

façon que les pions qui 'explorent' causent le plus de dégâts possibles au sein de la tumeur".

Les pions ont un effet aussi destructeur parce qu'ils sont absorbés par un noyau adjacent et le rendent instable. Cette instabilité entraîne sa fragmentation, de sorte que l'effet du pion est tout à fait comparable à celui qu'aurait une petite bombe atomique placée à l'intérieur du carcinome avec, en plus, l'effet des radiations classiques qui vient s'ajouter à celui de l'explosion initiale.

Pour les thérapeutes du cancer, tout comme pour les épidémiologistes, l'efficacité d'une thérapie doit s'appuyer sur une analyse statistique rigoureuse. "Il est encore trop tôt pour se prononcer, expliqua le Dr Lam. Jusqu'ici, nous n'avons traité qu'une poignée de cas. Il nous faudra sans doute attendre des années avant de pouvoir déterminer avec exactitude le degré d'efficacité réelle de la thérapie pionique dans le traitement des tumeurs profondes. Mais, même si ce n'est qu'une intuition, je suis persuadé que cette forme de thérapie s'avèrera au moins aussi efficace que les méthodes d'irradiation classiques".

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MULTICULTURALISM: THE DANES IN CANADA

Apart from early Viking explorations, the first known Danish contact with Canada was the voyage of Captain Jens Munk in the early seventeenth century. Munk was sent by King Christian IV to find the Northwest Passage. In September 1619 he landed at the north of the Churchill River in Hudson's Bay, but only a few of his crew members survived the harsh winter that year.

Travellers, leaving Denmark in the wake of war with Prussia and economic depressions in the nineteenth century fared somewhat better. One of the earliest Danish settlements, the town of New Denmark in the province of New Brunswick, was founded in 1872. Seven families and six single men arrived from the coast by land boat, a wooden platform on skids, drawn by a team of horses. Joined the following year by more Danish settlers, they turned to dairy and potato farming and built a large cheese factory. Although English has replaced Danish as the main language of the town, the inhabitants are proud of their heritage and celebrated the centenary of their founding in June 1972.

The two main periods of immigration from Denmark were the 1920s, when Danes left their homeland in significant numbers and made Canada their principal destination, and the 1950s when some 28,000 Danish immigrants arrived. They have tended to spread evenly throughout Canada and can be found in the cities and rural areas of all provinces.

The Lutheran Church has played a major role in most Danish communities, for as soon as a Danish church was established it would claim practically all the members of the settlement. In certain areas, there was a demand for Danish-language periodicals and newspapers but this has by and large been restricted to the first generation of immigrants. Today, the only Danish-language newspaper is the semi-monthly Modersmaalet (Mother Tongue) published in Oakville, Ontario. It contains articles extracted from Danish papers and news about Danish-Canadian activities. Several factors have combined to lessen Danish language retention beyond the first generation, including the scattering of Danish settlements,