

doc
CA1
EA933
C17
ENG
1990
February

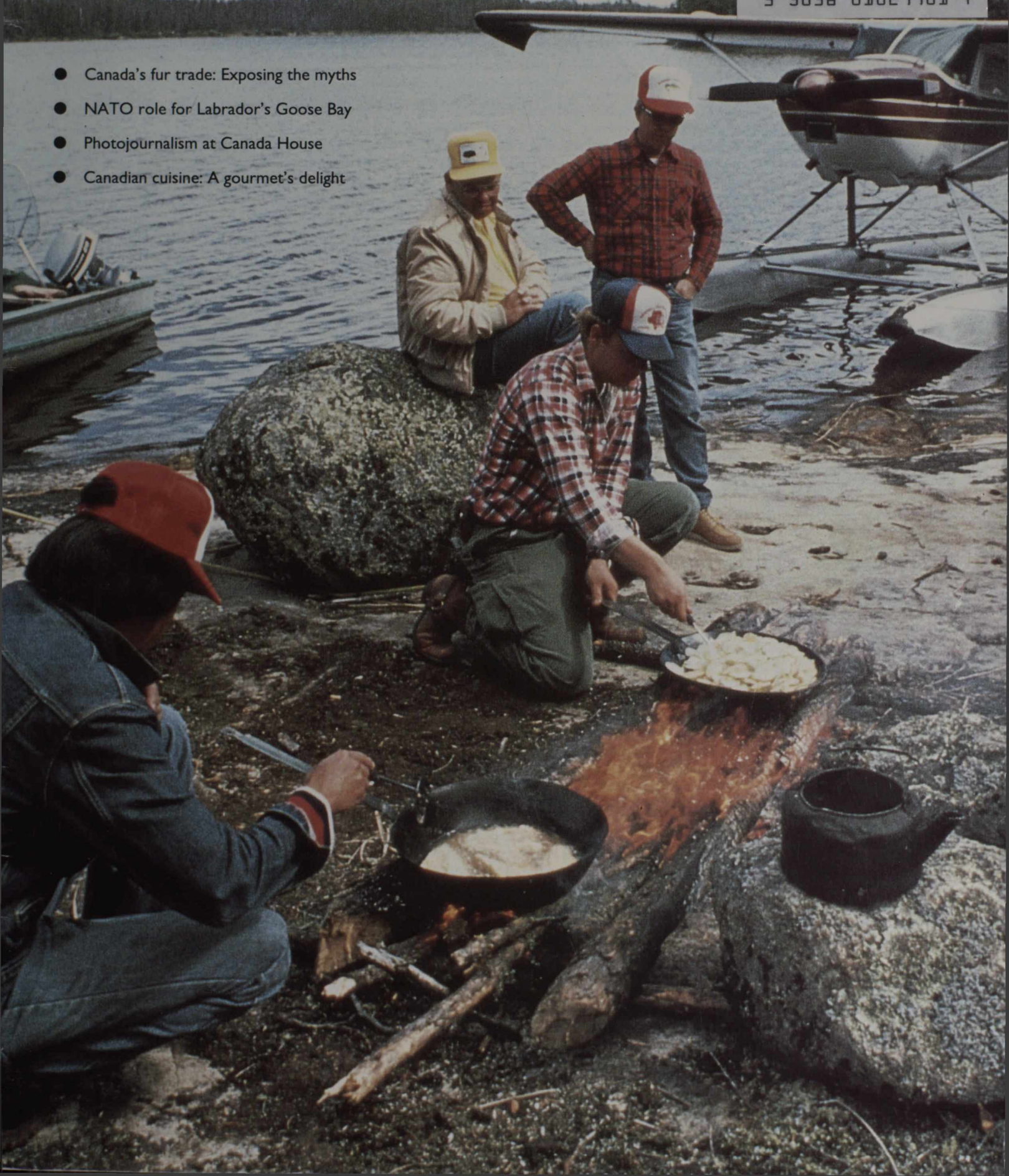
Canada

Today/d'aujourd'hui
magazine
Issue No 25
February 1990

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E

3 5036 01029901 7

- Canada's fur trade: Exposing the myths
- NATO role for Labrador's Goose Bay
- Photojournalism at Canada House
- Canadian cuisine: A gourmet's delight



In this issue

Editors

Richard Starks
Miriam Murcutt

Published by

Canadian High Commission
Public Affairs Section
Canada House
Trafalgar Square
London SW1Y 5BJ

Design

Christopher Stanbury

Production

Barry Wright

Printing

Pegasus Print
and Display Ltd

Acknowledgements

CP Rail

Subscriptions

Any change of address should be notified to our subscription secretary, Keith Vines, at Canada House.

Views expressed are not necessarily those of the Canadian government. Unless specifically noted, articles are not copyrighted and may be reproduced with acknowledgement to the authors and original sources where indicated. Acknowledgement to *Canada Today*/d'aujourd'hui magazine would also be appreciated.

ISSN 0226-6685

The other Canadian government office in the United Kingdom

Canadian High Commission
Macdonald House
1 Grosvenor Square
London W1X 0AB
Tel: 01-629 9492

Front Cover:

Fishing trips to remote lakes are an increasingly popular pursuit, offering a chance to barbecue your own catch.

Photo: Deborah McNeill

- 3 **Canada's fur trade: Lessons to learn in a balanced world**
- 8 **Canadian studies programmes stage a long comeback**
- 10 **New role for Goose Bay as Canada offers site to NATO**
- 11 **NATO still needed to maintain peace**
- 13 **Rogers Pass Tunnel: Building a better, faster route west**
- 16 **The little-known lure of Canadian cuisine**
- 18 **Mosaics**
 - International
 - Canada joins Organisation of American States
 - Large cuts sought in global tariffs
 - Business leaders join PM in Moscow

- Canada to host 'open skies' conference
- Business
 - Olympia and York pays some of Jubilee costs
 - High-speed communications from Northern Telecom
- Politics
 - NDP chooses new leader
- Technology
 - Doctors now have own satellite TV
- Environment
 - More funds for Great Lakes cleanup
- Cultural
 - London premiere for Michel Tremblay play
- Trade
 - Canadian companies to exhibit at UK shows

19 Photojournalist's work featured at Canada House Gallery

Editorial

When the European Community imposed a seal-pelt ban in 1983, seal populations in Canada were not saved. That is because they had never been under any kind of threat. The EC ban did have some effect, however: it undermined the delicate economies in Arctic areas such as Baffin Island, forcing many Canadian Inuit out of self-sustaining employment and (since other forms of work are hard to come by in such isolated areas) onto government welfare rolls.

In an article on the fur trade in this issue, we examine how 'poorly informed initiatives by people far away can unwittingly upset the close relationship which northern people maintain with the environment'. And we puncture some of the myths that now surround the trapping of fur-bearing animals in Canada.

In a separate article - but also concerned with economic and environmental developments in the Canadian north - we look at the impact of the new low-level-flying training base in Labrador, which Canada is offering for use by NATO. Economically, the base would have a marked and beneficial effect on the local economy, but it will only go ahead if exhaustive studies find it would have no adverse effects on the local environment.

Elsewhere on the subject of the environment, we report on the new Rogers Pass Tunnel which was recently opened in the Selkirk Mountains, a wild range that makes up part of the Canadian Rockies. The rail tunnel - and its supporting infrastructure - was a major undertaking, in some ways similar to the rail tunnel now being built beneath the English Channel. In Canada, the project was completed on time and under budget - and it has since won praise from environmentalists and national park administrators as a model of how to get things right.

In another article in this issue, we take a fresh look at Canada's cuisine. No, it's not all moose pie

and maple syrup. Instead, it is a unique blend formed by European cooking introduced by early pioneers and adapted to the needs of a new land, the culinary skills of numerous indigenous peoples, and the influence of large numbers of 'ethnic' foods introduced by a colourful mosaic of immigrant cultures. Canadian cooking is one of the little-known pleasures that visitors to Canada quickly discover - and one of the many reasons they keep coming back.

This issue of *Canada Today* also recounts the way that Canadian studies programmes in Britain have undergone a sustained revival after almost two decades of benign neglect. There are now eleven major centres of Canadian studies in the UK, which maintain formal programmes that encourage teaching, research and publication about Canada, and the collaboration between Canadian and British academics.

Finally in this expanded, 20-page issue, we report on a major exhibition that will soon be mounted at the Canada House Gallery in Trafalgar Square. It features the work of Kryn Taconis, the eminent Dutch-Canadian photojournalist who had a distinguished career, first in Europe and then in Canada.



Donald S. Macdonald

Canadian High Commissioner

Lessons for an environmental age

by ALAN HERSCOVICI

The fur trade played a central role in the development of Canada as a modern nation.

1990 marks 300 years since the Hudson Bay Company's Henry Kelsey explored Canada's western prairies – becoming the first white man to see the musk-ox and the buffalo.

