

GROWTH OF TERRITORIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(Continued from P. 3)

a licence for the station has been approved by the Board of Broadcast Governors and it now seems reasonably certain that broadcasts will begin this month.

"Some five years ago, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation undertook a programme to provide a good Canadian radio service in the north. The opening of the station at Frobisher Bay will complete this programme, as far as the Northwest Territories are concerned. I think that it is appropriate for me at this time to express our appreciation to the CBC, and especially to the personnel of the Northern Service, for the very fine job that they have done. Life in many parts of the Territories would be very different today without the radio service that is so quickly taken for granted.

"There are, of course, some regrets about the passing of the old community stations, of which CHAK in Aklavik was the last example. The regrets arise because of the opportunities which these stations offered for community participation and service. There are, however,

other opportunities for voluntary activities, and the enthusiastic response which the new community centres policy has received indicates that people are not slow to take advantage of them. I understand that curling rinks are being constructed, or at least discussed, in Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Simpson, and Inuvik, that a community hall is to be built in Tuktoyaktuk, and that the municipality of Yellowknife is planning improvements to the playing-field and playground under the programme...."

DIEFENBAKER SALUTES KENNEDY

Prime Minister Diefenbaker, sent the following telegram on January 20 to President Kennedy of the United States:

"As you take up the responsibilities of office in these challenging times I wish to send you on my personal behalf and in the name of the Canadian Government a warm expression of good wishes. I look forward to working with you in spirit of constructive co-operation for the peace of the world and for the continuance of friendly relations between our countries."

Other interesting features of these marital status estimates are the excess of married males over married females (largely owing to the preponderance of male immigrants whose wives had not yet joined them), and the large number of widows, as compared to widowers, in the population. The estimated total population of Canada, excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories, on June 1, 1959, was 17,408,000, of whom 11,600,000 or 66.6 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The estimated total of males 15 years of age and over was 5,858,500, of whom 1,752,700 or 29.7 per cent were single, 3,850,100 or 65.7 per cent were married, and 255,700 or 4.3 per cent were widowed or divorced. The estimated total of females 15 years of age and over was 5,549,500, of whom 1,317,900 or 23.7 per cent were single, 3,816,100 or 68.8 per cent were married, and 415,500 or 7.5 per cent were widowed or divorced. Canada's total population, exclusive of Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories on June 1, 1961, was 11,489,713, of whom 7,713,073 or 67.2 per cent were 15 years of age and over. The total number of males 15 years of age and over was 4,274,202, of whom 1,700,270 or 39.8 per cent were single, 2,398,633 or 56.1 per cent were married, and 175,299 or 4.1 per cent were widowed or divorced. The female 15 years of age and over in 1961 numbered 4,022,308, of whom 1,227,678 or 30.5 per cent were single, 2,333,230 or 58.0 per cent were married, and 461,401 or 11.5 per cent were widowed or divorced.

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT IN 1960

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT IN 1960