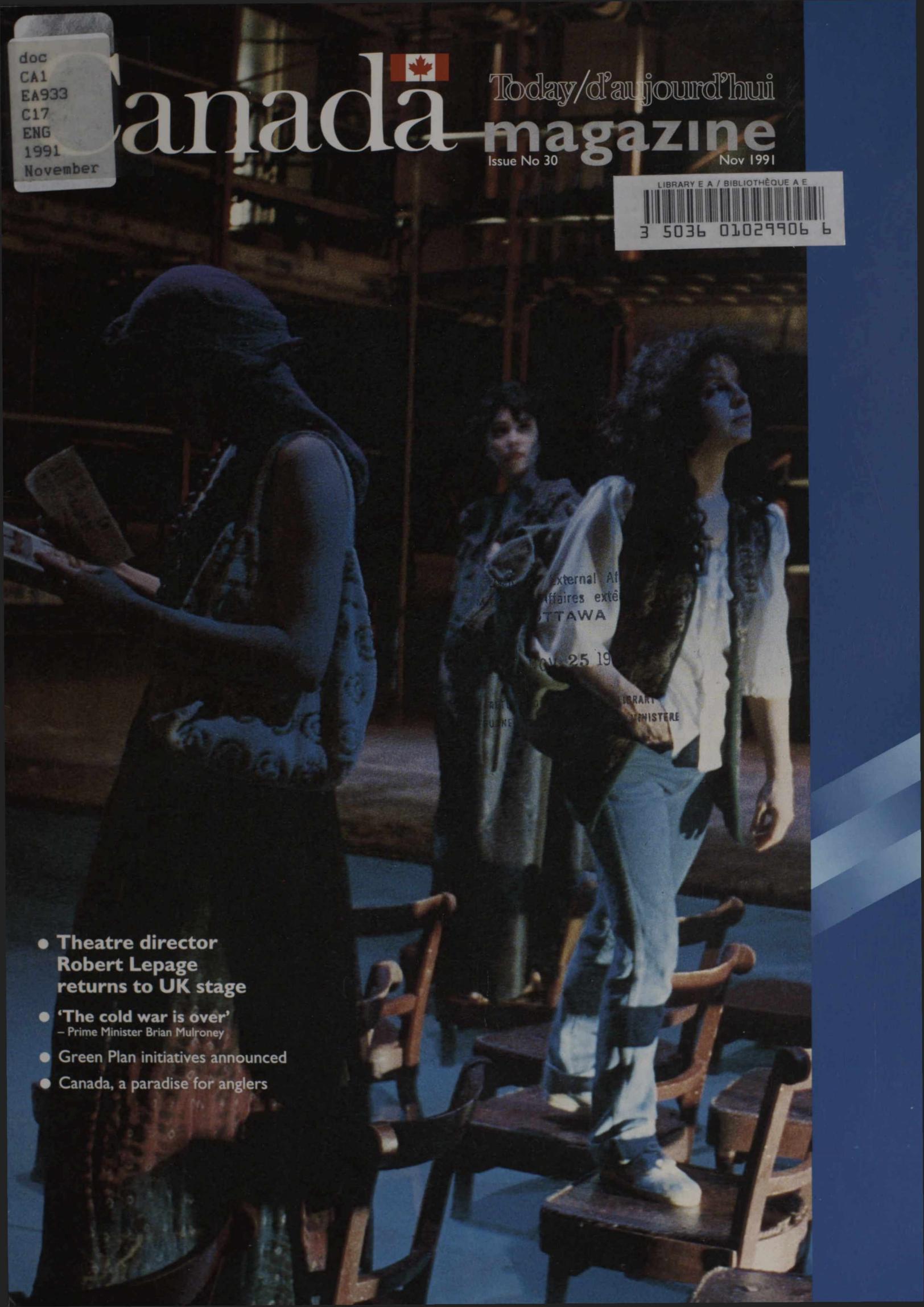


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- Theatre director Robert Lepage returns to UK stage
- 'The cold war is over' – Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
- Green Plan initiatives announced
- Canada, a paradise for anglers

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Editorial

What a time to arrive in Europe!

In a matter of weeks Europe's internal trade barriers will fall, as the European community embraces the concept of a single market. The risks and opportunities this will provide for Canadians cannot be overstated. Coming as I do from a commercial background in Canada, I am making it my first priority to encourage Canadians to take advantage of those opportunities.

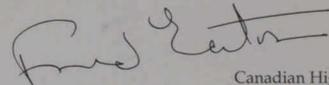
On the political scene, too, we see amazing changes, particularly in Eastern Europe, where we have witnessed the death of communism and the triumph of capitalism. The fragmentation of the Soviet Union, the newly independent Baltic States and the democratisation of Central Europe, make Canada's firm base in Britain all the more important. Our lead article brings home the magnitude of the tasks ahead and the role Canada intends to play in the new theatre of European operations.

Another form of theatre reported on in this issue, is that of the talented avant-garde director Robert Lepage. Compared by critics to Britain's Peter Brook, he will be bringing the entire six hours of his 'The Dragons' Trilogy' to London's Riverside Studios this month, while next year he has been invited to direct 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' for the Royal National Theatre.

Canada's concern to safeguard the environment is not new. In this issue we highlight Canada's new 'Green Plan for a healthy environment'. It entails spending \$3 billion over the next six years on 100 initiatives, from a community-participation programme planting 325 million trees, to longer-term goals like the reduction of smog-causing emissions by 40% before the year 2000. We also report on the annual Canada-UK Colloquium which this year has the environment as its theme and is chaired by Dame Janet Fookes.

Finally we feature the delights of a fishing holiday in Canada's wilderness.

It certainly looks like my years in London will be active, demanding and enjoyable. I look forward to the pleasure of reporting our progress in the coming issues of *Canada Today*.



Canadian High Commissioner



H.E. Fredrik S. Eaton, OC, took office as Canadian High Commissioner in October. Mr. Eaton was Chairman of The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. and President and Director of Eaton's of Canada Ltd. A native of Toronto, he is married with a son and a daughter.

His interests are varied and he has served as: Trustee and Past President, The Art Gallery of Ontario; Patron of Outward Bound; Director, World Wildlife Fund (Canada); Member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs; and Fellow, The Royal Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce (London).

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Front cover

A scene from Robert Lepage's highly acclaimed production of *Tectonic Plates* performed in Glasgow last year.

'THE THIRD WORLD WAR IS OVER'

Reform and reconstruction are needed

Highlights from an address by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to Stanford University, California.

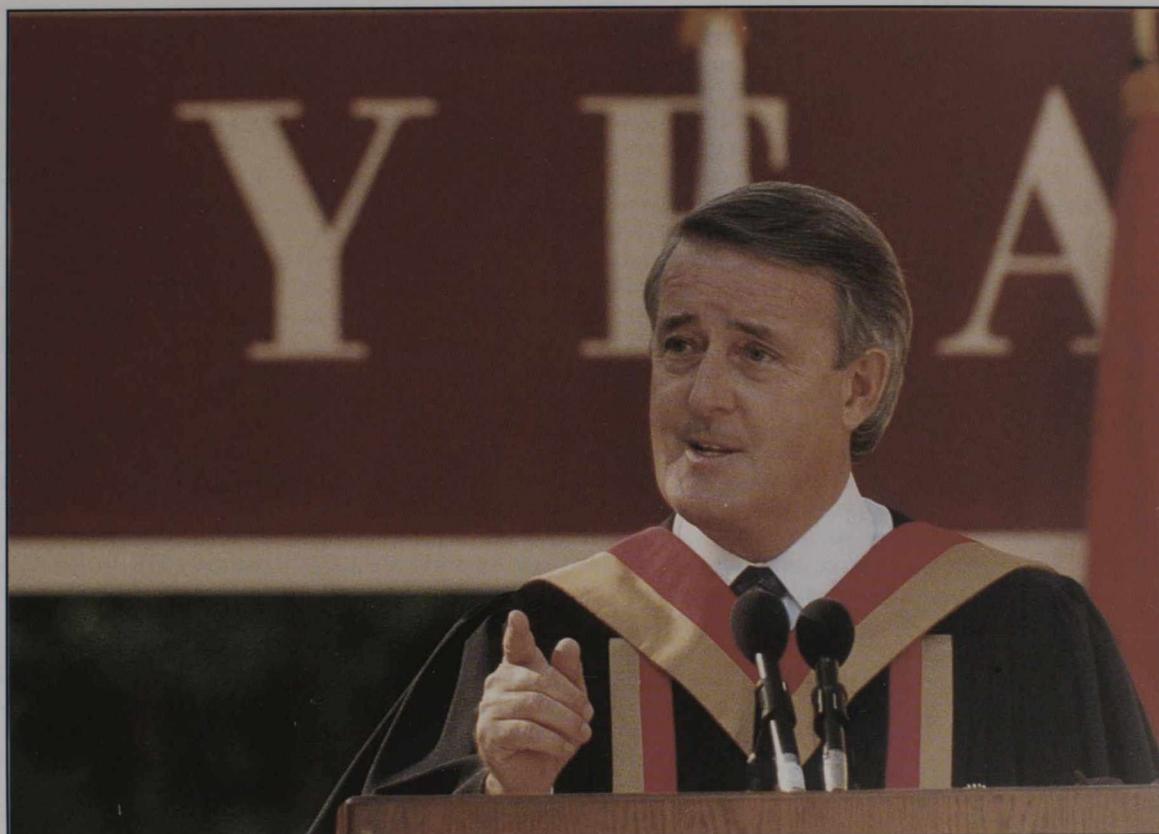


Photo: Bill McCarthy

'The Third World War is over – a cold war, fought and won on the field of values and ideas. The great battles took place, not on the Central European plains or in the jungles of Asia, but in East and West and in North and South, for the minds and hearts of people. The end came this summer in the Soviet Union, in a series of unforgettable images of people putting their lives on the line for freedom. The result is a victory less costly in lives lost and human misery but every bit as significant and momentous as was won in the First or Second World Wars. It is time now to chart the course of peace. There is no map to the future, no instruction book to the new world order – we have only our values and the hard-earned lessons of the past to go on.