Highways now trace routes used by the voyageurs, and many cities began as fur-trading posts. The need to facilitate financing for the trade prompted the establishment of the first bank (Bank of Montreal, 1817), and early contracts were often written on beaver pelts.

But the fur trade also carries an environmental message that has been 'field-tested' for hundreds of years. Montreal writer Alan Herscovici believes that the trade has important lessons for a world concerned about protecting our natural environment.

Above all, fur is still a versatile *natural* clothing material. Unlike synthetics, its production does not use up scarce resources or pollute. It does not destroy forests or deplete the ozone layer. In a society of mass-produced 'disposables' and overflowing landfills, fur garments are hand-crafted, long lasting and ultimately, completely biodegradable.

Management

The Canadian fur trade today is strictly regulated. Products from endangered or threatened populations are not used.

Trapping periods may vary from a few weeks to several months, depending on populations size, reproductive and survival rates and the carrying capacity of the land.

Canadian fur-bearers have not always been so well managed. By the end of the last century and as recently as the 1930's, overexploitation and destruction of habitat by logging, agriculture and the expansion of human settlements had significantly reduced fur-bearer numbers, completely eliminating some species in certain regions. It became clear that a more responsible approach was required.

The first systematic efforts to monitor wildlife populations (if only for business reasons) are found in records kept by employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the 18th and 19th centuries. The naturalist Ernest Thompson Seton used these records to plot graphically the periodic fluctuations of fur bearer populations in his classic *Life Histories of Northern Animals* (1909).

In Britain, Charles Elton of Oxford University published *Animal Ecology*, in 1924. The following year he became a consultant for the Hudson's Bay Company, investigating wildlife population cycles in Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company later provided funds for Elton to establish a Bureau of Animal Population, at Oxford.

The work of Elton and Canadian researchers like William Rowan of the University of Alberta, and J R Dymond of the University of Toronto, laid the groundwork for current fur-bearer management programmes. This cooperative effort by scientists, government and business anticipated the approach to environmental issues proposed by the recent World Commission on Environment and Development (*Our Common Future*, Oxford University Press, 1987).

Practicing conservationists

Today, Canadian trappers are licensed and the furs they sell are registered. In many regions, trappers receive exclusive harvesting rights in their territories, providing both the incentive and the means to assure long term, *sustainable* use of fur resources.

Much like a farmer or rancher, trappers cull some animals each year so that populations remain stable and healthy, at levels which can be supported by the land.

The populations of species most commonly used in the fur trade are now generally stable and abundant. Three prolific species (muskrat, beaver



ABOVE:
Northern Lights

BELOW:
Canada's 300th anniversary commemorative silver dollar depicts Henry Kelsey (acclaimed as the first white man to see buffalo) and a group of natives overlooking a vast herd, during his historic exploration of the Canadian prairies for the Hudson's Bay Company.



For most people, the fur trade conjures up romantic images of daring voyageurs, paddling canoes up wild rivers, into the heart of a vast new continent. Or the glamour of movie stars, emerging from limousines as long as locomotives, to display the latest designer creations...

But, behind the myths and marketing images, this historic endeavour makes important contributions to environmental conservation which deserve to be better understood today.

Wildlife and natural habitat are threatened around the world, by growing human populations, industrial activity and pollution.

In this generally gloomy picture, the fur trade is notable for the support it lends to (1) the *sustainable* use of wildlife, and (2) the protection of habitat.

The fur trade provides income for thousands of people in rural and remote parts of Canada – people who depend directly on nature and sound the alarm when habitat is threatened.



North West Territory officers examine pelt.

and squirrel) account for about three-quarters of all wild furs taken in Canada. Some species (red fox, coyote and raccoon) are probably *more* abundant in Canada than they have ever been.

Regulated trapping often allows the maintenance of larger wildlife populations than would naturally occur.

Muskrat and beaver for example, can rapidly overpopulate, until suitable vegetation is exhausted. Starvation, cannibalism and hemorrhagic diseases like tuleremia then take their toll. By then, however, the ravaged habitat may support few, if any, muskrat or beaver for ten years or more.

Many other species which thrive around an active beaver pond would also be lost.

By contrast, regulated trapping combined with habitat management can maintain stable, healthy beaver and muskrat populations indefinitely, while providing income for local people in regions where alternative employment is very limited.

Ontario accounts for over one-quarter of Canadian wild fur production. Trappers there earned about \$4 million from the sale of beaver pelts, during the winter of 1987-88. A large proportion of these animals also provided meat, for humans or pets. The rest were returned to the woods as bait or to feed wildlife.

About 150 000 beaver are taken annually in Ontario, from a total estimated provincial population of about two million. Beaver are

believed to be more numerous in Ontario than they have ever been (*Status Report on Beaver in Canada*, Environment Canada, 1985).

In all, some 80 000 Canadian trappers earned close to \$65 million for their furs in the winter of 1987-88.

Control required

Humane societies euthanise unwanted urban pet populations, rather than leave them to die of starvation and disease. Nor would anyone advocate allowing rats or cockroaches to multiply in our cities, until nature 'took its course'. Yet, few urban people realise that similar problems can arise with wildlife.

Overpopulated coyote, foxes and other fur-bearers are more susceptible to cruel diseases like distemper, encephalitis, hepatitis, sarcoptic mange and rabies, which can spread to domestic animals or humans.

Uncontrolled, beavers can cause flooded roads and farmland. Raccoons cause extensive crop damage, destroying more standing corn than they eat. (Raccoons also account for a high proportion of nuisance-animal problems in Canadian cities.) Coyotes and bobcat attack livestock, while mink and marten have a taste for domestic poultry.

Without the commercial incentive provided by the fur trade, wildlife populations would still have to be controlled at the tax-payers' expense.

APR 1990
AVR 1990

Maintaining a balance

In a world where people have profoundly affected the environment, wildlife must also be managed in order to protect endangered species.

In Western Canada, the draining of wetlands for agriculture has reduced summer nesting grounds for migrating ducks and geese. Without controls on fox and coyote, heavy predation on eggs and young chicks would have a serious impact on the survival of threatened waterfowl.

Similarly, in the southern United States, the trapping of raccoons and foxes for the fur trade protects the eggs of endangered sea turtles on coastal beaches.

In the coastal wetlands of Louisiana, muskrat and nutria (coypu) can completely strip vegetation, resulting in large areas of marsh being permanently lost to the open water. These wetlands support some of the densest fish, bird, and wildlife populations in the world – including an important part of Canada's migrating waterfowl. The marshes are already being eroded as a result of flood control on the Mississippi delta and dredging for off-shore oil exploration. In this fragile environment, trapping provides seasonal income for people who fish, shrimp or do other work the rest of the year, while protecting a unique habitat.

The message is clear. Having altered the environment in countless ways, we cannot ignore our responsibility to maintain a balance that permits the survival of a diversity of wildlife species.

Protecting the land

We all 'care' about wildlife and the preservation of wilderness areas. But few of us are 'out there' to see what is happening.

Trappers serve as 'environmental antennae'. As people who still spend much of their time in direct contact with nature and animals, they can be our eyes and ears on the land – the first to spot pollution or poorly-planned industrial activity.

In British Columbia, trappers have led the fight against wasteful forestry practices. Clear-cutting large areas may maximise short-term timber revenues, but it is disastrous for wildlife.

With other conservationists, trappers argue that respecting the needs of wildlife may not cost more, even in purely economic terms, if the *real* value of hunting, trapping, tourism, environmental quality and genetic diversity are included in the balance-sheet.

In the Northwest Territories, native Dene and Inuit hunters and trappers succeeded in stopping a gas pipeline project until environmental assessments can determine the effect it would have on the wildlife upon which they depend.

In northern Quebec, Cree and Inuit communities insisted on increased involvement in environmental and wildlife management planning as part of their land settlement agreement, in a region where hydro-electric development is having a major impact.

In southern Canada, trappers, hunters and fishermen provide a political voice for wildlife, when wetlands are threatened by agriculture or urban development. The biologists can now argue: 'This land is *already* producing in its natural state – let's leave it alone'.

The point is not that development can or should be stopped. Rather, we can no longer consider 'development' and 'environment' as totally distinct concepts.

There can be no true long-term economic

Spring hunt beaver trap
Photo: Fran Hurcomb



development unless the environmental base is protected. But environmental protection measures will fail unless they take account of the needs of local populations. This is the message of the recent World Commission on Environment and Development (the 'Brundtland Commission'), in which Canada has played a lead role.

The fur trade provides income for people who live on the land without harming nature — while providing a vital check on the impact of other resource development.

Cultures threatened

Recent protests against the seal hunt provide a tragic example of how poorly-informed initiatives, by people far away, can unwittingly upset the close relationship which northern people maintain with their environment.

