

DUE DATE: _____

I'm going for: _____

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE A CONTROVERSY - SIAL HUNT!



| Name | Mountain | Uphill | str. ahead |
|------|--|--|---|
| | Hunting: ALL P.3, P.4 (+Online) P.5, P.6. Accurate detailed notes on P.7. MAP: A-I (all) P.12 all. (use p.7 or add pages) | Hunting P.3 P.4 inference and JTAI. P.5 P.6 - all. P.7 - written responses to p. 4, 5, +12. Neat! Map. P.8+9 A-H. T.P.P. P.12 T/F + Btw Lines | Hunting Read p. 1+2 P.3 P.4 inference only P.6 - all Map: p.8+9 Parts A-E T.P.P. Read P.10+11 P.12 T/F only |

The video is hard to watch. It shows a grizzly bear being shot several times. The fatally-wounded animal tumbles down a snowy slope, trailing a long smear of blood. The hunters are heard laughing and celebrating. The video, which made the rounds on social media, sickened most who saw it. It also fixed the public's attention on the controversial practice of trophy hunting.

TROPHY HUNTING

Unlike people who hunt moose or deer to stock their freezers with meat for the winter, trophy hunters kill for sport. Their goal is to bag a big predator.

After posing for a photo with their kill, these hunters often take a 'trophy' – perhaps the head or paws. They then discard the rest of the animal. Some hunters pay up to \$25,000 to a

ABOUT GRIZZLIES

The grizzly bear is the second-largest land mammal in North America. Its body is about 1.8 metres long from nose to tail and it weighs between 160 and 360 kilograms.

Unlike other bears, the grizzly has a large shoulder hump that supports its huge front legs. It has long hairs on its head and shoulders that often have white tips. That gives the bear a 'grizzled' appearance.

Grizzly bears can run at speeds of up to 55 kilometres per hour. They have keen senses of smell and hearing but poor eyesight. The bears eat both meat and vegetation.

The number of grizzly bears worldwide has declined by 50 percent since the 1800s. One reason for this huge drop? The bears are highly susceptible to human disturbance.

Worldwide, grizzlies are now designated a species "of special concern." Alberta shut down grizzly hunting in 2006 due to the bears' dwindling population. In the U. S. only Alaska allows hunting for grizzlies.

licensed local guide to help them find and kill their trophy.

THE B.C. GRIZZLY HUNT

B.C. is home to one-quarter of North America's grizzly population. That's about 15,000

bears in all, according to the provincial government.

The province is one of the few jurisdictions that allows grizzly hunting. Hunters travel from other places in Canada, the United States, and even overseas to hunt B.C.'s grizzlies. They are

DEFINITIONS

JURISDICTION: a country or area in which a particular legal system operates

SUSCEPTIBLE: likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing



among the highest-spending tourists that visit the province. Their money supports the province's commercial guide outfitters.

MANAGING THE HUNT

Grizzlies may be hunted in about 65 percent of the province. However, not just anyone can kill a grizzly. Would-be hunters must enter a lottery for a license to participate in the hunt. If their name is drawn, they must then pay \$1,030 for a license. Without a license, hunting the bears is illegal.

This system gives the government control over how many bears may be killed. Officials say grizzly bear harvest rates are set well below what the population can sustain.

Since 2010, hunters have killed an average of 270 bears each year. That's about two percent of B.C.'s grizzlies.

"Grizzly bear populations in B.C. are healthy," says Steve Thomson, the minister in charge of the issue. "We have confidence in our science-based management of this population."

FIRST NATIONS BAN

Ten First Nations on the north central B.C. coast disagree. In 2012, they declared a ban on bear hunting in their territory.

"It's wrong on so many levels," says one chief, Doug Neasloss. "In my culture, if you shoot something, you use all of it."

Many say the hunt is not only unethical, it also makes no sense. The bears are worth more alive because people want to view them in the wild. The growing field of ecotourism brings in about \$1.5 billion a year to the province. By comparison, trophy killing brings in about \$116 million a year.