In the decades following the Second World War, we learned that security could not be achieved in isolation but must be based on collective defence. We learned that open markets, liberal trade rules and international investment were the keys to rising living standards and human dignity. And, we learned how to submerge excessive nationalism in mutually beneficial cooperation and common purpose.

The definitive list of lessons to be drawn up now, at the end of the Third World War, will have to wait for the dust to settle. In 1945, at the end of World War II, we knew we still faced a clear and present danger, vast armed forces in the service of an ideology inimical to our values and alien to our traditions. In 1991, at the end of World War III, the dangers are less defined but more numerous – nations drifting into chaos and despair; ancient

hatreds backed by modern weapons; a natural environment so damaged that our children stand to inherit a devalued legacy; drug abuse so destructive that it consumes the freedom on which it depends; and poverty so pervasive and so unyielding, in Africa and elsewhere, as to mock the very idea of human progress. In the global age, danger respects no borders. Opportunity admits few limits. And responsibility is indivisible: global problems yield only to global solutions.

The greatest opportunities and the most dangerous problems the world faces arise from the fragmentation of the Soviet Union. The bloody indulgence of nationalism in Yugoslavia is a case study of the carnage that is possible in the former USSR, with its 15 republics and 38 autonomous districts, each with its minorities and its unsettled borders. The birth of newly independent states will be a tragedy and not a triumph if hatred is their only 'raison d'être', if minorities are singled out for abuse, if economics flounder and people starve and perish for lack of food and medicine, and if wars are started to settle old scores and establish new borders.'

Mr Mulroney pointed out, 'Only if all states are confident that they are secure will there be any chance of containing nationalistic impulses that can be so destructive and so unaffordable. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is part of the answer; the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is another. The North Atlantic Treaty remains an indispensable insurance policy against a return to the autarchy of the Thirties. Association could be extended eventually to former adver-

saries, were they to want it, once they had fully and irreversibly embraced the transatlantic democratic values we share.

To those who would argue that, with the collapse of the USSR as a superpower we can turn inwards, the response is clear: our interests as well as our values demand our engagement. The group of seven industrialised countries, the G-7, and the USA in particular, have a special responsibility to lead. We have extended the former Soviet Union an olive branch; we must also throw them a lifeline. The goal is to help the countries of Central Europe, the Baltics, Russia, Ukraine and the other republics help themselves.

Neither charity nor cheque-book diplomacy is an option. Only creative economic and political partnership will work. In London, when G-7 leaders met with President Gorbachev in July, we agreed that what was most needed was know-how – to help the transition to free market economies. And many of us enhanced our bilateral technical assistance programmes. We also recognised, at that time, that we would have to provide emergency food and medical aid this winter. And we knew we would probably have to help the USSR and its republics cope with their financial needs in the short term, as we have done with the reforming economies of Central and Eastern Europe,' he added.

'We are face to face now with the test of whether and how we will respond. Prime Minister Major, as host of this year's G-7 summit, is taking the lead in formulating a shared G-7 response to food and medicine needs. Canada is ready to play its full part. We are also prepared to assist in solving the problems of food distribution – a perfect example of where expertise, from farming to marketing, can be applied quickly, inexpensively and beneficially.

But the challenge to the republics of the disintegrated Soviet empire goes far beyond any short-term need for food and medical supplies. Private sectors must be brought to life, governments must be taught how to govern in a free enterprise system and new states must be integrated into the world economy.

Earlier this year, we opened the doors to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (EBRD), expressly for the purpose of nurturing democracy and encouraging private sector development. It was set up to make loans, to guarantee loans and also to invest. We must ensure that this new bank, headquartered in London, is operating at full speed as soon as possible. And we must ensure that it has resources equal to the Herculean task we face. We should therefore remove the limits to the bank's activity in Russia and the other republics.

'We should also work with the newly independent states and emerging republics of the former Soviet empire to make systemic changes so that they can become full-fledged members of the IMF and the World Bank, and gain the benefits from them that we have enjoyed over the past 45 years. Trade is ultimately the most effective way both to provide the resources that are needed and

to begin integrating the new economies into the world trading system.

The growth of prosperity since 1945 is due, in large part, to progressively liberalized international trade and investment under the GATT. Canada has already granted Poland, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria preferential tariff treatment, and will extend to Czechoslovakia. But more must be done now to respond to the dramatic needs of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Canada is prepared, as part of a coordinated G-7 initiative, to go beyond Most Favoured Nation treatment and provide preferential tariff treatment – to all the new countries of the former Soviet empire, so long as those countries continue their progress to democracy and free economies.

The European Community, in particular, can help by easing market access and developing positive conditions for timely association or membership for the fragile new democracies on their eastern borders. The former communist countries lack a viable economic culture – the ethos, the skills, the instruments, the judicial framework – for sustaining a dynamic market-based economy. Many lack the political culture to withstand the economic and social tensions they face, especially as centrifugal nationalist forces make cooperation more difficult. Economies must be rebuilt from the ground up.

In the aftermath of the second world war, a series of institutions were created to nourish political pluralism and market economies – including the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. What is needed now is a restructured and reoriented OECD, a place where the governments of the new states and republics can learn how to govern in the extraordinary complexity of democracy and free economies. This institution would be the region's policy forum and provide advice on micro-economics, communications, science and technology, energy, social sciences, education and the environment.

None of these steps on its own will transform Eastern Europe and the former USSR into overnight success stories – there are no shortcuts to prosperity. But, over time, the removal of trade barriers; the integration of the new democracies into the global economy; the transformation of the OECD; and, the strong engagement of the G-7 taken together will help transform the economies of the newly independent states into viable and prosperous units.

Perhaps the most difficult question all nations now face is where the money is going to come from to finance the new requirements of humanity. The solution can only be a global system of sharing, of transfers of technology and investment to encourage the progressive development of market economies. Common problems on a global scale require collective solutions. Burden sharing and multilateral cooperation are necessary if democracy and prosperity are to underpin the new international reality.

Forty-six years ago, statesmen gathered from

around the world, facing decisions every bit as momentous and far-reaching as those we face today. The Cold War was to upset their best-laid plans and undermine their most thoughtful decisions. But now, thanks in part to the foreign policy revolution launched by President Gorbachev, the UN is for the first time in its history a genuinely effective instrument of peace. The rule of law and the principles of collective security articulated in the UN Charter are the only basis on which a stable, peaceful and prosperous world can be built. The successful execution of the UN Security Council mandate in the Persian Gulf War was a giant step in the right direction.

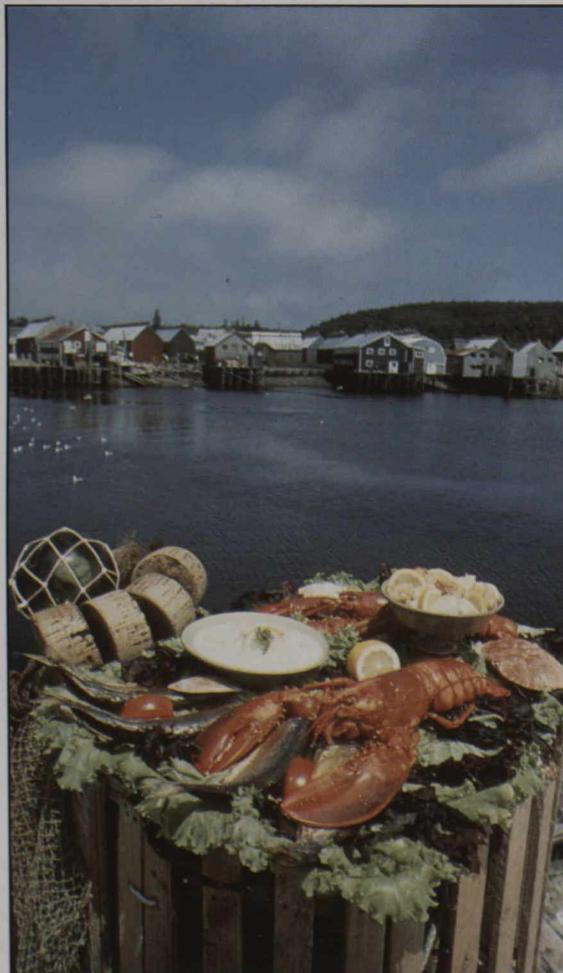
Canada would like to see the UN become still more effective, more of an actor in international affairs as well as a forum. And we also favour re-thinking the limits of national sovereignty in a world where problems respect no borders. Just recently, Iraq blocked a UN arms inspection on grounds of national sovereignty. In the past year, countries have blocked food delivery to starving people, again on the grounds of national sovereignty. Some Security Council members have opposed intervention in Yugoslavia, where many

innocent people have been dying, on the grounds of national sovereignty. Quite frankly, such invocations of the principle of national sovereignty are as out of date and as offensive to me as the police declining to stop family violence simply because a man's home is supposed to be his castle.