In the 1950s, Arctic Inuit moved from scattered hunting camps to larger communities where hospitals, schools and other services could be provided. Fortunately, rising prices for seal pelts (thanks largely to improved tanning methods) permitted the Inuit to use newly-developed motorised snowmobiles to travel to their far-flung hunting-grounds.

The Canadian Royal Commission on Sealing established that seal populations were never endangered by hunting. But the collapse of prices following the 1983 EC seal-pelt ban had disastrous social and economic consequences for the Inuit.

Seal meat is a mainstay of the Inuit diet in remote communities where the cost of importing food is astounding. (A cabbage costs \$4 in Pangnirtung, on Baffin Island. A chicken costs \$25.)

But without money from seal pelts, few Inuit can afford to run the snowmobiles and other equipment they need to hunt.

Within two years of the EC ban, Canadian Inuit had lost over three-quarters of their income from sealing and up to one-third of their cash income from all sources (*Report of the Royal Commission on Sealing*, 1986).

In Pangnirtung, for example, income from the sale of seal pelts fell from over \$200 000, in 1981–82, to only \$42 000 two years later. In the small community of Resolute Bay, in the high Arctic, income fell from \$55 000 to \$2400.

Proud, self-sufficient hunters have been reduced to living on government assistance — with all the social and cultural costs this implies.

But the plight of the Inuit also has environmental implications.

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) has warned that without sealing income, Canadian Inuit could be obliged to accept more rapid industrial development in the north.

This could disrupt the fragile Arctic environment in a land where even increased ship traffic through pack ice has a far more serious effect on seal populations than hunters ever did.

Not least important, the Inuit, like other native (and many non-native) hunters and trappers, carry on traditions which are founded on generations of detailed knowledge about wildlife and their environment.

It would be tragic if these cultures were lost just as ecologists are coming to recognise our need to learn from them.

Like seals for the Inuit, beaver and muskrat provide meat as well as needed income for Indian hunters. It has been estimated that the replacement value of this food often exceeds the price received for the furs. But fur is one of the few resources which can provide the money Indian hunters need to pay for supplies and equipment, while remaining on the land.

Native groups from across Canada, Alaska and Greenland have now formed Indigenous Survival International (ISI) to explain the importance of the fur trade for the survival of their communities — and the role they play in responsible conservation.

Animal welfare

A survey of the fur industry would not be complete without reviewing efforts to ensure the humane treatment of animals.

Canada is the world leader in humane-trap research and development. In response to animal-welfare advocates and concerned trappers, Environment Canada and the International Fur Trade Federation (headquartered in London, England) have jointly contributed over \$5 million to this programme, administered by the Fur Institute of Canada.

Over ninety percent of the wild fur-bearers used in Canada can now be taken with quick-killing systems, the use of which is already promoted by trappers' associations and in many provinces required by new regulations. Rubber-padded holding traps are being recommended for the capture of larger predator species such as red fox and coyote.

Training courses ensure that trappers know how to use the new methods. The courses also teach techniques for preventing the capture of the wrong animals or protected species.

For example, a quick killing set for pine marten can be placed in a specially-constructed box on a tree limb, out of reach of wayward dogs. A sprig of pine protects the opening of the box to prevent birds from springing the trap.

In brief, legitimate animal-welfare concerns are being seriously addressed.

But trapping is used for wildlife management and pest control, even in countries with little or no fur trade. For this reason, Canada has lobbied for the development of *international* trapping standards through the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) in Geneva. Several EC countries have now expressed interest in participating in this process.

Fur farms

About half the value of fur produced in Canada now comes from farms. National standards for raising mink and fox on farms are set out in voluntary Codes of Practice, developed by the breeders' associations and Agriculture Canada, in cooperation with the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies.

These codes reflect a strong commitment to



Inuit hunter from
Frobisher Bay.
Photo: Terry Macintosh

animal care, which is also in the farmers' interest. Only high standards of husbandry can produce the quality of fur required by today's highly competitive, international markets.

Fur farms also play an important environmental role. Wastes from the meat and fish processing industries provide feed for farmed mink and foxes. In addition to fur, these animals provide organic fertilisers, fine oils and other products, while supporting some 1500 farm families across the country.

A natural product

The fur trade makes one overwhelming contribution to conservation: well regulated, it uses a renewable Canadian resource, without

depleting wildlife species or harming the on-going productivity of nature.

The substitution of synthetics, by contrast, generally depends upon the use of petroleum-based *non-renewable* resources, which is not consistent with sustainable use of the environment.

The production of synthetics, moreover, involves chemical reactions at high temperatures, producing nitrogen oxides and releasing chlorine, mercury and other dangerous substances into the environment.

Some of the problems caused by the production of synthetics can be improved; for example, by reducing waste emissions. Similarly, the production of natural fibres, like cotton, might be improved by reducing the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

But as biologist Barry Commoner has explained:

'what is at issue here is the fundamental point that even if all possible ecological improvements were made in the two processes, the natural one would still be more advantageous ecologically' (*The Closing Circle*, 1971).

Finally, unlike synthetics, furs are biodegradable. Produced through natural processes, they will be broken down in their turn to feed a new cycle of these same processes. As Commoner explains:

'for every polymer produced in nature by living things, there exist enzymes that have the specific capability of degrading that polymer... The contrast with synthetic fibres is striking... Ecologically, synthetic polymers are literally indestructible.'

Environmental lessons

The European exploration of North America in the 17th century was fuelled by a demand for beaver pelts, primarily for the manufacture of waterproof felt hats. The popularity of genuine beaver hats during this period was apparently encouraged by a belief that they would prevent deafness and memory lapses (perhaps by keeping the head warm and dry).

Today, when we are feeling the effects of our own environmental deafness and forgetfulness, the fur trade provides some important lessons about the responsible use of resources, while protecting our natural heritage for future generations. ❄️

About the author

Alan Herscovici is a Montreal writer specialising in social and environmental issues. His recent books include *Second Nature: The Animal-rights Controversy* (CBC Enterprises, Toronto and Montreal, 1985) and *Furs: An Environmental Ethic* (J Theilade, Copenhagen, 1989). His filmscripts include *An Ocean for Our Children* (1988), aired across the Arctic in Inuktitut by the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, to introduce the Canadian Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy.

COPYRIGHT 1989 ALAN HERSCOVICI

Canadian studies

Canadian Study Centres, programmes and regional groupings in the UK.

CSWG = Canadian Studies in Wales Group

LCCS = London Conference for Canadian Studies

SWCSG = Southwest Canadian Studies Group



As the *CP Empress of Scotland* steamed up the St. Lawrence River towards Montreal, two sixth form students from Britain stood on deck and watched the city they had only read about become a reality. They were discovering Canada for the first time, turning text-book descriptions into first-hand experience.

Although visiting Canada from Britain was somewhat unusual in 1957, studying the country was not.

However, over the next two decades, the study of Commonwealth countries would slowly decline in the UK, as attention shifted towards the developing world, the US and the rest of Europe. The Canadian baby would disappear with the imperial bathwater.

In recent years, however, that decline has been dramatically reversed – largely through the efforts of people like the two visiting sixth formers, who have maintained connections with Canada and who have been closely involved in setting up formal programmes of Canadian studies in the UK.

Today Canadian studies helps to promote an

understanding of Canada in Britain. It does this primarily by encouraging and supporting teaching, research and writing about Canada in the UK's universities, colleges and polytechnics; by bringing together Canadian and British academics in collaborative ventures; and by introducing Canadian dimensions into Curriculum Development projects in secondary schools.

Investment worthwhile

The formal structure of Canadian studies can be traced to the mid 1970s, when the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa began an academic relations programme in countries, like the UK, which were Canada's major international partners.

In Britain, Canadian government representatives, senior public figures, Canadian and UK bankers, industrialists, and academics all agreed that an investment of time, energy and money in a Canadian Studies programme would do much to increase interest in Canada, and to revitalise the relationship between the two countries.

The result was the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the UK – an educational charity, recognised by both Canadian and UK tax authorities. It has raised funds from the provinces of Alberta, Nova Scotia and Ontario, from the private sector, and from the Canadian government.

At the same time, the British association for Canadian Studies (BACS) was inaugurated as the learned society for Canadian studies in the UK, and a flagship Centre of Canadian Studies was set up at Edinburgh University.

In addition, the Canadian High Commission in London established its Academic Relations Section with a ten-point programme to support Canadian studies in the UK. This section works closely with the Foundation, with BACS and with Canadian Study Centres, Regional Groupings, and Programmes that have since been established in Britain.