MOUNTING OPPOSITION

The Raincoast Conservation Foundation is one of many groups opposing the grizzly hunt. It says the estimate of B.C.'s grizzly population is too high and that the number of bears killed often exceeds government limits.

Meanwhile, a survey conducted in September found that 73 percent of British Columbians support hunting for food. Yet 91 percent are against trophy hunting.

FEELING THE PRESSURE

How do supporters defend trophy hunting?

"We don't try to morally defend someone's decision," says Scott Ellis, head of an association of guide outfitters. "We have a free country and we have choices."

TROPHY HUNTING IN AFRICA

An American dentist sparked outrage when he killed a favourite local lion named Cecil on a July hunting trip in Zimbabwe.

Yet conservation groups say they are not necessarily against well-managed trophy hunting in Africa. Money from trophy hunting can help conserve endangered species and their habitats.

Namibia, for example, has used income from trophy hunting to protect its populations of black rhinos, mountain zebras, elephants and lions. On the other hand, Kenya, which banned trophy hunting in 1977, has seen a steep decline in its wild game. There's no incentive to protect the animals.

In many African nations, it is illegal to waste meat that humans can eat. Once parts are removed, the meat is often donated to the local people.

People just get emotional about killing bears, argues another guide, Kiff Covert.

"They're beautiful, but if they were ugly, had no hair and killed people every day, everyone would want us to shoot them," he says. ★

DEFINITIONS

INCENTIVE: something that motivates one to do something

UNETHICAL: contrary to conscience or morality or law



A CONTROVERSIAL HUNT

for all challenge levels.

ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. List at least three important facts about grizzly bears.

2. How many grizzly bears are found in British Columbia?

3. Explain what **trophy hunting** is.

4. Describe how the B.C. government regulates grizzly bear hunting.

5. How many grizzly bears in B.C. are killed each year by hunters?

6. Explain why the B.C. government allows the grizzly hunt.

7. Describe how some First Nations reacted to the grizzly hunt.

8. List two reasons why opponents are against grizzly hunting.



A CONTROVERSIAL HUNT

BETWEEN THE LINES

An *inference* is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A *plausible inference* is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside of the article.

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that a September survey indicated that 73 percent of British Columbians support hunting for food, but 91 percent are opposed to trophy hunting?

for str. Ahead and above.

BEYOND THE LINES

Lions, tigers, and bears. Oh my. It turns out that there are plenty of animals around the world being hunted for sport. Select one of them and complete a W5 summary. (Who, what, where, when, and why?)

JUST TALK ABOUT IT

The premier of British Columbia, Christy Clark, recently defended trophy hunting in her province:

on page 7

"I think we should remember lots of families depend on [it] as part of their business to create jobs. As long as it's done on a scientific basis, as long as it's done humanely and carefully, it's something we have space to do in the province."

- a) Do you agree or disagree with her position? Explain your thinking. Back up your opinion with statistics or quotes from the article and/or other sources of information. *Use page 7 (or your own)*
- b) Premier Clark also claimed that just because something is unpopular doesn't mean it is wrong. Can you think of an example where you would consider this statement to be true? *use page 7*

* ONLINE

Visit our student website at www.news4youth.com and click on the *What in the World?* tab to:

1. Learn more about the Raincoast Conservation Foundation (or visit <http://www.raincoast.org/>).
2. Learn more about the Guide Outfitters Association of B.C. (or visit <http://www.goabc.org/>).
3. Read about the 2013 government study of grizzly bear populations (or visit <https://news.gov.bc.ca/stories/grizzly-study-sheds-further-light-on-bear-numbers>).
4. ^{Watch} ~~What~~ a YouTube video called "Why Is Trophy Hunting Legal?" to hear an explanation of why trophy hunting is still legal in many places (or visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6AZIAR4Qonk>). ★

use these sites to help you answer page 6.



