

far north carries a certain risk to the human and natural environment. The Canadian Government will be providing a stable framework within which the interests of the developers and of those who live in the north can be accommodated. The intention is to accelerate the research and planning of hydrocarbon development and to permit initial production on the basis of demonstration projects. The controlled approach, through demonstration projects, will facilitate the introduction of any special measures which may prove necessary to protect the Arctic and to ensure maximum benefits to its inhabitants. Canada's Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has described the approach as "cautious but deliberate". The Arctic region is so fragile that we cannot afford to make mistakes. On the other hand, this strategy allows incremental expansion in keeping with performance records, and at a pace acceptable to northerners and manageable to the governments involved.

As part of this overall strategy the Government has produced or is now engaged in producing the following policies or studies:

- A full northern energy policy.
- Amendments to the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act.
- A comprehensive study of the Northern environment.
- A policy for the protection of archeological sites in the North.
- An integrated Beaufort Sea Management Programme.
- Proposals for protecting the environment of the Lancaster Sound Region.
- A study of the impact on marine mammals of building artificial islands.

Private industry has been conducting similar studies, notably on the problem of transporting resources through the Arctic with minimum risk. Dome Petroleum has proposed a water system using ice-breaking tankers to carry oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) to the south. The company estimates an initial need for one such tanker before 1990, and for an eventual 26 tankers when the full potential of the Beaufort Sea is realized. Esso Resources, on the other hand, has taken a different approach and proposes a Beaufort Sea demonstration pipeline project. A pipeline would, in its final stage, have to extend some 2,253 kilometres through Arctic and sub-Arctic terrain and could cost in the region of \$12 billion.

Development projects in the Arctic carry a very high political profile in Canada, and the Government is making every effort to ensure that all Canadians benefit from them, while keeping intact the unique and splendid Arctic environment.

LE GROUPE DES SEPT: LE CANADA SAUVAGE

Nous sommes à l'hiver de 1913-1914. Un groupe de jeunes artistes se rencontre régulièrement pour le lunch au célèbre Club des arts et lettres de Toronto. Tous, ils sont animés de la même passion: explorer et peindre le Grand Nord canadien comme jamais ne l'a fait un artiste canadien. Pour eux, le "vrai Canada" ne se trouve pas dans les villes, mais dans les vastes espaces vierges du Nord. Bien sûr, d'autres artistes ont déjà peint la campagne canadienne, mais il s'est agi le plus souvent de gentils paysages ruraux bien