Growth been impressive

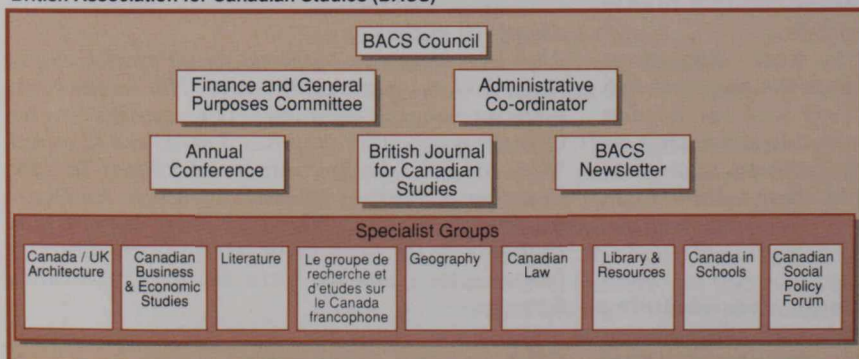
Over the last ten years, the growth of Canadian Studies has been impressive. From the one centre in Edinburgh, there are now eleven higher-education institutions throughout the UK formally committed to Canadian Studies.

During the same period, membership in BACS has increased four-fold, nine specialist groups have been set up, and a full time administrative coordinator has been appointed.

The driving force behind this growth has been the commitment of the people who have worked hard to create a community of 'Canadianists', and who have managed to establish the systematic network which has given Canada a much higher profile in academic and other circles.

Typical of their work was the inaugural seminar of the Newcastle Programme in Contemporary Canadian Studies which was held in March of last year. It was jointly organised by the University and the Polytechnic of Newcastle upon Tyne working closely with both Durham University and Sunderland Polytechnic. It was

British Association for Canadian Studies (BACS)



in Britain



Photo: University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Academic Relations Officer Michael Hellyer presents a copy of The Canadian Encyclopedia to Dr Janet Momsen in front of The National Atlas of Canada display at the Newcastle seminar.

supported by BACS, the Centre of Canadian Studies at Edinburgh and the Canadian High Commission in London.

The seminar therefore brought together a broad mix of Canadianists from different parts of the UK. It also succeeded in carrying its message to a much-wider audience. After the seminar, Dr Janet Momsen, director of the Canadian Studies Programme, was interviewed with a colleague on the 'Look North' television programme. A week later, she was again interviewed on the BBC radio programme, Woman's Hour.

Contributions welcome

Throughout the growth of Canadian studies in the UK, the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa has been highly supportive. However the rate of growth has outstripped current government funding. The contributions of the provincial governments and of the private sector have therefore been doubly welcome.

Allied Lyons is sponsoring a Lectureship in International Relations (Canada) at Leeds University, and Olympia and York is sponsoring the Samuel Reichmann Fellowship in Canadian Studies at Cambridge University.

Other aspects of the UK Canadian Studies programme have been supported by companies like American Express, Bank of Montreal, British Petroleum, The Daily Telegraph, DHL International, IBM, Imperial Trident, Lilly industries Ltd, Lloyds Bank, Northern Telecom, Ultramar, and Wardair (now Canadian Airlines International).

Partnerships between sponsors and academics can be of help to companies that want to establish useful contacts for recruitment, research or publicity. They can also help companies explore new ideas before those ideas are introduced within the context of a particular industry.

New links forged

As Britain draws closer towards her European partners, Canadianists in the UK find themselves forging new links with their counterparts elsewhere in the European Community.

Ulla Amsinck, a member of both the Nordic Association for Canadian Studies and BACS, keeps in touch with British scholarship at her home in Denmark through the British Journal of Canadian Studies.

For further information contact:
Academic Relations Office
Ext 2235


Canadian High Commission: Ten point Canadian Studies Programme

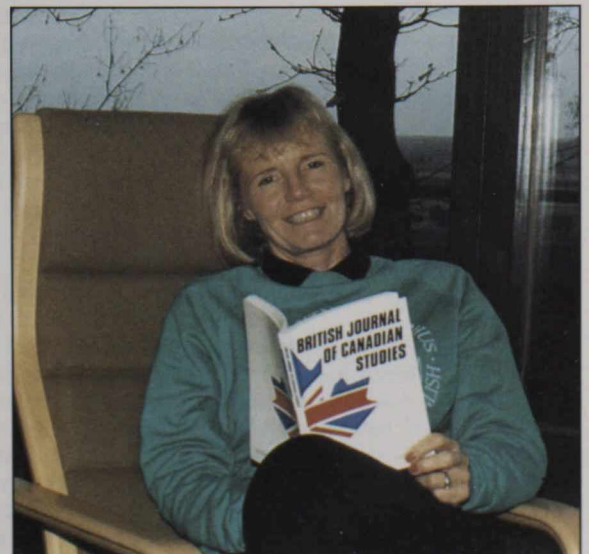
- 1 - Support for and work with the BACS and its Specialist Groups
- 2 - Work with the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the UK to fund Canadian Studies in Britain.
- 3 - Administer competitive awards to encourage teaching, research and publication about Canada.
- 4 - Work with Curriculum Development projects to introduce Canada into British secondary schools.
- 5 - Organise Canada House Lecture Series and publish texts.
- 6 - Compile and publish academic information.
- 7 - Support for and work with Canadian Study Centres, Regional Groupings and Programmes.
- 8 - Disseminate information about and assist the development of Canadian holdings in libraries.
- 9 - Encourage academic participation in Canada/UK relations.
- 10 - Encourage UK Canadian Studies co-operation with other parts of Europe and internationally.

In November last year, for example, the literature groups of the British and German associations jointly organised a conference in Kiel, West Germany.

On a wider scale, BACS works closely with the International Council for Canadian Studies, which collaborates with the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, helping to organise cooperative ventures between existing national associations, and to spread Canadian Studies programmes to parts of the world where they are still in their infancy.

These links in turn forge other links, extending a knowledge and awareness of Canada to different groups and audiences. Canadianists are not just teachers and academics; they are also writers, communicators, consultants, advisors, members of political parties, and commercial concerns. Their students, too, become teachers, journalists, industrialists, and government officials.

Together, they help to raise the profile of Canada - promoting a greater understanding of what the country is and of the role it can play in a rapidly changing world. 



New role for Goose Bay

NATO needs a low-level-flying training centre, and Canada – as part of its NATO commitment – has offered a suitable site in Labrador. The base would give an economic boost to the area and help reduce low-level flying in Europe; but it will only go ahead if the local environment can be adequately protected.



Jet fighters on approach to Goose Bay air base.

A vital World War II staging post in Labrador could take on a new role as a Tactical Fighter Centre for NATO in the 1990s. If the go-ahead is given to develop the Goose Bay base, NATO air forces will gain a much safer training area than the crowded skies of Europe can provide.

The Goose Bay base became operational in 1942 with the construction of three 7000-ft runways and an ocean harbour. By the end of the war 24000 Canadian and American fighters had passed through it on their way to Europe.

In 1951 a radar site was completed on the base as part of a network of stations known as the 'Pine Tree Line'. The following year the United States Air Force signed a 20-year contract for the use of the Goose Bay facilities, and in the early 1960s the RAF began low-level-flying training there.

In 1971 Canada assumed full control of the radar station and from 1972 to 1975 the USAF moved out. The economy of the central region of Labrador collapsed, with unemployment soaring to almost 20 percent.

The situation changed in the 1980s when the West German Air Force started low-level flight training at Goose Bay, and was joined by the Royal Netherlands Air Force in 1986. In 1980 NATO identified a need for a Tactical Fighter Centre for use by allied air forces, and in 1984 the Canadian government proposed Goose Bay.

A Labrador location would allow NATO air forces to train in privacy; also, the region's weather would suit the visual flight operations

necessary for low-level flight training. The only caveat was that the base had to be environmentally acceptable.

The growing need for low-level flying.

Low-level-flying techniques have developed in response to the steadily improving capabilities of modern anti-aircraft systems. High-flying aircraft are easily detectable and therefore liable to be shot down. By flying low – at 100 feet, for instance – the risk of detection is greatly diminished.

Much of the low-level training in Europe is conducted over densely populated regions and in heavily congested air space. Not only is such activity extremely dangerous in these conditions, but the minimum altitudes are also too high for effective low-level training. Another problem is that there are too many population centres and other sensitive areas that must be avoided.

By contrast, Labrador and North Eastern Quebec have two large low-level-training areas totalling 100000 square kilometres where there are no permanent settlements.

Labrador itself is very sparsely populated, with only 30000 inhabitants living in three major communities and approximately 35 small permanent communities – all outside the current and proposed NATO training area. The region's average population density is a mere 0.1 people per square kilometre compared with 250 per square kilometre in Europe.

Gauging the environmental impact.

However, fears have been expressed that low-level flying might inflict damage on the environment and disturb both the wildlife and the indigenous people who hunt and fish in the area. The people most likely to be affected are 2300 Indians and 1700 Inuit; they live outside the designated low-flying areas, but they do enter the areas from time to time.