EDITORIAL CARTOON

A CONTROVERSIAL HUNT

RESIDE
Dist by Koko Press Inc. Residecartoon.com

THE BC GOVERNMENT
CLAIMS THE GRIZZLY HUNT
IS 'SUPPORTED BY SCIENCE.'



THE SCIENCE:

| |
|------------------------------|
| 1 GRIZZLY BEAR |
| + 1 TROPHY HUNTER |
| + 1 BULLET |
| = \$1,030. TO THE GOVERNMENT |

YOUR TASK:

Examine the editorial cartoon. Then, answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper: *Use p.7!*

1. What do you already know about B.C.'s grizzly hunt? Explain.
2. Describe what you see and read in the cartoon. Who is featured? What is this person doing? What else do you notice?
3. As you see it, what might the cartoonist be saying about B.C.'s grizzly hunt? Explain.
4. For what reasons do you agree with the cartoonist's perspective? For what reasons do you disagree? ★

Hunting Grizzly Bears in B.C.



After reading page 17 and 18, AND visiting this online article www.raincoast.org/2014/08/gs-grizzly-bear-watchers/

WEIGH THE PROS AND CONS

1. Summarize, in the space below, your understanding of the grizzly bear hunt in B.C.

2. Using the information in the article and your own thinking, what are some of the advantages and disadvantages of ~~the hunt?~~ Give specific examples to back up each point.

| Pros | Cons |
|------|------|
| | |

3. After completing the organizer, answer the following: Are you more in favour of or more opposed to the legalized and managed hunting of big game animals for food.

name _____

for pages 4, 5

MAP MAP ASSIGNMENT

Complete this map assignment to better understand the article *A Controversial Hunt*.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map after all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

Resources Required: pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

Part A Locate and label the following provinces, territories and U.S. states in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| British Columbia (green) | Alberta (yellow) | Yukon Territory (orange) |
| Northwest Territories (purple) | Alaska (red) | Washington (grey) |

Part B Locate and label the capital cities of the provinces, territories and U.S. states above and underline each city name.

Part C Locate and label these U.S. states in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Idaho (pink) | Montana (brown) |
|--------------|-----------------|

Part D Locate and label the following cities:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Vancouver | Kelowna |
| Nanaimo | Kamloops |
| Prince George | Vernon |
| Fort St. John | |

Part E Locate and label Vancouver Island and Haida Gwaii.

Part F Locate and label the following water bodies and shade all ocean water dark blue:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Pacific Ocean | Strait of Juan de Fuca |
| Strait of Georgia | |

Part G Locate and label the following lakes and shade them light blue:

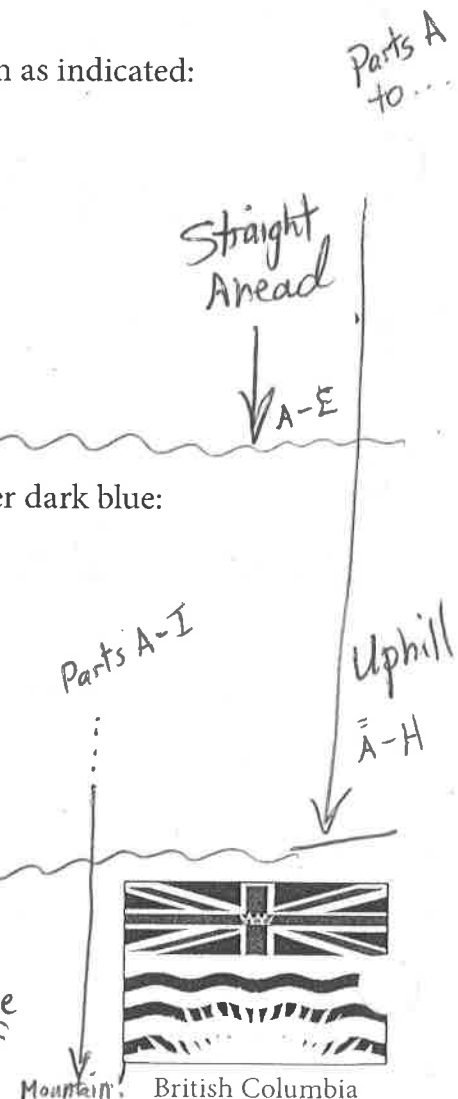
| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Williston Lake | Great Slave Lake |
|----------------|------------------|

