

MORE NATO TRAINEES: The Department of External Affairs announced April 18 that arrangements have been concluded by Canada with Denmark, Norway and The Netherlands for the training in Canada of a number of aircrew students under a special extension of the NATO Air Training Plan, on the recommendation of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, in view of the special difficulties experienced by these countries in providing such training under a suitable national scheme.

Under these special arrangements, which will remain effective for a period of three years, the Royal Canadian Air Force will be making available annually training accommodation for 55 student pilots of the Royal Danish Air Force, for 65 student pilots and 5 student navigators of the Royal Norwegian Air Force and for 30 student pilots of the Royal Netherlands Air Force. The training of the students of these countries will be phased into the Canadian Air Training System, in proportionately equal contingents throughout each training year.

The countries concerned will bear a portion of the costs to the Canadian Government for providing these special facilities under the Canadian Air Training System. The trainees are expected to commence training in Canada in July of this year.

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THRIFTY ESKIMOS: It is one of the ironies of these times of national prosperity that the average Canadian is in debt. Among the not-so-average Canadians are some Eskimos who have managed to build up healthy bank balances, even at a time when their own local economy is threatened, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources announces.

Of course, there aren't any Eskimo millionaires, and it is unlikely there will be any for some time to come. But a few who have the chance are prudently saving for the proverbial rainy day that can come in the Arctic as anywhere else, and with less warning.

Eskimos have had money before. In days when fur trapping was more profitable, a few were relatively wealthy. But without experience in handling money and with no one to advise them, their dollars soon disappeared. Now, for the first time in history, Eskimos are keeping their money in the bank.

While trapping is still an important source of income, not many trappers have been able to save money in these years of low fur prices and vanishing fur-bearers. However, defence construction and increasing commercial activity in the Arctic have helped to offset the threats to the old means of livelihood. Construction of the Distant Early Warning and Mid-Canada radar defences alone has enabled about 235 Eskimos working at points throughout the North to save around \$200,000. A few individuals have saved as much as \$2,000, although most accounts range from \$80 to \$1,000.

In some settlements, the Hudson's Bay Company provides banking facilities. In others, the Eskimos deposit their money in post office accounts. Northern Service Officers of the Department of Northern Affairs explain the principles and advantages of banking to the workers. Of course, the Eskimos, like any other citizens, are free to spend their money just as they like. However, since not all of them are accustomed to cash, the Northern Service Officers suggest the wisdom of careful spending and try to discourage the withdrawal of funds for foolish and unnecessary reasons.

The average Eskimo is quick to see the advantages of saving, as he is quick to see everything else that is shown to him. At one DEW Line site alone, seven-tenths of all the earnings banked by Eskimo workers were still on deposit in March. Occasionally an Eskimo may splurge just like anybody else, but most spending is for food and clothing, and for such permanent equipment as rifles, boats, and tents.

Considering that Eskimos are newcomers to wage employment, the fact that they have saved \$200,000 is impressive. But this figure represents the temporary financial success of only a few scores of people, and there are about 11,000 Eskimos in Canada. The figures do indicate what Eskimos can do to help themselves when they have the chance. In future, they should have more chances. Vocational training courses continue to equip Eskimos for skilled and semi-skilled jobs, and the number of these jobs is bound to increase with quickening commercial activity in the North. In particular, northern mining developments are expected to bolster the future prosperity of Eskimos and all other Canadians.

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JUBILEE DECORATIONS: The Boy Scouts Association has announced that a 16-foot styrofoam plastic igloo, two Indian tepees, eight small totem poles and two carved grizzly bears will decorate the Canadian Contingent headquarters encampment at the Boy Scouts' Jubilee in Britain next August.

Canada's Department of Northern Affairs is lending the Igloo, which will be manned part time by Canadian Eskimo Scouts. Authentic furnishings for the igloo are now being gathered in Canada's northland. The igloo is now on display in the National Museum in Ottawa prior to being dismantled and packed for shipment to the Jamboree early in May.

The carved grizzly bears are being loaned by the British Columbia Provincial Museum. Scouts and leaders of the London, Ontario, District are making the tepees and carving the eight totem poles. W.A. Speed of Halifax, N.S., Executive Commissioner for the Nova Scotia Scout Council, is in charge of programmes and displays for the Canadian Contingent to the Jamboree.