In particular the Innu people have raised objections to this proposal alleging that the noise of low-flying aircraft would adversely affect their own health as well as that of the wildlife on which they depend for survival. They claim that the migration and feeding habits of the caribou would be severely disturbed. However, although the Innu obtain much of their food locally, they also use flights subsidised by the Canadian government to go to their traditional fishing and hunting grounds.

A further problem arises in respect of the Innu's long-standing land claim. So far, they have received \$1.4 million in government money to support work on their claim but, despite the government being happy to negotiate this claim, no final proposal has yet been submitted by the Innu.

The Canadian government recognises that land and wildlife are important to the native peoples of Labrador and is actively trying to accommodate their concerns. It therefore initiated a comprehensive environmental review of the ecological, social and economic impact of low-level flight training at Goose Bay. The exhaustive review – which focuses

NATO would gain a much safer training ground in Labrador, and the region's weather would suit the visual flight operations necessary for low-level flying.



on an area over 500 000 square kilometres in size – cost more than \$6 million and culminated in the publication of a major Environmental Impact Statement in the autumn of last year.

The EIS concluded that a fourfold increase in low-level flying brought about by the establishment of a NATO Tactical Fighter Centre would cause only negligible or minor environmental damage to the area and that such damage could be reduced or eliminated through a series of mitigating measures outlined in the study.

Public hearings on the Statement will be held in communities in Labrador and North Eastern Quebec. Only if the hearings confirm that flying activities can be conducted within the environmental constraints imposed by the government, will the NATO Tactical Fighter Centre be allowed to go ahead.


If it does go ahead, Goose Bay will have a sophisticated, computer-based Geographic Information System to help them develop low-

level routes which avoid the over-flying of sensitive areas. The system allows the rapid retrieval and display of mapped information on wildlife, vegetation and people in the area, and it calculates the most important effect flight operations would have on the local environment. The results are displayed on the computer screen and colour coded to show whether the avoidance area is 'absolute', 'seasonal', 'monitored', or 'limited'.

Benefits for the local economy

From the economic point of view, an increased military presence in Goose Bay would bring substantial benefits. The base now employs more than 900 local people and generates employment for 750 others within the local community.

If the Tactical Fighter Centre went ahead, it is estimated that by the year 2001, central Labrador would be \$850 million better off, and the rest of Newfoundland would benefit to the tune of some \$100 million. Employment at the Goose Bay base would rise to almost 6700 by the year 2001, with about 1800 of the positions being filled by civilians. In addition, 5800 construction-related jobs would be created.

The population of the Goose Bay area would grow significantly because of the job opportunities, which in turn would lead to an expanded infrastructure. This would include a major road network, a new arts and cultural centre, a modern sports complex and a hospital. At the same time, a former World War II staging post could become as crucial to NATO in the year 2000 as it was to the Allies in the 1940s. 

NATO still needed to maintain peace

On April 4, 1949, Canada's Foreign Minister, Lester B Pearson, joined representatives from the governments of the United States and ten European countries at the White House in Washington, DC. They had come together to sign a document destined to alter the course of European history—the Northern Atlantic Treaty. It created an alliance of unprecedented scope, a multinational military force of sufficient might to maintain European stability through four consecutive decades, and a security umbrella that helped pave the way for the political and economic re-emergence of a vibrant European community.

Last April marked the 40th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. For Canadians it was a time to reflect on the history of an international role that has kept Canada's troops on European soil almost continuously since 1939—a chance to celebrate the success of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in maintaining security without armed conflict.

Working for Peace

In the dark days following World War II, leaders of democratic states on both sides of the Atlantic sought a political route to rebuild Europe, without re-creating the national rivalries that had led to two horrifying global conflicts in the first half of the century.

The outlook for peace was anything but optimistic, Stalin's army remained at full war-time strength; and with a civil war in Greece, the Berlin blockade, the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia and political turmoil in Western Europe, the continent seemed poised for another major war.

Against this backdrop, the free countries of Europe and North America joined together to create an organisation for common defence. First and foremost, NATO's purpose was to prevent conflict or repel it should it arise. But NATO also provided a means for continuous co-operation, research and consultation in non-military areas



The new NATO training base at Goose Bay would have a marked and beneficial effect on the economy of settlements such as this one in Central Labrador.

such as politics, economics and science.

NATO's greatest success however, has been keeping Europe a war-free zone for 40 years. Says Joe Clark, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, 'In assessing the importance of NATO, it is worth noting that Europe is enjoying the longest sustained period of peace and stability since the height of the Holy Roman Empire'

Mutual defence system

Canada has played a key role in NATO since the organisation's inception. Convinced that the security of North America and Europe was indivisible, the then Secretary of State for External Affairs, Louis Saint-Laurent, put forward the concept of a single mutual defence system in the Canadian House of Commons in April 1948. Part of Saint-Laurent's vision was a transatlantic alliance that would bring together members not only defensively, but also politically, economically, scientifically and culturally.

Canadian representatives vigorously pursued this idea in Europe and the United States. As a result, Article 11 of the North Atlantic Treaty — often referred to as the 'Canadian Article' — reflects

The Goose Bay base became operational in 1942 with the construction of three 7000-ft runways and an ocean harbour.



Canada's vision of an alliance enhanced by non-military forms of co-operation. Since that time, Canada's commitment to NATO has been unshakable. In the word of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada's quest for peace and stability 'continues to be best pursued through co-operation with our allies. This is a recognition of our common history, our shared interests and our community of values. This unity of purpose is the very foundation of our Alliance, as important to our security as the concrete efforts we undertake to keep the peace.' Canada's unique geographic circumstances — sandwiched between the two great super-powers — mean national interest in East-West relations is particularly strong. Joe Clark underlined Canada's vulnerability in a speech last Autumn. 'We are in the path between the superpowers', he said. 'Changing our policies does not change our geography and, since we can't wish missiles away, we owe it to our own safety to maintain institutions which control them, or which bring their numbers down.'

But membership in NATO gives Canada more than a voice in the world's nuclear club. Membership is an important component of Canadian credibility in Europe. Joint defence through NATO has also been an economical answer to Canadian defence needs: history shows that it is infinitely more costly to fight a war than to act co-operatively to prevent one.

Changes in Soviet Union

Today, changes in the Soviet Union and its allied states are altering the tone of East-West dialogue. President Gorbachev's actions in human rights and arms control have brought the world to a historic juncture. The two superpowers have agreed to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and have made significant progress on a treaty to reduce their nuclear arsenals by approximately 50 per cent. A new sense of purpose is evident in negotiations to ban entirely chemical weapons. Perhaps most importantly, new negotiations on conventional arms, aimed at establishing a secure and stable balance of conventional forces at lower levels, are now under way in Europe.

Encouraged by the progress of arms negotiations, Canada sees an unprecedented opportunity for NATO to forge a more stable international environment. Popular opinion in the West has tended to focus on reducing nuclear weapons, but Canadian analysts share concerns over the significant imbalance between conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and those of NATO.

Negotiations to reduce both nuclear and conventional forces have never had a better chance for success.

With NATO now in its 41st year, Canadians applaud its many successes, the enduring vitality of the organisation and its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. The peace it has achieved has contributed much to Canada's well-being and confidence in the future. NATO still has a major role to play in ensuring that peace is maintained. ❁

Building a better route to Canada's west coast

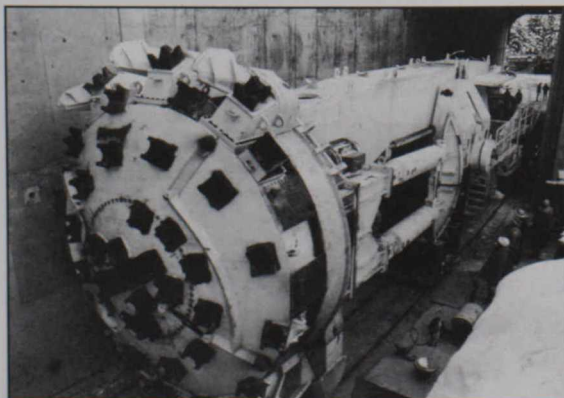
Near the centre of the Mount Macdonald Tunnel are two air tunnels which run to the 350-meter-deep ventilation shaft that travels to the top of Rogers Pass. To the left is the main railway tunnel, while on the right, the lining operation is underway on the western air tunnel. The rails in place are for a narrow gauge railway that was used to transport men and materials in and out of the tunnel.



Photos: CP Rail

While the UK and France continue work on the Channel Tunnel, Canada has announced completion of a similar project: the construction – on time and well under budget – of a 21-mile-long railway line through (and under) the massive Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia.

Assembly of the 302-tonne boring machine, nicknamed the mole, began in 1984. The 6.7m diameter mole was used to remove the top portion of the 14.6km Mount Macdonald Tunnel. In April, 1986, it set a world record for boring over 62m of rock in 24 hours.