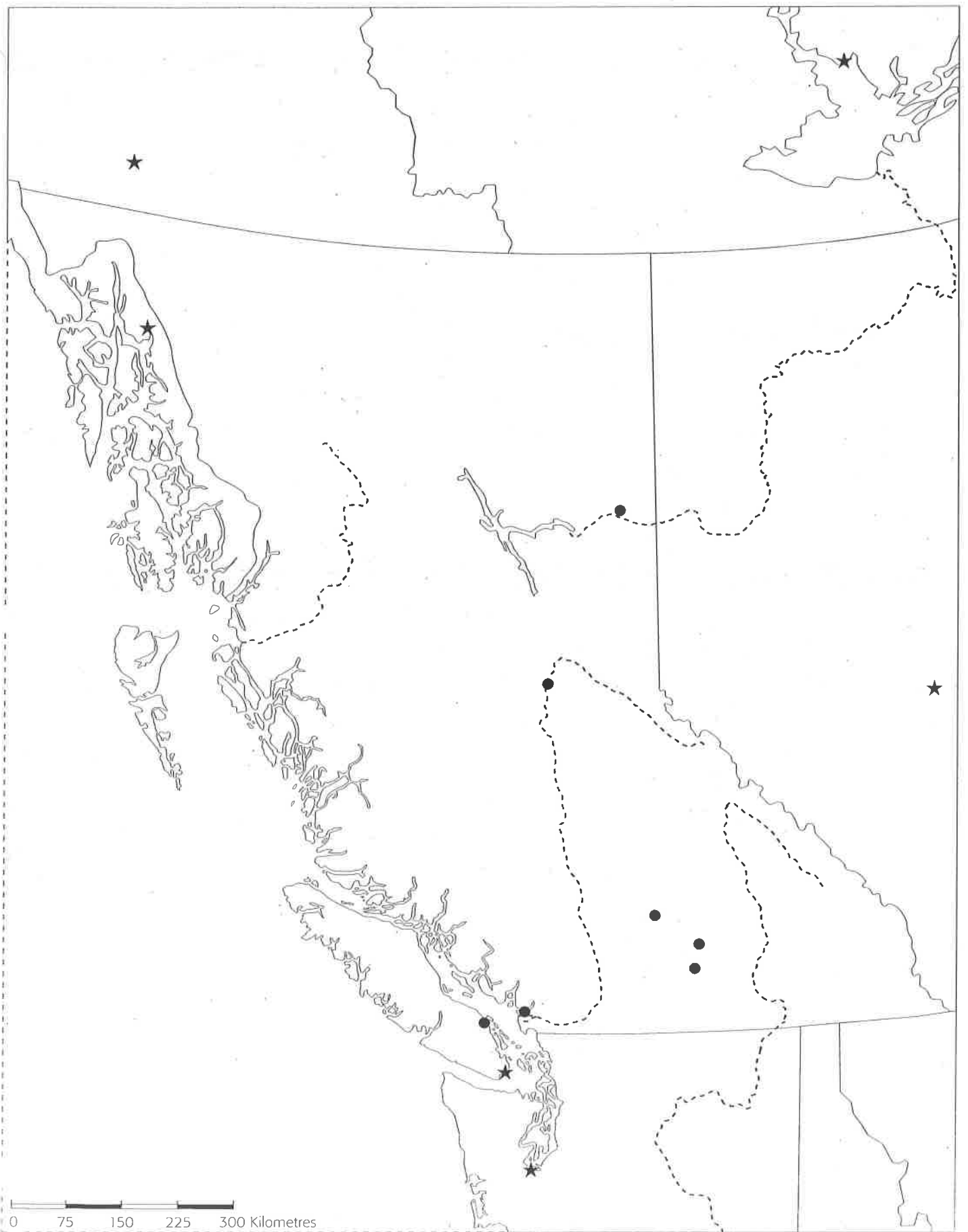
Part H Locate and label the following rivers and shade them light blue:

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Fraser River | Columbia River |
| Skeena River | Peace River |

Part I Complete your map with a frame, title and compass bearing. ★

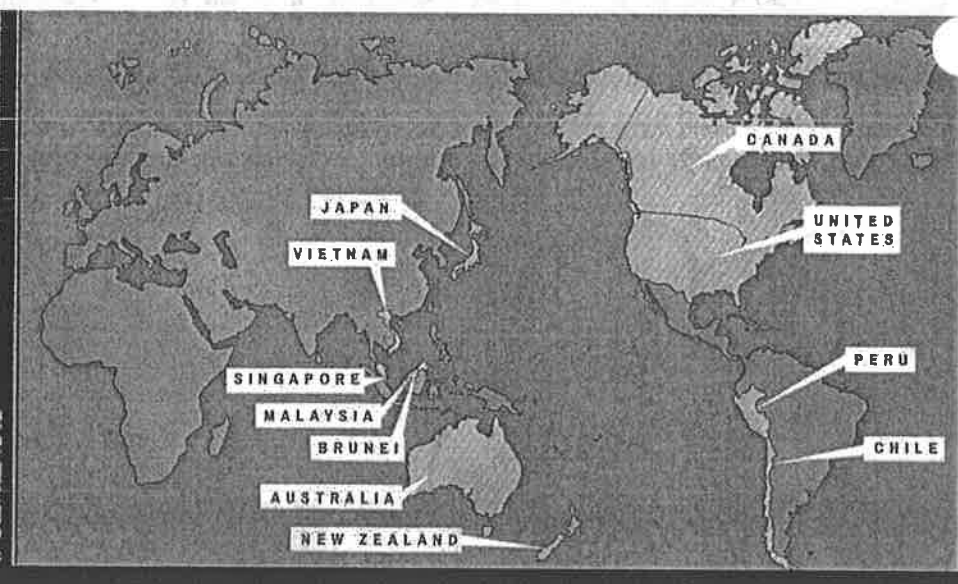
In your frame draw and label 6 (six) of the B.C. big game animals that you must have a licence from the B.C. Ministry of Forests, L+NRO. to hunt.







THE BIGGEST TRADE DEAL EVER



It's either the best trade deal in history or a risky pact that will take away thousands of Canadian jobs. It may be both; it all depends on whom you ask.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is an agreement reached on October 5 between 12 Pacific Rim countries: Canada, the United States, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Chile and Peru.

If these nations ratify the TPP, the largest free trade area in history will be created. That means that tariffs that these countries now impose on one another will be reduced

or eliminated. The goods affected include textiles and clothing, pork, fruits, alcohol, canola, barley, machinery, minerals, forestry products, and medicines.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2014, Canada imported \$524 billion worth of goods. Exports totalled over \$529 billion. More than \$400 billion of these exports went to the U.S. alone.

The TPP will also prevent national governments from cutting off data delivered via the Internet. New rules standardizing copyright protection for all countries will also be established.

THE IMPACT ON CANADA

Is the deal good or bad for Canada? It's hard to say, because not all the details have been fully revealed yet.

One provision that is known concerns the auto industry. If the deal goes ahead, TPP countries will likely export more car parts to Canada. That could lower the price of vehicles for producers and consumers. Yet it might also mean that some auto workers in our country could lose their jobs.

Dairy farmers will also be affected. At present, Canada's dairy farmers enjoy protection from the federal government. In what way? The government restricts how much milk can

DEFINITIONS

COPYRIGHT: the legal right to be the only one to reproduce, publish and sell a book, musical recording, etc.