We must recognize that there are certain fundamental rights that all people possess – and that, sometimes, the international community must act to defend them. What is needed to close the gap between human progress and international practice is leadership and cooperation. Leadership requires conviction and consensus and engagement. Leadership does not equate with unilateralism; nor does it imply a unipolar world. Unipolar globes are notoriously unstable. Burden-sharing requires decision-sharing.'

Prime Minister Mulroney concluded, 'The burden of building a new world order is too great to be borne by any one country; it must be shared by all industrialised nations. Canada will fulfill its obligations. The task we face – in Eastern Europe, in Africa and around the world – is nothing less than to create a commonwealth of universal democratic values. ❀

New Canada food promotion programme snaps into life



Seal Cove, Grand Manan,
New Brunswick

A new Canada Food Promotion programme has recently been launched in the UK to help make the retail trade and consumers more aware of the wide range and high quality of food and beverage products from Canada.

The kick-off event in the programme was a restaurant promotion of that great Atlantic Canada favourite – lobster. People living in Harrogate and Leeds areas of Yorkshire had the chance to enjoy the experience of eating Canadian lobster from a choice of some forty participating restaurants in the area. These restaurants all featured Canadian lobster as part of a two-course fixed price meal (£10) and they reported that customers who had never eaten lobster in their lives were tucking into this delicious dish. In fact, some of the chefs were having their first chance to serve lobster too and so the restaurant clients were not the only ones to have fun during the two-week summer promotion. Special paper napkins carrying instructions on eating lobsters as well as a brochure telling people about cold water lobsters from Canada, were distributed to customers.

To round off the event, a cup was presented to the restaurant which sold most lobsters during the season, at a ceremony attended by the mayor and mayoress of Leeds. It is hoped to repeat the promotion in June again next year.

The Canada Food Promotion programme is coordinated by the Commercial Division of the Canadian High Commission (Agriculture and Fisheries Section) who are prepared to consider suggestions or ideas that might assist in the promotion of food and beverage products from Canada. ❀

Canada-UK Colloquium tackles environment

'The response of industry and public authorities to environmental issues' is the theme of a colloquium held in Glasgow 12-14 November this year for representatives of public and private sectors from Canada and Britain. Among high-ranking officials taking part are the new Canadian High Commissioner to Britain, Mr Fredrik Eaton, and the British High Commissioner to Canada, Mr Brian Fall. It is chaired by Dame Janet Fookes MP.

The colloquium is followed by an open forum on 're-use and recycling' held in Dundee on 15 November, where Glasgow participants share their deliberations with a wider audience.

The themes of these two meetings are reflected

in the following articles. Participants include officials of Petro-Canada and Alcan Aluminium Ltd whose environmentalism are also featured.

The Canada-UK Colloquia are an annual forum, held alternately in Canada and Britain, bringing together academics, parliamentarians, businessmen, officials and others, to share information and experience on matters relating to public policy issues in both countries. The proceedings of each colloquium are published. The Canada-UK Colloquia are funded by the Canadian Department of External Affairs and International Trade, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and by sponsors from the private sector.

A national policy for a healthy environment

Last December, Canada announced its wide-ranging Green Plan for a healthy environment - a plan the government promises will be second to none in ensuring clean air, water and land for all Canadians. It commits the government to sustainable use of renewable resources, protection of Canada's special spaces and species, and the preservation of the integrity of the North. More than 100 initiatives are outlined in the plan, ranging from the creation of five new national parks by 1996 to the introduction of a drinking water safety act.

More than 10 000 Canadians consulted

The Green Plan is the result of massive consultations that encouraged more than 10 000 Canadians to present their views on environmental issues. A series of workshops was held in 17 cities and information sessions in 40 more towns. Recommendations were received from representatives of the provinces and territories, municipalities, industry, unions, environmental groups, youth, aboriginal people, academics, religious organisations and concerned citizens. In the end, the Green Plan adopted 80% of the 500 recommendations that emerged from the consultations.

Forging partnerships to preserve the environment

Consultation and co-operation then, are at the heart of the Green Plan. Through the Environmental Partners Fund, for example, communities are encouraged to become involved in clean-up and protective efforts. Indian communities will be assisted in preparing environmental action plans; the Youth Advisory Council on Environment and Development will give advice on programmes geared to young people; and Canada's environmental groups will receive more funds for co-operation and exchange of information. The plan will also give Canadians information they may need to make environmentally sound choices in their daily lives.

The importance of co-operation with the private sector in protecting the environment is recognised. The economic climate of the 1990's is competitive, and the key element in maintaining a competitive edge is the ability to participate in the growing market in the environmental technologies and services, one of the fastest-growing sectors of the Canadian economy. Indeed, the environmental industry is valued at \$250 billion a year worldwide. For industry and workers, protecting the environment is as much an economic opportunity as a challenge. And under the Science and Technology Action Plan, the Canadian government will offer up to 50% funding to attract private venture capital for demonstration projects.

The Green Plan seeks to build stronger international partnerships too. It promises to increase funding to international environmental institutions, like the United Nations Environmental Programme, the World Meteorological Organisation and the International Maritime Organisation. The plan will also help Canadians participate in the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil.

Green Plan initiatives announced

The government has already announced new programmes under the Green Plan to clean up some of Canada's most vital waterways. An initial \$25 million will be provided for the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Pollution Prevention Initiative. Other river systems will benefit from action plans and studies under the Green Plan. In addressing pollution in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region, the government will work in partnership with industry, municipalities, business and individuals. These groups will be involved from the beginning in mapping out prevention strategies for their respective sectors.

Canada's Atlantic coast will benefit from a series of initiatives for specific contaminated sites with funding of \$10 million supplemented by other partners in the projects. Furthermore, the



delicate ecosystem of Canada's Arctic regions will benefit from \$100 million spent over the next five years to reduce toxic contaminants and hazardous waste.

This is just the beginning: the Government of Canada intends to announce more than 100 Green Plan initiatives. In addition to the \$1.3 billion the government spends annually on the environment, the Green Plan will add another \$3 billion in new money over the next six years.

Long-term goals

One very important goal of the plan is to reduce smog-causing emissions by 40% by the year 2000. To speed things up even further, the Green Plan will set up an 'emission credit trading' programme, which will reward companies that reduce emissions ahead of schedule, while punishing those that lag behind.

The centrepiece of the Green Plan for land is waste management. The National Waste Reduction Plan, developed through co-operative efforts of federal and provincial governments, industry and environmental groups, will achieve a 50% reduction in solid waste by the year 2000.

Central to Canada's plan for the environment is to sustain the country's abundant natural resources. A sustainable forestry programme supported by Forestry Canada, in partnership with landowners and managers, will establish eight demonstration projects across the country. These models will be 'living laboratories of sustainable development at its best'. In addition a community-participation programme to plant 325 million trees across Canada over five years will help absorb carbon dioxide.

The Green Plan promises a new National Energy Efficiency Act, a potent tool to fight global warming. A target of eliminating ozone-depleting CFCs by 1997, and a national cap on the sulphur dioxide emission that cause acid rain (at no more than 3.2 million tonnes annually by the year 2000) are other key Green Plan goals.

Dr. Mostafa Tolba, Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme, has stated that Canada's Green Plan is a model for the whole world to study. Canada has certainly committed itself, through this ambitious plan for the preservation of the environment, to become a truly 'environmentally friendly' country.

Industry's Response: Alcan and Petro-Canada give their views

Two of Canada's largest corporations, Alcan Aluminium Ltd and Petro-Canada, have long-standing multi-million dollar environmental management programmes, including recycling.

environmental, health or safety function and a corporate policy which promotes the involvement of employees in its implementation.'

In Quebec alone, \$2.5 billion is being spent over 30 years on a programme that began in the mid 1980s to replace a certain type of Alcan smelter. The result will be a network of smelters with state-of-the-art environmental protection equipment as well as improved production efficiency. The first of these came into use in 1989.