When the idea of building a tunnel beneath the English Channel was brought to the fore in the early 1980s, one of the driving forces behind it – at least from a UK point of view – was the need to give British manufacturers direct-rail access to markets throughout the rest of the European Community.

At about the same time, Canada found itself with a similar challenge. It needed to give its eastern manufacturers greater access to its western ports, so they could more easily tap the lucrative markets of the Pacific Rim.

Of course, a direct rail-link joining Canada's east and west coasts already existed – and had done for more than 100 years. However, the CP Rail route involved a steep climb through the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia, where the line passed through Rogers Pass – 4300 feet above sea level in the midst of mountains that soar to more than 11 000 feet.

To cut westbound journey times, and to boost the railway's capacity to Canada's west coast

ports, CP Rail needed a new route — one that would reduce the westbound grade that trains had to climb. The railway calculated that if it cut the grade to a maximum of one per cent from the 2.2 percent that then prevailed, it could move 24 trains west through the pass every day, instead of 15. That would give it a capacity boost of about 60 percent.

The reduction in grade was somewhat easier to plan than it was to execute. It would involve 1000 people working for 4½ years, building 21 miles of new track at an average cost of some £13 million per mile (making it the most expensive section of railway track in the world). It would also involve construction of two tunnels — one of which would be the longest in the Western Hemisphere (at least until the Channel Tunnel is completed).

Furthermore, the whole project had to be

constructed in some of the wildest mountains in North America and largely within one of the continent's most environmentally sensitive areas — Glacier National Park.

More than 400 inches of snow.

Rogers Pass, discovered by Major Albert Bowman Rogers in 1881, is a narrow heavily forested gash in the Selkirk Mountains. Each year, it averages more than 400 inches of snow, with the result that avalanches are frequent.

Parks Canada and the Canadian Armed Forces work together to trigger avalanches using artillery fire in what is part of one of the most extensive avalanche-control programmes in the world.

In 1916, CP Rail opened the five-mile-long Connaught Tunnel, which avoided the worst avalanche paths and which reduced the rail

Safeguards to protect environment



Only a few months into its first growing season, the success of the Rogers Pass revegetation and seeding programme is apparent. Here the seeding on either side of the nearly mile-long viaduct has taken root and is growing vigorously. Parks Canada has determined that CP Rail's environmental reclamation programme is the standard by which all future national parks projects will be judged.

Although the Rogers Pass project used advanced engineering techniques, it also developed into something of a showcase for environmental responsibility.

Long before the first spade of earth was moved, CP Rail drew up environmental plans in conjunction with Parks Canada and with the superintendent and staff at Glacier National Park. During hearings held in 1982 and 1983, it tabled its plans and made formal management arrangements with Environment Canada and Parks Canada to minimise the environmental impact of the project. A committee with government environmental representatives was set

up, and an environmental co-ordinator was appointed to oversee all construction activity. Pre-project planning was exhaustive. In addition to conducting in-depth analysis of vegetation, fish and wildlife, environmental specialists examined a wide range of other potential problems.

These included such things as the effect of construction-related erosion; concerns over how grazing animals such as moose and deer might be attracted to revegetation areas near the railway's right-of-way; the impact of bridge construction on streams and rivers; assessment of air emissions from the tunnel ventilation shaft; treatment of waste water; and visual and noise impact assessments.

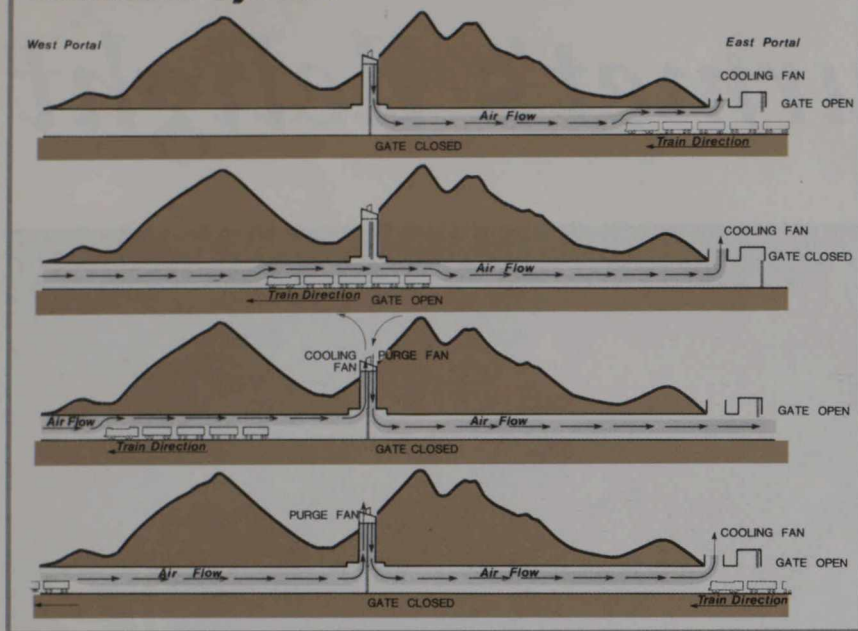
During construction, the project was carefully monitored to ensure that CP Rail employees adhered to the stringent environmental guidelines. All workers on the project were given a Parks Canada course on the local environment and wildlife.

A programme of regular testing was carried out during the construction period to protect streams and rivers from construction-related debris and spills. There was continuous treatment of waste water from the construction camps and of tunnel water to remove blasting residues such as ammonia.

A massive revegetation programme means that one million trees and shrubs have now been planted, including alder, cottonwood, red-osier dogwood, thimbleberry, willow, juniper, elderberry, paper birch, douglas fir, lodgepole pine, western red cedar, subalpine fir, spruce and western hemlock.

Revegetation and reforestation were conducted in step with construction, and only species authorised by Parks Canada were used. Although the project has been completed, environmental monitoring will continue for several years to come.

Rogers Pass Ventilation System



ABOVE RIGHT:

At the western end of the project, a train bound for Vancouver emerges from Mount Macdonald Tunnel, while an empty eastbound grain train heads back for another load. The new line allows CP Rail to increase its westbound capacity by 60%.

After 4 1/2 years construction, the Rogers Pass Project was completed on time and under budget.



ABOVE:
Test train passing over Stoney Creek Bridge, the longest on the project and the only one visible from the Trans-Canada Highway. Special care was taken to ensure that it blended in with the surrounding terrain.

RIGHT:
Preliminary work began in 1983 on the west portal. Here the tunnel passes under the Trans-Canada Highway and into Mount Cheops. Special care was required as the first 274 meters were through loose glacial-till material.

summit of Rogers pass by some 550 feet. But there still remained the tough climb along Beaver River Valley to the tunnel, which required westbound trains to climb 900 feet in eight miles – a steep gradient in freight-train terms.

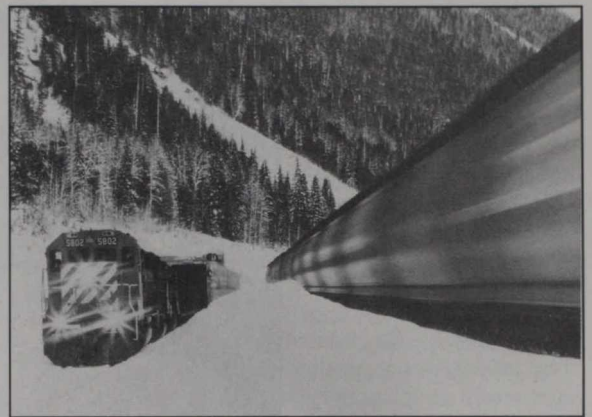
To construct a new route with a more gradual gradient, CP Rail knew it would have to find a way under the mountains rather than through them.

Environmental regulations

The route it chose involved the construction of two tunnels. The shorter one under Mount Shaughnessy, is just over 1.1 miles in length; the other, under Mount Macdonald and Mount Cheops, is 9.1 miles in length, making it one of the longest tunnels in the world.

Although construction of the tunnels was far from easy – the Mount Macdonald Tunnel, for example, required construction of a unique ventilation system that is built around a 1150-foot vertical shaft rising from the tunnel floor to the surface – in many ways, it was easier than the construction of the surface route which leads to the tunnels.

That surface route begins on the floor of the Beaver River Valley and climbs the mountain slopes below the old railway line before entering



the east portal of the shorter, Mount Shaughnessy Tunnel. It then continues for less than one mile from the west portal of the tunnel, before entering the longer, Mount Macdonald Tunnel.

The challenge for the railway's engineers was that environmental regulations restricted the railway's right-of-way to a width of just 98 feet on a 40-degree slope that had to be stabilised to ensure the integrity of the existing line above.

