

CARVINGS BY KEEWATIN ESKIMOS

On November 19 the first major exhibition of carvings by the inland Eskimos of the District of Keewatin was opened at the Winnipeg International Airport by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Mr. B.G. Sivertz.

Two carvers from Baker Lake, 1000 miles north of Winnipeg, had been chosen by this Eskimo settlement to attend the opening. Amarouk, 23, and Akkanarshoonak, 40, are hunters and trappers, who began to carve when the Department of Northern Affairs opened a small craft shop in the community in 1962. Today some 200 Eskimos are carving, with amazing skill, at Baker Lake, which is the geographical centre of Canada as well as the heart of Keewatin District.

EXPRESSION OF GRIM STRUGGLE

The explosion of creative vitality cannot be completely explained, but the talent must have been there - perhaps for generations - repressed by the grim struggle to survive. The work of the Caribou Eskimos reflects their harsh land. The gaunt figures of the hunters and their waiting women reflect little of the joy of life that is characteristic of the coastal Eskimos. Even the Keewatin wind is portrayed in the stiff protruding folds of a parka hood.

The development programme, which included hand-made Arctic clothing and crafts as well as the carvings, has given a substantial lift to the basic economy of the region and a new purpose to the lives of its men and women.

NATO ROLE FOR BLACK WATCH

It was announced recently by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer, that the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, stationed at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, would be Canada's contribution to NATO's Mobile Reserve, which operates directly under the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. This is a new Canadian commitment.

The battalion, the Minister said, would be supported by a troop from 2 Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers, elements of 3 Signal Squadron, Royal Canadian Signals, and logistic and administrative support detachments from the Experimental Brigade Service Battalion, all stationed at Camp Gagetown, as well as an artillery element to be designated later.

As announced in the White Paper on Defence in March 1964, the battalion group will be located in Canada but will be available for airlifting to Europe to join the land component of the NATO Mobile Force.

Plans are now being drawn up to give the battalion special training under severe winter conditions and in mountainous terrain. This winter the unit will be given winter warfare and ski training and will practice air portability techniques. Mountain training will be carried out in the Rockies between September and December 1965.

INDIAN TITLE FOR PPCLI C.O.

A Canadian "defender" was recently appointed at Deilinghofen, Germany, by North American Indians touring the West German province of Westphalia and taking part in the 547th annual fall festival at Soest.

The honour was received by Lieutenant-Colonel George Brown, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who was named We-Cha-Kno-Nicha ("Defender") by Chief Jim Archdale of Poplar, Montana. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown had invited the group to his mess and to meet some 140 Canadians of Indian descent serving with Western Canada's infantry unit.

The ceremony included singing and dancing to the rhythm of tribal drums and prayers for the newly-appointed defender, who knelt to receive the feathered head-dress from Joe and Bella Roan of Hobbema, Alberta. Later, the visiting group, largely from Alberta, watched unit weapon training and toured a school in Fort Macleod, the unit's home station in Germany, where about 400 Canadian youngsters saw the performers in full Indian regalia.

IRON ORE

Producers' shipments of iron ore climbed 16.2 per cent in September, to 4,516,485 tons from 3,885,474 in September last year, and 26.1 per cent in the January-September period, to 28,036,652 tons from 22,237,527 in the comparable nine months of last year. Producers' stocks at the end of September were sharply (40.6 per cent) larger than a year earlier at 4,470,850 tons versus 3,180,486. Shipments were greater than a year earlier both in September and the January-September period for all producing regions except British Columbia.

September iron-ore shipments were: Newfoundland, 1,797,201 tons (1,660,487 in September 1963); Quebec, 1,636,390 (1,296,618); Ontario, 973,912 (693,684); and British Columbia, 108,982 (234,685). January-September shipments: Newfoundland, 9,082,330 tons (6,999,557 a year ago); Quebec, 11,625,841 (8,812,625); Ontario, 5,894,530 (4,976,221); and British Columbia, 1,433,951 (1,449,124).

PREPARING A FUTURE FOR CANADA'S INDIANS (Continued from P. 2)

Indian people to make a further contribution to Canadian life through their own art, songs and other media of cultural expression. I am glad to say we expect to draw upon qualified Indians to staff the cultural-affairs section, as well as other parts of the Community Development Programme.

Our approach to the Community Development Programme requires us to "re-tool" our departmental organization to meet a changing concept. This we expect to do, with greater decentralization of decision-making and execution to the local level, both for the Department's field officers and for the band

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