Among processes to improve air and water quality is a new method of handling chemical-bearing 'red mud' left over when alumina is extracted from bauxite. Essentially, the process recycles the chemicals back into the alumina plant and allows more efficient disposal of the mud.

In the fabricating field as well, plants are constantly being upgraded to meet new environmental standards. Alcan has developed a number of technologies to recover aluminium and other reusable materials from dross, and a system which can recover and recycle up to 95% of the oil coolant carried in the fumes given off by rolling mills.

Aluminium recycling, particularly of used beverage cans, is a successful form of waste management and also saves costs. Remelting aluminium requires only five percent of energy used in an original smelting process. This year Alcan opened Britain's first plant capable of recycling up to 2.5 billion beverage cans a year. This is the first operation of its kind in Europe.

Alcan also funds environmental and recla-



Laterrière Works, Quebec, one of Alcan's 'new generation' aluminium smelters.

Says Jean Minville, Alcan's vice-president, environment: 'Concern for the environment is not a passing fad. It is a competitive necessity.' Michael Robertson, senior director of environmental affairs at Petro-Canada, comments: 'We have a strong team of 70 staff specialists with an

Photo courtesy of Alcan

mation projects designed to address immediate regional concerns in many parts of the world.

Petro-Canada, which invested more than \$350 million on environmental protection over the last two years, is finding ways to reduce emission of greenhouse gases from processing activities. Gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and CFC's, are linked to global warming and ozone layer damage. The company monitors its CFC's inventory, and works towards environmentally friendly replacements.

Petro-Canada has extensive procedures in exploration, development and production, refining, distribution and marketing operations to prevent environmental damage and has comprehensive emergency response plans in case of accident.

It has also led the industry in regular environmental audits of its operations, which ensure rigorous standards. By the more efficient treatment of waste, Petro-Canada has reduced water consumption used for cooling and in processes at

refineries. The company is also improving water treatment systems at its Lake Ontario and Montreal refineries at a cost of more than \$70 million over the next five years to ensure potentially harmful substances are effectively removed before discharge.

Safeguarding the environment is an essential part of the company's commitment to Canadians. Petro-Canada believes the process it has implemented is producing effective solutions that provide sufficient energy for Canada's real needs and maintain a clean environment for the use of future generations.

But, Alcan stresses, achieving environmental objectives is costly and takes time. New investment costs can be forced up by a fifth, and these must eventually be paid by the consumer. Enforced closure of plant penalises local communities with lost jobs and income. 'People must accept that it will take time to move from the standards of yesterday to tomorrow's high expectations', says the company.

Garbage – the politics of blue (boxes)

JANE COUTTS
Urban Affairs
Correspondant,
Globe and Mail, Toronto.

*Extracts from an article
on the efforts of Canada's
municipalities to find
markets for blue-box
discards.*

In Toronto, when a milk carton dies, it goes to landfill. In Edmonton, it is sent to Italy for reincarnation.

The long fibres in milk cartons can be recycled into tissue paper and mills in Italy are eager for all the milk cartons Edmonton can ship, going so far as to pay the shipping costs. Where the city once received as much as \$135 a tonne for the cartons, prices are down at the moment and the next load may fetch as little as \$25 a tonne. Even so, Italy is a market and keeps what would otherwise be garbage out of Edmonton's overcrowded landfill site.

The recycling of milk cartons is just one example of the kind of ecological entrepreneurship that sets Edmonton's recycling programme apart from other Canadian municipalities – and lends credence to Mayor Jan Reimer's claim that the city has the best recycling programme in North America.

In addition to newspapers, cans and glass, mainstays of blue-box programmes, Edmontonians put out for pickup such castoffs as cardboard, boxboard, magazines, and an astonishing range of scrap metal, from aluminium deck chairs to engine blocks.

'If your blue-box collector can lift it without hurting his back he will put it in the truck and it will never go to the landfill,' says Cornelius Gunther, executive director of the Edmonton Recycling Society, one of two companies contracted by the city to run the blue-box programme.

The key to the success of the programme, Mr Gunther says, is the tireless pursuit of markets. 'We are unsophisticated, but very aggressive,' he says. The marketing is left to brokers, whose job it is to find buyers for the contents of blue-boxes. And they do though not necessarily close to

home. In fact, much of the contents goes to British Columbia, some goes to the north-west U.S. and some to Pacific Rim countries.

Revenues from the sale of blue-box materials represents about 12% of the Edmonton Recycling Society's operating costs. The rest comes from the contract price of \$3.30 per household per month it receives from the city.

But Edmonton's recycle or bust philosophy is an anomaly.

In Toronto where staff say *they* have the best recycling programme in the country – the blue-box will take a wider range of materials than in most places across the country.

But, generally speaking, Metro Toronto won't accept materials in the blue-box for which there is not an obvious market – and Metro officials do not look much beyond the rich range of industries in southern Ontario.

Even with plentiful markets close at hand, the cost of doorstep recycling, currently estimated at \$190 a tonne (about the same price as in Edmonton), is subsidised by Metro's policy of extremely high fees to commercial and industrial concerns to dump waste.

The high price tag is a deliberate attempt to keep things out of the dump and to subsidise the cost of what is recycled. One Metro councillor calls it a new form of sin tax, with waste being the sin.

Few cities seem inclined to imitate Metro's efforts to make throwing things away more expensive than recycling. Instead, in many cities in Canada, municipal recycling programmes totter on the edge of insolvency, prey to falling prices for old newspaper. In many more places, recycling programmes do not exist at all because municipal leaders say there is no market for the recyclables



Photo courtesy of Alcan

and the cost of recycling cannot be justified.

'People who would rather burn garbage are having quite a bit of success stressing the whole business of markets, and saying if it can't work in Ontario it can't work here,' says Lois Corbett, director of the Ecology Action Centre in Halifax.

There are very limited recycling programmes in Halifax, she says, and any expansion of them is difficult because municipal politicians, as across the country, compare recycling and waste disposal on a strict basis of cost for collection and disposal, 'without factoring in the cost of maintaining the environment.'

The same complaint is heard across the Prairies, where wide open spaces and relatively cheap land combine with scattered populations to make landfill look like a much more economical option than recycling.

Interestingly, despite British Columbia's ecologically correct reputation, recycling has been a long time coming. Indeed, some of the programmes in the suburbs of Vancouver are less than six months old.

Montreal owns Canada's biggest garbage dump and a huge municipal incinerator - factors that have an enormous impact on recycling programmes, according to sociologist Michel Seguin, who is doing a doctoral thesis comparing the waste management systems of Montreal and Toronto.

He says there are 140 000 people on recycling programmes in the city of Montreal proper (out of a population of 1.2 million), while the surrounding municipalities, with a combined population of fewer than 800 000 have more than 400 000 people using blue boxes.

The difference, Mr Seguin says, is that smaller municipalities must pay 'tipping' fees to Montreal for pickup and delivery. They save money with every tonne of garbage they divert from Montreal.

The city itself, on the other hand, must feed its incinerator 900 tonnes of waste a day. 'It cuts off the incentive to reduce, reuse and recycle because

you have to constantly feed this huge thing,' says Mr Seguin. It is extremely difficult to argue the economics of recycling when a municipality has put a lot of money into burning garbage.

But all the economic arguments against recycling have more to do with political will than practical realities, according to Collin Isaacs, formerly of the environmental group Pollution Probe and now an independent consultant.

'There is a cost to recycling, but there is also a cost to landfill, and generally we have not recognised that cost,' he says. Politicians and civic officials tend to regard recycling as an added cost, instead of seeing it as money spent in a different way.

And while there is validity to concern about finding markets for blue-box materials, most of the problem can probably be ascribed to engineers who are trained in designing dumps and not in selling used materials: 'Markets can be found for materials,' Mr Isaacs says. Nova Scotia was considering using provincial marketing boards so each municipality was not beating the bushes for markets on its own.

He does not accept the view that long distance markets are not worth pursuing. 'Haulage and shipping distances are not real factors. We send trees to overseas pulp plants.'

But Mr Isaacs says he does not believe municipalities can resist public pressure in the long run. 'The public is ahead of politicians in many environmental areas in terms of an over-all understanding,' he says. 'Once we get politicians to recognise the real cost in the waste of material that goes to landfill and compare it to the environmental and economic savings to be made through recycling, we will find that economic arguments actually drive recycling.'

While politicians and engineers debate the practicality of the blue-box and while the public calls for expansion of home recycling, there is a growing school of thought that blue-box programmes actually do the environment more harm than good.

Originally the blue-box was a helpful reminder that waste should and could be controlled, explains Richard Gilbert, a Metro Toronto councillor who is also president of the Canadian Urban Institute.

But, he notes, 'very little else has been done to control waste and the message has become, 'if you just put your garbage out neatly enough - neatly being sorted into recyclables and non recyclables - then you have made an adequate response to the whole waste problem.'

Less than 10% of municipal waste is actually diverted from landfill through blue-boxes, he says, and the diversion is very expensive.