In addition, the surface crosses many mountain streams, which required the construction of five major bridges, three concrete box culverts and several different types of retaining walls. It also required construction of a 4000-foot-long viaduct supported by 44 concrete piers – all of different heights.

In spite of the problems, the project was completed – nearly five years after construction began – exactly on time, ready for its official inauguration on May 4 of last year. It was also completed well below budget. Originally expected to cost some £325 million, it in fact was completed for £270 million – more than £50 million below budget.

What's more, the project has been praised by environmentalists and national park administrators as a model of how to get things right.



Canadian cuisine:

A gourmet's delight

Canada has long been recognised for the excellence of its seafood.



Does the prospect of Malpeque Oyster Bisque, Restigouche Salmon, Chuckwagon Stew or Kitchener Turnip Scallop appeal to your taste-buds? If so, perhaps you should join the 600 000 tourists from the UK who visit Canada every year.

Many of these visitors are drawn to Canada by the grandeur of the scenery, the sheer size of the country and the exuberance of its people. But when they get there, they often find that what they really like is the variety and excellence of Canadian cuisine.

Bridges is typical of the Vancouver waterfront restaurants offering a wide choice of seafood and other dishes in relaxing and comfortable surroundings.



Photo: Tony Libosky

You have only to glance at the Toronto Yellow Pages to discover that Canada's largest city is a gastronomic paradise. The 30-page section devoted to restaurants lists establishments specialising in dishes from China, India, the Middle East, South East Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, the UK, France, Italy and many other parts of the world.

Modern Canadian cuisine is the result of years of development of cooking methods brought over from Europe and adapted to the circumstances of a new country. The early settlers discovered unfamiliar food sources – buffalo, saskatoons, wild rice, and pinchberries, for example – as well as culinary techniques employed by the indigenous peoples that also were completely new.

Many regional dishes

There are many regional dishes, and each of Canada's provinces has its own specialities. The cuisine of Quebec, for instance, has a decidedly French flavour, with some of its recipes dating back to 1646 when the Ursuline Sisters of Quebec adapted their traditional Norman culinary arts to local ingredients.

The monks of the province, on the other hand, seem to have gone in for cheese-making, a tradition that lives on. One example is Oka cheese made by Trappist monks near the town of that name; another is Ermite cheese which comes from the monastery at St Benoit du Lac. But Fromage de l'Île, a pungent cheese from the Île d'Orléans, is made by the laity – to a secret recipe known to only ten farming families.

No-one should leave Quebec without sampling its celebrated pork dishes. The thrifty settlers

Numerous terraced restaurants like this one in Crescent Street, Montreal, make an ideal summer rendez-vous point.



Each province has its own specialities, while international dishes are available in all Canadian cities.



tended to use every part of the animal they could, and one of the local delicacies is Roasted Pig's Tails. Less intrepid travellers might prefer Laurentian Pork Chops with Maple Syrup or perhaps Tourtière, a pork pie with golden crust which is traditionally served on Christmas Day after midnight mass.

Succulent dishes from Canadian waters

Fish has pride of place in the diet of Canadians, and not only in the coastal provinces. Within its borders the country boasts one-third of the world's fresh water, and Canada's lakes and streams teem with whitefish, pickerel, trout, pike, smelt and Arctic char.

One of the delicacies of Manitoba is Winnipeg Goldeye smoked over oak logs and then dyed a deep coral. This process has its origins a century ago when a young English butcher, Robert Firth, decided to augment his income by nocturnal fishing expeditions on the Red River. Firth constructed a makeshift smokehouse to cure his catches and half cooked the fish by accident. The result, however, was delicious.

On the Atlantic seaboard there is an abundance


of fish. Soused mackerel is a favourite among the residents of Prince Edward Island, while Bonavista Bay Cod's Tongues are a noted Newfoundland delicacy. New Brunswick is famous for its salmon, its Buctouche and Caraquet oysters, and lobsters from the Shediac area; and Nova Scotia with its three distinctive culinary traditions – French, Scottish and German – offers the gourmet Digby Scallops and its own brand of Clam Chowder.

British Columbia too is noted for the quality and variety of its seafood, including halibut up to 500 pounds in weight, five varieties of salmon, black cod, King Crab, shrimps and oysters. The province boasts a fine selection of vegetables and fruit, together with products such as Ogo-pogo Apple Dumplings and Penticton Peach Pear chili pickle.

Rounding off the meal

The rolling plains and foothills of Alberta are cattle country, and not surprisingly Albertans enjoy thick, rare, beef steaks. The province has produced two unusual beef dishes – Chuck Wagon Stew and a beef mincemeat used for tarts and meat pies. Beef is also used as a substitute for buffalo meat in Sweetgrass Buffalo and Beer Pie.

Neighbouring Saskatchewan has much to interest the sweet tooth, with Blueberry Muffins, Homesteaders' Pancakes with Pinchberry Jelly, and Saskatoon Pie. Saskatoons, incidentally, resemble blueberries but have their own unique flavour. The province is also the home of Bannock, a kind of bread made without yeast and shortening that has long-life qualities. Another delicacy is wild rice, harvested by the local Indians.

Back in Ontario, it is possible to sample Golden Horseshoe Macaroni Mousse, Ottawa Valley Pumpkin Pie and Niagara Apple-Cheese Betty – washed down with a bottle of home-produced wine. Ontario, after all, is the vineyard of Canada, producing 90 percent of the country's wines in that part of the country which dips as far south as northern California. 

Chuck Wagon Stew

1½ lb round steak
 1 tbsp shortening / lard / oil
 2 tbsp flour
 4 cups boiling water
 1 bay leaf or
 ½ tbsp Kitchen Bouquet
 Salt and pepper to taste
 4 medium potatoes, diced
 2 cups sliced carrots
 2 cups sliced apples
 12 small onions
 2 tbsp butter or beef suet

Cut steak into strips, roll in flour and brown in shortening. Add boiling water and seasonings and simmer two hours. Add the remaining ingredients and simmer 1½–2 hours longer.

Niagara Apple Cheese Betty

6 apples, peeled, cored and sliced
 1½ cups shredded tangy cheese
 3 cups coarse breadcrumbs
 1 tsp cinnamon
 ¾ cup sugar
 ¼ cup cold water

Combine crumbs and cheese, and mix cinnamon and sugar. Arrange layers of apples, sugar mixture and crumb mixture in greased casserole, making three layers of each.

Sprinkle the water over the last sugar mixture and top with the last crumb mixture. Bake about 45 minutes at 375°F / Gas mark 5. Serve plain or with cream.

International

Canada joins Organisation of American States

Canada has formally announced that it is joining the Organisation of American States (OAS). In what he called a 'new departure in our relations with Latin America', Prime Minister Brian Mulroney made the announcement at a recent meeting of political leaders from North, South and Central America and the Caribbean. However, Canada will not sign the Organisation's collective security agreement, the Rio Treaty, because, Mr Mulroney said, the treaty is 'inconsistent with our tradition and objectives'.

Canada calls for large cuts in global tariffs

Canada has tabled in Geneva a proposal for the reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers in Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). According to Canadian International Trade Minister John Crosbie, the proposal builds on the consensus reached in Montreal a year ago during the mid-term review of the Uruguay Round, calling for a one-third reduction in global tariffs. 'We're proposing to achieve that goal through a combination of both a tariff formula and bilateral "request and offer" negotiations'.

Business leaders join PM in Moscow visit

More than 200 Canadian business leaders recently joined Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on a six-day visit to the Soviet Union. 'Politicians can only talk about *perestroika*, but businessmen can help bring it about,' Mr Mulroney said, speaking at a lunch held to mark the founding of the Canada-USSR Business Council. The new business council is headed by Albert Reichmann, chairman of Olympia and York Developments Ltd of Toronto. Olympia and York is planning to build a multi-storey office, hotel and residential complex in the centre of Moscow; it would be the tallest building in the city. After a 4½ hour meeting with President

Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr Mulroney said that Canadian investments like Olympia and York's were a vote of confidence in the success of the Soviet leader's reform programme.

Canada to host NATO-Warsaw Pact conference

Canada is to host the 'open skies' conference which NATO and Warsaw Pact countries plan to hold to discuss the possibility of an agreement respecting overflights of each other's territories by unarmed surveillance aircraft. The meeting will bring together foreign ministers of the 23 NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in Ottawa from February 12-18, 1990. Ministers of the participating countries will be in attendance for the first three days of the conference

Business

Canadian firm to contribute to Jubilee costs

Olympia and York Developments Ltd of Toronto has agreed to pay the lion's share of a £400 million, private sector contribution towards the cost of constructing an extension to the Jubilee underground line in London. The extension will improve transportation links to Olympia and York's Canary Wharf office development in London's Docklands.

High-speed communications from Northern Telecom

Ontario-based Northern Telecom has unveiled a new line of fibre-optic switching and transmission products called The Fibre-World Family, which it says will change the way individuals and businesses communicate. The new products will allow a '3000-fold increase in both the switching and transmission speeds of data, image and voice communications', the company says.

