proposal to build up Canada's presence in the region.

The icebreaker Healy is designed to conduct a wide range of research activities, providing more than 1,280 square metres of scientific laboratory space, numerous electronic sensor systems, oceanographic winches, and accommodations for up to 50 scientists. It also can withstand the pressure caused by seismic testing — blasts that help scientists sift through the seabeds.

University of Calgary political scientist Rob Huebert stressed that the scientific claims are crucial, but so is the Healy's destination, which has not yet been disclosed. "If they go straight to the Pole it is a clear indication that they are marking territory."

The Russians and the Americans have both shown interest in the area around the Chukchi Seas, about 16,000 kilometres north of the Bering Strait. Previously, the two countries have performed joint exercises there.

George W. Bush, the U.S. President, has been pushing for Congress to ratify the Law of the Seas Convention. Once the U.S. became a signator, it could submit its scientific claims in the area to the UN-sponsored group.

Russia ratified in 1997 and submitted a claim four years later. The claim encroached on areas that Canada, Denmark and the United States hope to claim for themselves, and all three countries filed protests. Russia then had to submit another claim, which is due later this year.

In Moscow yesterday, the expedition leader of the recent excursion, Artur Chilingarov, was greeted with a military band. "The Arctic always was Russian, and it will remain Russian," said Mr. Chilingarov, who is also a deputy leader of Russia's lower parliament. "I don't give a damn what some foreign individuals think about that."

**KEYWORDS:** ENVIRONMENT; GLOBAL WARMING; OCEANS

# Military launches a 10–day Arctic mission; 600 to take part in exercises. Demonstration of sovereignty coincides with Harper's visit to the Far North

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**BYLINE:** MEAGAN FITZPATRICK  
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The Canadian military began a 10–day "sovereignty operation" in the Arctic yesterday, just days after the government dismissed a Russian expedition to the region as "no threat to Canadian sovereignty." The military operation, dubbed Operation NANOOK 07, is a joint exercise involving 600 personnel from the navy, army and air force, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Coast Guard.

From Aug. 7 to 17, the troops and personnel will practise responding to two scenarios in and around Iqaluit, the coast of Baffin Island, and the Hudson Strait.

The first scenario involves the Canadian Forces answering a call from the RCMP for assistance with a drug bust, and the second will have the military helping the Coast Guard with an environmental protection event.

While the exercises are focused on those specific tasks, the very presence of the military in the North will serve the greater purpose of protecting Canada's territory, the armed forces said in a news release.

"Canadian Forces operations in Canada's North are an important dimension toward ensuring the protection of Canadian sovereignty," Lt.–Gen. Marc Dumais said.

"Quite simply, these exercises allow us to turn our knowledge and skills into valuable experience." The operation comes as Prime Minister Stephen Harper sets out on a three–day visit to the North that will end in Iqaluit on Friday.

It also follows the uproar last week when a Russian mini–submersible planted that country's flag on the seabed directly under the North Pole.

Russia's dive below the Arctic waters is widely seen by observers as a symbol of its determination to claim a large chunk of the Arctic Ocean floor – and the accompanying natural resources.

Foreign Affairs Minister Peter MacKay initially described Russia's bold move as "just a show" of Russian bravado and "no threat to Canadian sovereignty." But even as MacKay downplayed the Russian expedition, Harper said it was another indication of the growing importance of the Arctic region and of Canada's need to assert its sovereignty over it.

Military launches a 10–day Arctic mission; 600 to take part in exercises. Demonstration of sovereignty coincides with Harper's visit to the Far North



In recent months, the Canadian government has been stepping up its focus on the Arctic.

Harper recently announced a plan to spend \$7 billion on the construction, retrofitting and maintenance of up to eight reinforced Arctic patrol vessels, as well as plans for a deep-water port at an unspecified location in the North.

"Canada has a choice when it comes to defending our sovereignty over the Arctic," Harper said last month.

"We either use it or lose it. And make no mistake, this government intends to use it."

# Crusade for the Arctic

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The Canadian military begins a 10-day "sovereignty operation" in the Arctic as a team of Russian explorers who last week caused an uproar by planting their flag directly below the North Pole returns home to a heroes' welcome. Operation NANOOK 07 is a joint exercise involving the navy, army, air force, RCMP and Coast Guard. Prime Minister Stephen Harper recently announced a plan to spend \$7 billion on Arctic patrol

vessels; his three-day visit to the North ends in Iqaluit on Friday. Details, Page A10

# Military launches Arctic operation

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**DATELINE:** OTTAWA  
**BYLINE:** Meagan Fitzpatrick  
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