It would be far more useful if the money and energy were diverted to waste reduction: 'We should be focusing on cutting excess consumption of goods and we could put much more emphasis on finding novel ways to reuse things... I am not saying recycling should not be done, simply that we must not give the wrong message that recycling somehow solves all the problems.'

Robert Lepage brings 'landmark' theatre to Britain

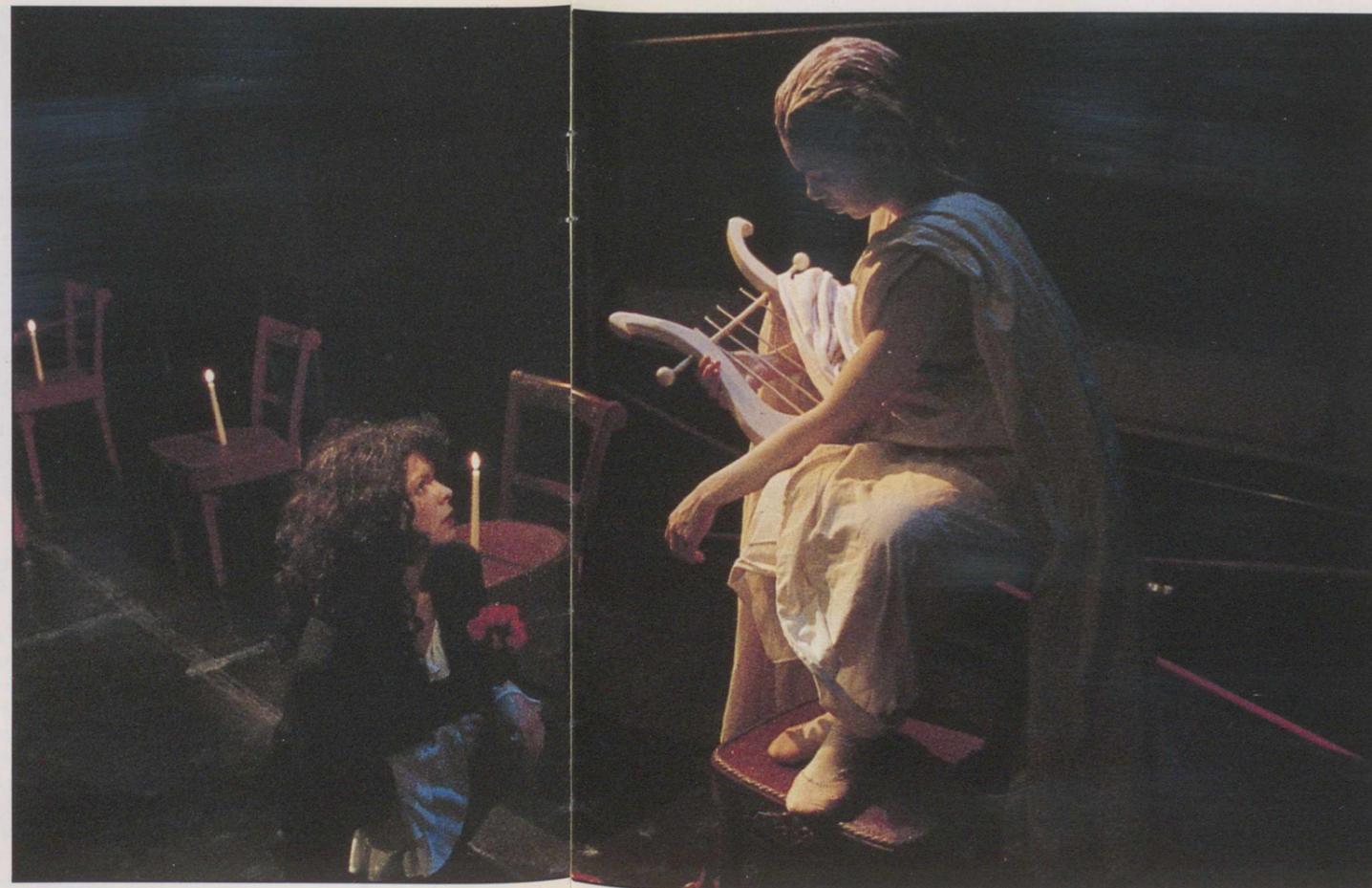
IRVING WARDLE
Theatre critic for
The Independent on
Sunday

On home territory the question of nationality and identity has long been a discussion point among Canadians. Now, for theatre audiences in Europe, it has become a subject of increasing fascination, thanks to the work of Quebec's star director, Robert Lepage.

Lepage arrived on the international scene in the mid-eighties with a collective piece called *The Dragons' Trilogy* which consisted of a coast to coast journey from Quebec to Vancouver, spanning seventy years and seven time zones, and played in English, French, and Chinese. Developed over several years into a final six-hour version (which returns to London's Riverside Studios in November) this was an unclassifiably magical event which succeeded in the seemingly impossible task of disclosing an artistic order in the 'Canadian mosaic.' Not the least startling aspect of this piece was that it should have originated from the traditionally inbred culture of Quebec.

On his home ground, Lepage also has a thriving career as a classical director and film actor: and since 1989 he has been director of French theatre at the National Arts Centre (Canada's National Theatre) where one of his projects was a touring version of *Romeo and Juliet* featuring English-speaking Capulets and French-speaking Montagues (which, characteristically, he launched from a redneck Western province). He is now in demand in Europe; and joins Britain's Royal National Theatre to direct *A Midsummer Night's Dream* early next year.

When I first saw *The Dragons' Trilogy* in Toronto in 1986, I had never even heard of him, but within minutes I knew I was in the presence of a major talent. Trying to find some point of contact, I compared him to the young Peter Brook. Beyond the fact that Lepage was indeed young at the time (born 1957) he does have a few things in common with Britain's greatest living director. Like Brook, he directs 'globally' - writing, designing sets and lighting, and sometimes composing his own sound score. Also he shares Brook's passion for multinational collective work. But where Brook only



Tectonic Plates

The Dragon's Trilogy



Photo: Claudel Huot

took the collective plunge in mid-career, it was Lepage's starting point. Growing up in a Franco-Irish family, he never shared Quebec's siege mentality; his attitude was that for the French-Canadian theatre to be strong it had to expose itself and borrow from others. Then, in the early 1980s, he joined Jacques Lessard's Théâtre Repère - a Quebec-based studio for mainstream actors wanting to extend their range. The word *repère* (landmark) is the French equivalent of the creative formula devised by the Lawrence Halprin Dancers' Workshop - RSVF: resource, search, evaluation, presentation. The key term here is 'resource', meaning an initial impression from which everything else develops. In other words, instead of starting with a theme, which often turns rehearsal into intellectual debate and leads to aesthetic compromise, the Repère projects begin with an image which runs its course and finally achieves a meaning. In that way, every actor has unchallenged scope for creative input. As Lepage sums it up: 'I cannot disagree with your dream.'

There is no mystery about the origins of his productions. The *Trilogy* began with the image of a Toronto car park: Lepage's solo piece, *Vinci*, with a Leonardo cartoon, his 'metaphysical detective story', *Polygraph*, with a brick wall, and his huge and still-growing *Tectonic Plates* with the idea of

the drifting continents. But the impact of the productions themselves can be decidedly mysterious, particularly for spectators who expect the theatre to tell a story. It is not that these shows lack narrative interest, but that their stories disappear and unpredictably re-emerge on a stage where a great many other things are also going on. The *Trilogy* begins with the arrival of a pushy young English shoe salesman who then vanishes never to be seen again. *Polygraph* is a murder mystery (based on Lepage's own experience of police interrogation), but we never get to see the victim or identify the killer. Meanwhile the performance unfolds with imaginative authority and piercing visual beauty, developing an organic pattern that defies verbal description and drives the reviewer to despair.

The basic point to grasp is that Lepage works vertically as well as horizontally. If you could halt his productions like a film they would present a sequence of frames that can also be read in depth. Dig under the car park and you find the remains of Chinatown; keep on digging and you arrive in ancestral China. The title *Polygraph* refers to the lie-detector which figures in the story, but it also means 'different writings', indicating that the story is told from three separate viewpoints. Characters traverse the continent by railway, while their own lives emerge, branch out of sight, and reconverge

like a rail network or the lines of the Toronto subway. Simultaneously, alongside the characters, inanimate objects take on a life of their own. The shoe salesman may vanish, but the shoes remain, successively transformed into playthings, shop merchandise, and a booted militia who trample the shop into ruins. Every character, every object, discloses numerous layers, like a Matrioshka doll; an idea contained in the title of *Tectonic Plates* where the fact that South America and South Africa resemble grand pianos leads on to Chopin and the mid-nineteenth century Paris of George Sand at whose parties the new idea of continental drift was discussed. Similarly, in the same show, a hippie suicide merges with Delacroix's portrait of the drowned Ophelia and the fate of that picture in the auction room ('Going, going, gone!').