Politics

NDP chooses new leader

Canada's New Democratic Party (NDP) has elected its first new leader in 14 years; she is Audrey McLaughlin, the first woman to

become leader of a major Canadian political party. Ms McLaughlin defeated her main rival, former British Columbia Premier David Barrett, on the fourth ballot at the NDP leadership convention in December. She took 55 per cent of the votes cast. Ms McLaughlin, MP for Yukon, is a former social worker with two years' experience in federal politics.

Technology

Doctors now have their own satellite TV channel.

Canadian doctors, nurses and other medical professionals are able to tune into educational programming on their own television channel now that Canada's first national hospital satellite network has begun broadcasting. So far, 50 hospitals have signed on to become part of the Healthsat Network, but the number is expected to rise quickly to 150. Programmes deal with such topics as advances in diagnosis and treatment, surgical techniques and pharmacology.

Environment

More funds for Great Lakes cleanup

The Canadian government has committed a further £60 million to its Great Lakes cleanup programme. The spending – to be spread over the next five years – fulfills a promise made by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney during the last election campaign and during the Throne Speech opening Parliament.

Cultural

London premiere for Michel Tremblay play

Michel Tremblay's play, *The Real World*, will have its London premiere at the Soho Poly Theatre in London on February 14. The play – translated by Lisa Forrell and Allison Kean, and produced by Sandpiper Production – will run until March 17.

Trade Shows

During the next few months, many Canadian companies will be exhibiting at trade shows and exhibitions in the UK.

Oceanology International 90 Brighton, March 6-9

Canadian companies have regularly exhibited at this show. About six of them are expected to be co-located with the Canadian stand, displaying a range of oceanology products including systems for mapping coasts and tracking fish, as well as air-borne scanning systems for producing hydrographic charts.

An eight-member ocean technology mission from Canada is also being organised to visit the UK at the time of Oceanology International.

Contact:

Ken Scott – ext 3654

Marketplace 90 Lord's Conference Centre London, March 15-16

This event is designed to bring together companies that are leaders in the advanced technology industries of informatics and electronics. It has attracted over 40 Canadian companies and some 250-300 UK companies are expected to attend.

Contact:

George Edwards: – ext 3680

Communications 90 National Exhibition Centre Birmingham, April 24-26

This international trade fair will cover voice and data communications equipment and services, broadcasting, radio, satellite, cable and information technology. About twelve Canadian companies are expected to share the stand.

Contact:

George Edwards: – ext 3680

British Electronics Week Olympia, London, April 24-26

BEW is one of the largest annual electronics shows in Europe. It is devoted to components, sub-systems, production equipment – in fact, just about everything required by the electronics manufacturer.

The Canadian information booth will showcase Canadian capabilities in the electronics sector and attract investment.

Contact:

Bill Johnston: – ext 3681

Tribute to Kryn Taconis



Underground photographer Kryn Taconis displaying his Rolleiflex camera hidden in a briefcase, as used during the Hunger Winter 1944-45.

This photo taken in Amsterdam in 1950 by Hans Bethlem.

PA-169949

The Canada House Gallery in Trafalgar Square is to present a retrospective exhibition of work by Kryn Taconis, the eminent Dutch-Canadian photojournalist.

Work from the three main periods of his career will be featured: his time as a member of the Underground Photographers' group during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands; his years as an international photographer in Europe, first with Time-Life and then with Magnum; and his last two decades as a photojournalist in Canada.

Taconis was born in Rotterdam in 1918, the son of a fruit importer, and was educated at the Montessori school, where self-discipline, liberalism and imagination were encouraged. He studied the basics of photography with Professor Paul Guernonprez, who was later executed during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands.

Although a pacifist at heart, Taconis became active in the Resistance, helping Allied pilots and Jews to escape to France. In 1944 he joined 'Ondergedoken Camera' group which documented the destitution of the citizens of Amsterdam during the 'Hunger Winter' of 1944-45. This was a risky activity, so to avoid detection Taconis used a camera concealed in a briefcase. He took some 500 negatives during this period.

Time-Life, Picture Post and Magnum

After the war Taconis went to the United States to perfect his English, and then returned to Europe where he became a freelance correspondent for Time-Life in the Benelux countries. During this time his photographs appeared in a number of publications, including *Picture Post*.

In 1950 Robert Capa invited him to join the prestigious Magnum agency in Paris. This had been founded in 1947 as a photographers' cooperative by Capa and three others who were all anxious to establish their intellectual independence. (A book on Magnum entitled *In Our Time* has just been published by André Deutsch, and a related exhibition is due to open at the Hayward Gallery on March 8.)

During the 1950s Taconis covered a wide range of subjects for Magnum, notably international conferences, NATO, immigration and a flood disaster in the Netherlands. His work was published in leading magazines, such as *Paris Match*, *Scientific American* and the *New York Times* magazine. His coverage of a mine disaster at Marcinelle in Belgium in 1956 won him the Art



1

Directors' Club of New York Award in 1957.

The following year, Taconis undertook a number of assignments in the Middle East. However, his photo-essay on the Algerian National Liberation Front provoked much controversy at Magnum. As a result, he slowly severed his connection with the agency and emigrated to Canada in 1959.

The Canadian decades

His arrival in Toronto could not have been better timed. A new editorial team at *Star Weekly*, the weekend magazine of the *Toronto Star*, wanted top-rate photo journalists to cover stories that were mainly Canadian in content. The 1960s were to prove the most vibrant period of photo-reporting in Canada, and Taconis was at the forefront of the movement pioneering new standards of quality and winning several awards.

As a newcomer to Canada, Taconis was fascinated by what the country had to offer. During the two years he was under contract to *Star Weekly*, he travelled on assignments from Newfoundland to the Yukon. For most of the time, however, he worked as a freelance preparing more than 230 stories for *Star Weekly*, between 1959 and 1978, and also working for *Maclean's*, *Seventeen* and *Chatelaine*.

In the mid-1960s he became a film producer and director with the National Film Board of Canada. His first film was a ten-minute, black-and-white documentary, entitled *Labrador Hospital*, about new methods of providing emergency medical care in scattered communities in the North. His next film - *Celebration*, directed by Rex Tasker - consisted of hundreds of 'animated'



2

1 Massacre in Dam Square, Amsterdam, May 7, 1945

PA-169959

2 German soldiers leaving the Netherlands after the surrender, May 15, 1945

PA-169960

3 Barry Schuer reading a volume of the World Book Encyclopedia in braille, Buffalo, New York, 1961

PA-169986

4 Greek Orthodox church, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1965

5 Fishermen on the Maas River, Netherlands, 1978

6 Hosts at Canada Place, Expo 67



3



4

Continued from page 19 -

TRIBUTE TO KRYN TACONIS



5

photographs by Taconis, and won a silver plaque at La Plata, Argentina, in 1967.

Competition in the profession intensified towards the end of the 1960s, and the market for photojournalism experienced a downturn. So in 1969 Taconis branched out into industrial photography, and covered gas development in the North West Territory for the Polar Gas Co. He also photographed ore processing in Ontario and the development of the Alberta tar sands.

Teacher and photo-essayist

In the 1970s Kryn Taconis taught photography at Conestoga College, Kitchener, Ontario. He also became a keen conservationist, using his art to portray the ravages of industrialisation and to fight for the preservation of natural sites in

6



provincial parks. He was particularly fond of Quetico Park and did two stories on it, writing the text for one of them.

Grants from the Canada Council enabled him to work on two of the black-and-white photo essays he had begun in the 1960s. One portrayed the everyday life of a blind American boy, Barry Sheur, and the boy's efforts to become accepted by other children. His other photo essay concerned the Hutterite communities that had forsaken the US in 1918 for the prairies of Manitoba and Alberta. Theirs was a simple way of life based on sharing and respect for divine authority; Taconis was fascinated by the way this farming community's existence contrasted with that of the industrialised world around them.

Children and people outside the mainstream are two of the themes that recur frequently in Taconis' work. It was not just the Hutterites that engaged his sympathy, but also other isolated and threatened peoples such as the Indians and Inuit.

For his last essay he returned to his origins: a long visual poem in colour on the river region known as the Meuse (Maas). This was to be a very personal essay full of gentle pastoral images and tinged with melancholy, but it was never finished. Kryn Taconis died of cancer before the work could be completed.

The exhibition, *Kryn Taconis, Photojournalist*, is a smaller travelling version of one produced by, and first shown, at the National Archives of Canada. It opens on March 1, 1990, and runs until the end of the month. The exhibition's catalogue is also available for sale at \$34.50 (US) by writing to:

National Archives of Canada
Marketing and Distribution
344 Wellington St, Room 136
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3.