EXPORT: the act of sending goods to another country to sell

IMPORT: the act of bringing goods into a country to be sold

PACIFIC RIM: a group of countries that surround the Pacific Ocean

PACT: a formal agreement between countries or groups

RATIFY: make official by signing or voting for an agreement

TARIFF: a tax on goods coming into or leaving a country

TEXTILE: flexible woven material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibres often referred to as thread or yarn



be produced to ensure dairy farmers earn a reasonable profit. It also limits the number of dairy products Canada imports.

Currently, 10 percent of our country's dairy products can be imported. Under the TPP, another 3.25 percent would be allowed in. A smaller rate would be permitted for other protected sectors like eggs and poultry.

ALL IN FAVOUR?

Those who like the deal say it will create 800 million new customers for our businesses. It would also lower prices on some goods.

They argue that certain sectors, such as Atlantic Canada seafood, central Canada plastic and industrial machinery, and Western Canada agriculture and wood products, would all benefit. Even Canada's banks could gain an advantage.

Supporters also believe that the TPP will create stronger bonds among participating nations. A **common market** like the one among European nations could even be created. That would allow skilled workers and business people to live and work more easily in other

TPP nations. New rules on child labour, forced labour and discrimination would also be introduced.

Stephen Harper was our prime minister when the pact was reached.

"This deal is, without any doubt whatsoever in the best interests of the Canadian economy," he said.

DID YOU KNOW?

The TPP took over five years to negotiate. If passed, it will cover 40 percent of world trade and have a combined **gross domestic product** of \$28.5 trillion.

ALL OPPOSED?

Not everyone was in favour of the TPP, however. Those against the deal criticized the negotiations for having been held in secret. That may have allowed governments to agree to major changes before citizens were able to understand their impact. Critics also worried about job losses.

"The Harper Conservatives pledged that they would not sign a deal that was a threat to Canada's auto industry. Yet,

I fear they have done exactly that," said Jerry Dias, president of Unifor, a large national union which represents more than 310,000 workers.

NEXT STEPS

Each nation's parliament will discuss, in the coming months, whether or not to put the TPP into effect. In Canada, that will happen under a new government.

Will new Liberal Prime Minister Justin Trudeau support the deal? He said he wants to examine the details before deciding. However, he added that his government is strongly in favour of trade.

A BIG ACHIEVEMENT

For or against, the deal is a remarkable feat because it brings together countries that have big differences in policies and regulations.

"We welcome the news [of the deal]," said Perrin Beatty, of the Canadian **Chamber of Commerce**. "The real question is how will the government complement [it] with measures to support our industries." ★

DEFINITIONS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: a group of businesspeople who work together to try to help businesses in their city or country

COMMON MARKET: a group of countries that allows free trade among its members

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: the total market value of all the goods and services produced within a nation during a specified period



TRUE OR FALSE?

Mark each statement T (True) or F (False). If a statement is *false*, write the word or words that make it true on the lines below.

_____ 1. Twelve European countries have agreed to the TPP.

_____ 2. The TPP is an agreement that affects transportation among countries.

_____ 3. Most of Canada's exports in 2014 went to the United States.

_____ 4. Currently Canada imports more goods than it exports.

all

BETWEEN THE LINES

An inference is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A plausible inference is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside of the article.

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that in 2014, Canada exported \$400 billion in goods and services to the U.S. (out of a total of \$529 billion in exports)?

*Uphill
↓*

JUST Write ABOUT IT

Use Page 7 (or attach a page): *Is the TPP more of a benefit or a drawback for Canada? Explain.*

ONLINE

Mountain:

Visit our student website at www.news4youth.com and click on the *What in the World?* tab to watch a BBC explainer of the TPP titled "[Trans-Pacific Partnership: What is it and what does it mean?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCy7QxjsSy4)" (or visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCy7QxjsSy4>). Then search "TPP explained" in YouTube and see some biased points of view. ★

- show written evidence of visiting these sites.