From his first transgression of the French-Canadian language barrier, Lepage has gone on to make wider and wider connections across the boundaries of space and time until, in *Tectonic Plates*, Canada is only one link in a cosmic detective story. Lepage has compared his work to three-dimensional Chinese poetry in which there are strict rules for the visual form of the poem as well as its verbal structure. In the same way, his productions set out not only to animate the acting area, but to theatricalise the whole cubic space (one version of *Tectonic Plates* had Chopin's piano suspended 20 feet above the stage). The comparison is misleading, though, if it suggests that these shows are manufactured through an act of will. On the contrary, they develop on the assumption that the connections are already there and the artist's only task is to uncover stories that are waiting to be told. Sheer coincidence plays a vital part in this process. Each of the shows developed through a succession of lucky imaginative breaks, and the luck held good when Lepage redirected *Tectonic Plates* in Glasgow last year with a partly Scottish company. In it, he played a gender-change role based on a dream in which he turned into a female warrior who castrates her adversaries. 'When we showed this to a Scottish actress,' he told me, 'she said, "So you've read about Skadi." "Who?" "So she explained about this goddess who emasculated men to fertilise the ground and gave birth to Scotland and Scandinavia.' No doubt some local Catalan deity will likewise hover over the forthcoming Spanish production.

Drift, the idea of life as a random flux through time and space, is both the theme and method of *Tectonic Plates*. Lepage sees this as an optimistic idea: 'It's usual to think of the human race destroying the planet. But the earth has its own movement. The Berlin Wall was falling from the day they erected it. People may feel they are prisoners of their own structures; but one day the walls collapse.'

The Dragons' Trilogy directed and designed by Robert Lepage will be playing at:

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, London,
10-24 Nov, tel 081-748 3354
TRAMWAY, Glasgow,
28 Nov-1 Dec, tel (041) 227 5511

Business card boom

After running out of business cards at a trade fair, Daniel Paitre and Joseph Lousky, directors of a small Montreal company, spent 18 months developing an automatic vending machine that can print 50 personal business cards on the spot for about \$7 (£3.50). Within nine months of starting production, Interpro Lab Inc. had installed 160 of its machines, valued at \$20 000 each, in Canada, France, Britain, Switzerland and Germany, and two more are on the way to Poland. They are to be found in airports, convention centres and shopping centres.

Interpro assembles the business card machines from three factory-supplied components: a theft-proof frame, a tactile screen and a printer, together with a device for cash or credit card payment. The company is turning out 50 a month, and foresee an increase to 100 a month to meet worldwide demand.

Karsh collection in London

Alongside wax impressions at Madam Tussaud's, probably the best way of ensuring immortality is to have your photograph taken by Yousuf Karsh.

The list of famous people depicted by, arguably, the greatest portrait photographer in the world, includes such names as

Sir Winston Churchill, H.M. the Queen, Nehru, the Duke of Windsor and Margaret Thatcher, Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, George Bernard Shaw and W.H. Auden.

Yousuf Karsh, an Armenian refugee who came to Canada 60 years ago, made his name photographing visiting heads of state at Government House in Ottawa during the war years. The photographer's reputation was confirmed in the famous 'bulldog' photograph of Winston Churchill when Karsh dared to remove the cigar from Churchill's mouth, with such clever results.

The latest in a long line of celebrities to be 'Karshed', an expression coined by Lord Montgomery of Alamein, is Prime Minister John Major.

His portrait is about to join a collection of 90 British notables which Yousuf Karsh has donated to the National Portrait Gallery in London. As a preview to its new revamped ground floor where 20th century works will be displayed, the National Portrait Gallery held an exhibition of Karsh's works during the month of September this year.

Ole! Canada Pavilion nearly finished

Canada's pavilion at Expo'92 will be complete next month. The zinc-clad building which will shimmer in the sun's rays, rises 27

metres high and occupies an area of 4200 square metres. It houses interactive displays run by the Federal, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec governments. The Canada Pavilion highlights innovations in science and technology, the country's history, people and land, through its theme 'Discover Canada – Discover a New World'. A 15 minute IMAX film on Canada shown on a screen 24 metres by 33 metres will be a major public attraction; so too will be the restaurant with authentic Canadian food and Inuit crafts centre run by the Northwest Territories government.

Special areas have been set aside to allow business people and companies to have discussions with their Canadian counterparts in a relaxed informal atmosphere.

Expo'92 in Seville, Spain, opens April 20 and runs until October 12.

Telecom rings up major developments in Britain

Northern Telecom, the Canadian telephone equipment maker, is to spend £28 million over the next four years on turning its plant at Cwmcam, in South Wales, into one of the group's main European centres for telephone production. Northern is one of the world's leading producers of digital exchange equipment. It acquired the works last March when it took over STC, the electronics group.

Northern will produce a new model of telephone for British Telecom at the plant. It plans to set up research and development facilities and expand manufacturing on the site. The investment will create 200 jobs, taking the workforce to about 800.

In another development, Northern Telecom Ltd has boosted the role of its European subsidiary by giving it worldwide responsibility for all products and research based on opto-electronics technology.

The telecommunications equipment maker has announced that its recently acquired plant at Paignton in Devon will become the corporation's global centre for laser-based opto-electronics work. Opto-electronics, which

uses light waves to switch and transmit communications signals, is heralded as one of the major technologies that will emerge in the next century.

Canada second to one, UN survey finds

Canada has been ranked as the second-best place in the world in which to live in a United Nations survey of 160 countries.

The UN Development Programme's 1991 human development report gave Japan top honours for its social and economic development. Despite its wealth, the United States ended up in seventh position and Rumania was the least developed of the industrialised countries.

Basic indicators such as life span, literacy and purchasing power were used to determine the rankings.

Jean Fabre, information chief of the UN Development Programme, said Canada was to be congratulated for its high-level performance. 'With the resources at Canada's disposal, it has managed to produce a human development which is much higher than its rank in terms of income should give it'.

Victoria 94 – the countdown is on!

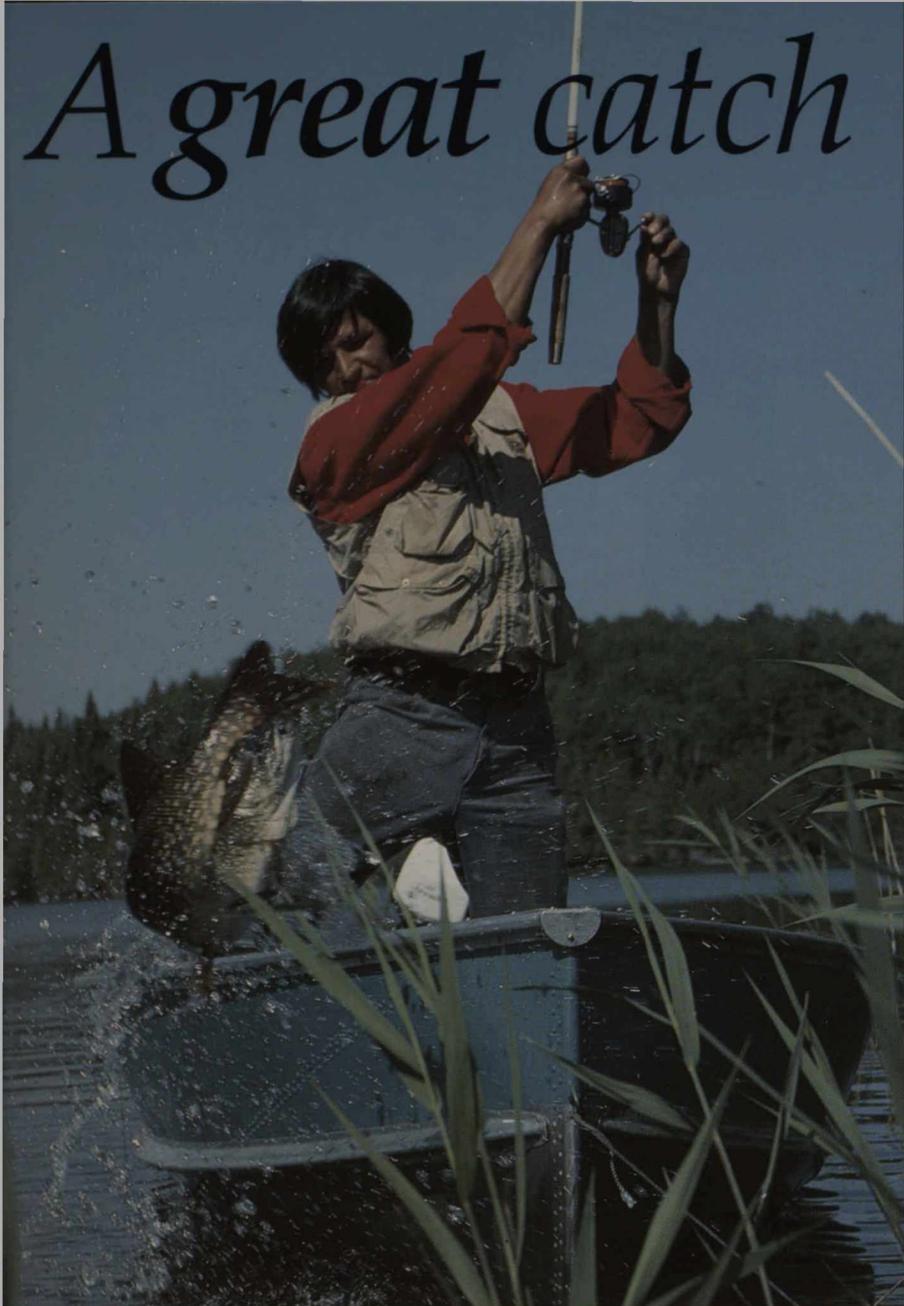
In less than three years the first members of the Commonwealth Games teams begin arriving in Victoria, British Columbia, for an 11-day spectacular.

