

Seat-belt law favoured

According to a survey conducted by Transport Canada, 70 per cent of Canadians favour mandatory seat-belt legislation.

The survey, conducted in November 1975, involved 4,104 persons, about 400 in each province, who were interviewed by telephone and asked their opinion on legislation making the wearing of automobile seat belts compulsory.

Newfoundlanders were most in favour with 91 per cent of those surveyed indicating approval. Nova Scotia was the only province where those against outnumbered those in favour by 47 per cent to 45 per cent, with 8 per cent undecided. The most frequent reason for objection given by those opposed to legislation was the loss of freedom of choice.

Native Heritage exhibition

Inuit and Indian artisans from across Canada highlight the Native Heritage exhibition at the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto.

At the opening ceremonies on June 14, the throat singers from Povungnituk were a major attraction. They were Mary Siruarapik, Lucie Amaivalik and Nellie Nunqak, three of the 21 adults and five children from Povungnituk, who were in Toronto for the first two weeks of the show, which closes in September.

More than 200 Inuit and Indian people are giving demonstrations of their various skills. Every few weeks the performances and demonstrations change to show as many aspects of native life as possible.

In the first week, the show drew almost 50,000 visitors and a projected attendance of one million until the show closes could make the Native Heritage the most popular attraction since the Centre opened.

Inuit people taking part are from Aklavik, Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Eskimo Point, Holman Island, Igloolik, Pangnirtung, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay in the Northwest Territories and from Inoucdjouak and Povungnituk in Northern Quebec.

Since regular food of the Inuit is not available in Toronto, refrigerated

trucks brought down 400 pounds of Arctic char, 400 pounds of caribou meat and two common jar seals.

Technology in Inuit fine art is the theme of a collection especially mounted by the Eskimo Art Section, Indian and Northern Affairs, which includes 38 prints and drawings that show for example, the loading of fur bales, a seal hunter, kayak makers and the cutting up of a whale. Some 34 soapstone carvings include illustrations of seal-skinning, pulling a seal from the hole, stretching a seal skin and a man putting boots on his dogs.

Prehistoric and historical artifacts, many from the government of the Northwest Territories, the Royal Ontario Museum, the National Museum of Man and the Museum of the Woodland Indian are also on display close to the demonstration areas.

Public participation

Visitors, who see natives at work, are invited to try their hand at scraping skins, tanning hides, making prints, masks, basket weaving and engage in a host of other activities.

Visitors to the outdoor demonstration area watch the Inuit skin a seal and they see how thongs are made for dog harnesses, harpoons and lashings for kayaks and sleds. The seal carcass is also used for meals prepared on site.



The Inuit throat-singing demonstration drew large crowds during the first week of the Native Heritage exhibition. Participants wore traditional clothes, apparently without any ill effect in the 25-degree-plus weather.

In the same area, renowned Inuit carver Kumakuluk Saggiak from Cape Dorset is working on soapstone sculptures for the entire 12 weeks.

Some of the most unusual plants, mosses and lichens in Canada, with samples of naturally dyed materials are from Spence Bay, courtesy of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The display of Woodland Indian paintings and sculpture was chosen by the Education Branch of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, which put up most of the funds for the exhibition. The rest came from private contributions.

Deer and moose hides are from animals killed in traffic accidents in Northern Ontario (about 800 of them last year) and supplied by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources for the Indian people.

The workplace is changing

One of the themes of today's society is the urge felt by many people to arrange their lives to suit their own personalities.

This, of course, extends to that portion of their lives which they spend at work.

Many people are no longer willing to completely schedule their lives around their jobs. They are looking for ways to adjust their work to suit their lives as well.

As a result, the workplace is gradually changing to become more flexible and perhaps more human.

Part-time work is viewed by many as an ideal way for women to meet the demands of home life while continuing to advance their careers. Part-time work can also be advantageous to an organization. More part-time positions could reduce today's rate of job discontinuity — the breaks that many employees, particularly women, find necessary to make in their careers. And, an organization would be able to draw on the skills and expertise of a larger section of the work force.

This was verified in a recent study on the interest in part-time employment among non-teaching employees of the Toronto Board of Education. Psychologist Carol Reich found that 32 per cent of married women who left the board in the past three years would