From August 18 to 28, 1994, Victoria will welcome 3000 athletes, trainers and team members; 500 technical staff; and 2500 media representatives. A similar welcome will go out to more than 300 million people around the world watching on international television. In fact Television New Zealand has just been signed up by the Commonwealth Games Society as the first television rights holder.

The Games will be the premier international multi-sport event hosted by Canada during the 1990s.



(L to R) Mr & Mrs Yousuf Karsh with Lady Chadwick at the National Portrait Gallery exhibition opening in September.



A great catch

The challenge of a catch weighing up to sixty pounds, the splendour of clear rushing water, the serenity of vast, open and unspoiled wilderness, this is the fishing experience of a life-time.

The stuff anglers dreams are made of

The float plane lifted off the mirror-still surface of the Yukon lake, climbed and banked to slip around the nearby towering mountain.

Within minutes we were at altitude and heading to our favourite lake for a couple of days solitude and great fishing – the stuff anglers' dreams are made of.

Boreal forest rolled away to the horizon, carpeting valleys and mountains up to the treeline. Jewel-like lakes and serpentine rivers shimmered in the distance, loomed closer, then were left behind as the plane droned further into the Yukon bush.

Wondering if any of these waters held fish, I tapped the pilot on the shoulder and asked him if anybody had fished the nameless lake we were now flying over. 'I landed there once and saw some huge jackfish, but I never bothered to try catching them', he replied nonchalantly through his headset. This is the typical response from bush pilots who fly over nameless bodies of water like this every day. Hundreds of square kilometres of rugged mountain country peppered with countless lakes, yet few people have ever tested the waters.

Of course there are plenty of Yukon lakes that

are known for their consistency in producing both sizeable fish and plenty of action. Our party was heading for a fly-in camp in the southern part of the territory where we had great success on previous occasions.

The northern pike in our lake run to 28 lbs, at least that's the largest we've been able to bring to the boat. The average weight would be somewhere around 6.5lbs, with lots of 13–18lb lunkers hanging around.

They must get fat on the lake trout that seem to be everywhere here. On one trip in early June, the trout went crazy in a feeding frenzy that lasted for three days. Fish in the 4 lbs range nailed small spoons and plugs cast on ultralight gear. We had a riot catching and releasing these fighters back into the cool, clear waters they came from. There are bigger trout too, but none we caught topped the lake record of 38 lbs.

We had comfortable cabin accommodation where we did our own cooking and kept our own hours. The camp proprietor makes sure everything is to our liking, then leaves us to our own devices. He supplies us with a sea-worthy aluminium boat, motor and fuel as part of a package deal. Other Yukon lodges we've been to provide similar services. Some facilities may be more deluxe and the fish bigger, but the overall wilderness experience is one of quality.

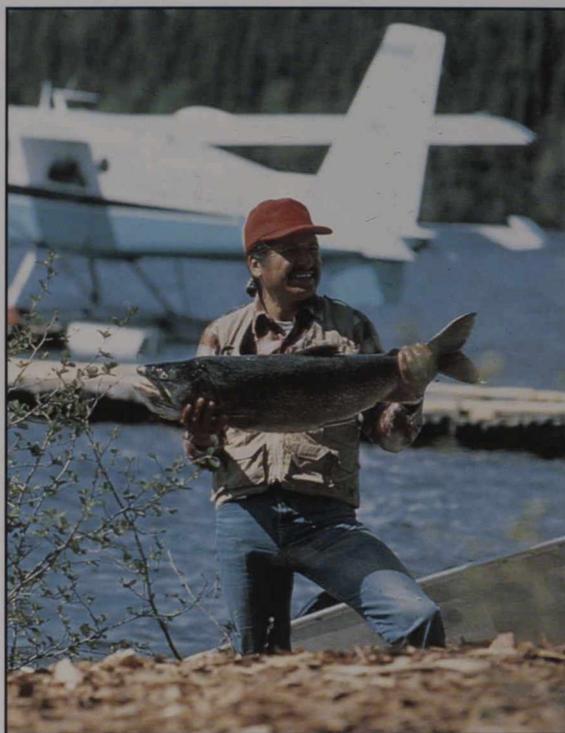
Catering for every taste

The account recorded above is just one example of the enormous variety of fishing experiences open to you when planning this type of holiday in Canada. You can chase the white-tipped fins of Arctic char in Labrador and the Northwest Territories, or seek out the elusive Inconnu. You might prefer to battle with the infamous steelhead trout in British Columbia's coastal rivers, or the smallmouth bass in remote New Brunswick rivers. Whether your favourite technique is fly-fishing, spinning or casting, a visit to Port Alberni or Campbell River on Vancouver Island is a must for ardent salmon fishers. But if catfish, walleye or lake trout are your kettle of fish, then central Canada, with more lakes than one can count, is the place to be heading for your next expedition.

World salmon record

There are two kinds of anglers: Those who live in British Columbia, and those who wish they did. For salmon enthusiasts there is no denying that the Pacific west coast of Canada offers by far the greatest choice of species found anywhere in the world. The Coho salmon is a prized quarry. They start returning to their home rivers in early spring, maturing as early as two years old. Adult Coho vary from 4 to 12 lbs in weight and can be taken in fresh or salt water.

The Chinook salmon returns to spawn in British Columbia rivers anything from two to seven years after migration to the sea. Since the age of mature fish varies, their home rivers tend to enjoy spring, autumn and winter runs of fish. A full grown Chinook can weigh between 5 and 30 lbs. The world record, sea caught, is 126 lbs.



Of the other species of salmon the Sockeye originates between the Columbia River and as far north as Alaska, while the Pink salmon is the most numerous and widely distributed.

A fishing review would not be complete however, without mention of the steelhead trout. In the opinion of many this fish provides the ultimate challenge. Steelhead usually weigh 8 to 9 lbs, occasionally reaching 30 lbs, but on a weight ratio they match any other fish for their fighting qualities.

Of course there is naturally no shortage of appropriate accommodation in British Columbia either. Hundreds of fishing resorts and outfitters supply all the equipment and facilities you need. You may choose a simple lakeside cottage or one of the established lodges. But if you are eager not to waste time finding the best spots why not fly in to one of the new floating lodges. These offer the ultimate in modern comforts and provide prime fishing action right from your front door as the lodge is moved from one spectacular salmon run to another.

Catch and live release policy

One thing to remember is that Canada encourages a catch and release policy which anglers the world over are moving towards. They still get the thrill of a strike by a large fish but by releasing part of their catch they have the added satisfaction of knowing they are aiding conservation efforts and contributing to an enhanced fish population.

If you practice catch and release fishing, you should use a barbless hook. Refer to your provincial Anglers Guide (some of which are available from our Travel Information Office) or check with an outfitter or conservation officer for tips on 'going barbless'. You will be helping future generations of anglers to enjoy the same rich experience as your own.

Heading north for unusual species

Fishing in the Northwest Territories is legendary. Trophy lake trout, arctic grayling and arctic char are the prized species. The char is a spectacular fighter and, like its cousin the salmon, is an acclaimed delicacy for gourmets everywhere. They can be found from Baffin Island west to the border with the Yukon. The largest caught weighed 30 lbs but their average is usually 5 to 7lbs with 15 lbs being quite common. Other species you will find include northern pike, pickerel, whitefish and inconnu.

Remember, there are catch size and possession limits with some species, so be sure to check this out when purchasing your sport fishing licence (dollars 15 for non-residents of NWT). Also look out for fish which have been tagged for fishery management studies. It is important you send these tags with details of fish size and location to the NWT Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Some of the fishing areas can be reached by roads such as the Dempster Highway and there are over 50 lodges and camps in the NWT scattered among some of the best fishing lakes and rivers of the world. Most people however fly in by floatplane from one of the major centres to reach their chosen spot.

Moving east for brown trout territory

Across the Rockies lies a province with infinite variety both in scenery and fishing opportunities. Anglers agree certain Alberta streams and lakes offer some of the finest fly-fishing in North America. In the north, numerous crystalline lakes are home to silvery lake trout, walleye, arctic grayling and northern pike.

Further south lies Calgary and right on its doorstep, the Bow River. This river is renowned for its clear fishing pools and an abundance of rainbow and the much sought after brown trout. Considered a delicacy to eat, the fighting brown trout grow an average length of 16 inches and are best caught by fly-fishing from one of the comfortable drift boats which operate along the river.

If you choose a more remote location, lodges provide all the services you could need including home-cooked meals, bedding, motorboats and experienced guides. Prices range from 80 to 150 dollars per day depending on accommodation and services.

Prairie provinces – an exhilarating experience

Northern Saskatchewan has one of the largest concentrations of floatplane fishing camps anywhere in the world. The town of La Ronge serves as the major base for expeditions heading northward into less accessible areas and to lakes that rarely see a fishing line. And from La Ronge it is easy to make worldwide air connections through the commercial airports of Regina and Saskatoon.

Armed with a 30 dollar fishing permit obtainable from the Saskatchewan Dept of Parks and Renewable Resources, countless lakes and waterways offer you the very best in fly-fishing. Pike, walleye, grayling, whitefish and trout are the primary species available. Moreover if you want to be



Ice-fishing in Moose Mountain Provincial Park, Saskatchewan

Tuna fishing, off the coast of Prince Edward Island

really intrepid try ice-fishing during the winter months. By December the lakes are commonly frozen over and ideal for this unusual and highly popular sport. To ice-fish, you will want a hut to serve as shelter, an ice auger, tackle and bait. Tour operators can supply complete package holidays with all the equipment, in association with a local outfitter.

Prairie images are often those of vast rolling cornfields stretching as far as the eye can see. But a closer look at the geography map will quickly reveal that the comparatively arid parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are really confined to a narrow band 100 or so miles wide extending from the border with the USA.

Few realise that Manitoba claims to be the mecca for those seeking the unusual channel catfish. Frequently reaching 40 inches in length these catfish are reckoned to be the largest in the world and are readily accessible to you when staying in or around Winnipeg. Another fish peculiar to this region is the Winnipeg goldeye. Caught in local rivers, it has an exquisite taste especially when smoked and cured.

For sport fishermen however there is little to compete with fighting a large lake trout. Try taking a floatplane to one of the northern Manitoba lakes and hiring a small outboard motorboat. From here you can trawl slowly down to depths of 100 feet. These fish are fierce fighters. A large laker is likely to run for deep water when hooked and 'bulldog' in the depths. It is an exhilarating experience and will require all your tenacity and patience to bring this fish to the surface. Even then, it can easily snap your gear if care is not taken. Lake trout in the 30 to 40 lbs range are quite common but the best trophy ever recorded was 65 lbs.

Ontario, always accessible

Due to its size and proximity to the Great Lakes, Ontario, not surprisingly, has lots to offer enthusi-



astic anglers, as well as those seeking other outdoor pursuits. Canoeing and fishing in the myriad inland waterways must be one of the most enjoyable ways to spend a summer vacation.

A two-hour drive from the gateway city of Toronto is all it takes to bring you within striking distance of the beautiful Georgian Bay Islands, Algonquin National Park or Lake Nipissing. Here are favourite locations for discovering the small-mouth and largemouth bass. As many an angler will know, the tasty firm flesh of a bass cooked gently over an outdoor camp fire is hard to surpass.

For sport fishing there is the added attraction of hunting the landlocked Great Lakes salmon. This fish frequently reaches 20 to 30 lbs in weight and is readily found in the nearby Niagara River in addition to the Lakes themselves.

There are numerous holiday cottages to rent in this part of Ontario as well, so angling need not prove an expensive activity. Alternatively you might prefer the luxury of a full-equipped houseboat at Gananoque, on the St. Lawrence River. These 40 feet long boats, with a walk-around deck, sleep two to six people, and are priced upwards from 700 dollars for seven nights accommodation.

A number of UK-based operators now offer fishing packages in Canada. Here are some of those companies:

Accessible Isolation Holidays, Midhurst Walk, West Street, Midhurst, West Sussex GU29 9NF
Tel: 0730 812535 FAX 0730 812926

All Canada Travel & Holidays, All Canada House, 90 High Street, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 1XN
Tel: 0502 585825 FAX 0502 500681

American Round Up, PO Box 126, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP3 0AZ
Tel: 0442 214621 FAX 0442 214346

Angler's World, 46 Knivesmithgate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S40 1RQ
Tel: 0246 221717 FAX 0246 824515

Canada Air Holidays, 50 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, Strathclyde G2 3AG
Tel: 041 3321511 FAX 041 3330503

Chinook-it, 5a Chelsea Wharf, Lots Road, London SW10 0QJ
Tel: 071 708 3531 FAX 071 351 2606

Escape Activities, Yarborough House, Burgh Old Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire PE25 2LB
Tel: 0754 2382 FAX 0754 2382

Fresh Adventures, The Ridings, 51a High Street, Meppershall, Beds. SG17 5LX
Tel 0462 816424 FAX 0462 712777

Go Fishing Canada, 4 Paxton Road, London W4 2QX
Tel: 0371 876785 FAX 081 994 7388

Alternatively you can deal directly with Canadian operators, fishing camps and outfitters simply by requesting brochures and lists from our Tourism Office at the Canadian High Commission, Trafalgar Square, London SW1Y 5BJ
Tel: 071 930 8540.



Canada – a great catch

Bass fishing on the Annapolis River, Nova Scotia

Northern Saskatchewan has one of the largest concentrations of floatplane fishing camps anywhere in the world.



Quebec – call of the wild

Quebec's varied climatic conditions is an important factor in the distribution of species. Broadly speaking the province can be divided into Southern, Central and Northern Quebec. Since each species is distributed differently from one region to another, Quebec is divided further into 25 fishing and hunting zones. This ensures careful protection and management of all fish and game.

You will discover nature at your doorstep in Southern Quebec where smallmouth bass, speckled and rainbow trout, and sturgeon can all be found within a short distance of Montreal. The forests of the Laurentians and Outaouais regions are also good for large game hunting. Most of these prime fishing and hunting territories are accessible by road.

Central Quebec, which includes the beautiful Gaspé peninsula, extends mostly along the banks of the St. Lawrence River. The lakes are teeming with rainbow and lake trout but there is also cod, mackerel and sea trout to be found nearer the eastern end of the St. Lawrence.

But if its the ultimate wilderness adventure you are seeking, head for the vast area of Northern Quebec. Here you can experience those endless horizons and virgin fir-tree forests, the lichen-carpeted taiga and the windswept tundra of the Far North. From Abitibi Temiscamingue in the west to Duplessis on the picturesque North Shore; from the beautiful Saguenay- Lac-Saint-Jean (300 miles from Montreal) to the remote Grand-Nord where local Naskapi Indians have been hunting caribou and fishing for generations; this too can be your fishing and hunting experience of a lifetime. Naturally you will need a bush plane to fly you in to these camps in the Grand-Nord and it is likely you will be met by the same Naskapis who will act as your guide. In terms of species, trout fishing is undoubtedly the speciality of these northern camps but arctic char and many others are also common.

When it comes to booking a fishing package in Northern Quebec you can pay around 3000 dollars for 6 days but this includes air transportation from Montreal and full meals at the lodge. Conversely the rental of a cottage in the Gatineau need only cost you 400 dollars for 7 days.

Atlantic provinces beckon the fly-fisherman

One feature which all the eastern provinces have in common is an abundance of Atlantic salmon. Restricted to fly-fishing only, an angler can try his luck almost anywhere on one of Nova Scotia's excellent salmon and trout rivers. Some of the world's best salmon streams are to be found in neighbouring New Brunswick, like the Saint John, the Restigouche, and the mighty Miramichi which all flow east to the Atlantic.

On Labrador's 112 000 square miles of majestic wilderness there are hundreds of salmon rivers like Eagle River and the Adlatok, the latter being the northernmost range of Atlantic salmon. These fish average 10 to 22 lbs while Grilse up to 8 lbs are also plentiful. Don't be surprised if you hook a 20 lb northern pike on your trout rod!

If you would like to have a first-class inexpensive salmon fishing holiday, then Canada's east coast must surely be your choice. Traditional UK techniques of fly-fishing work as well on Nova Scotia's rivers like the Margaree and St. Mary's as they do on famous Scottish rivers. The important difference is the abundance of fish in Atlantic Canada and the freedom to use virtually any river or lake at the modest price of just a provincial fishing licence.

Any review of fishing opportunities in Canada must of course include a reference to tuna fishing off the coast of Prince Edward Island. Because no other port in the world can claim to exceed its bluefin tuna catch statistics and line-weight records, North Lake on PEI attracts big game anglers from all over the world. Although tuna can be abundant all summer, after mid-August the average size tops 1000 lbs as the late season fish move through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and out to sea. North Lake currently holds three International Game Fish Assn tuna records.

An invitation

So come and experience Canada's 146 000 miles of coastline and millions of lakes and rivers. From 'Sea to Shining Sea' Canada remains unbeatable when it comes to exhilarating angling holidays.

