

series," says Postmaster-General André Ouellet. "It is a well-deserved tribute to a people whose unique and colourful heritage has enriched our nation's culture."

The stamp depicting artifacts shows a birchbark basket of the Tête-de-Boule (a division of the Ojibwa tribe); an Ojibwa wooden papoose-carrier; a pair of snowshoes for a Montagnais child; a Malecite birchbark basket; a Montagnais birchbark box; a Montagnais knife; and a Micmac birchbark basket decorated with porcupine quill-work.

"Algonkian" is a family of languages spoken by a number of Indian tribes whose territories ranged from the Maritime Provinces in the East to the lakes and forests of Manitoba in the West.

The Algonkians comprised six principal tribes: the Malecite and Micmac of the Maritimes; the Montagnais of northern Quebec; the Algonquin of the Ottawa Valley; the Ojibwa of the area north of Lakes Superior and Huron; and the Cree of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Birchbark, most important commodity of the Algonkian Indians was used for the construction of canoes, wigwams and many types of container. Hunting and fishing were the main sources of food, supplemented by berries and wild rice. Some tribes, such as the Ojibwa, the Malecite and the Micmac, also grew corn.

### **New grants for British Columbia high-school graduates**

Under new scholarship regulations recently announced in British Columbia, all graduating high-school students who get over 70 per cent on their provincial exams will receive a \$200-award. Students wanting to apply must write departmental exams in three subjects as well as a compulsory English paper.

Under the previous B.C. regulations the top 17 per cent of students writing departmentals received a proportion —

from one-third to three-quarters — of their university fees, which went directly to the university or college concerned, and which had to be used in the year following the student's high-school graduation. The new award has "no strings" attached.

"The new regulations are intended," the B.C. Department of Education says, "to provide encouragement and assistance for further education, but restrictions on when, where and how the scholarship may be used have been discontinued."

### **Veterans' hospital to expand**

Federal funds have been approved and a contract has been awarded for the construction of a new 400-bed veterans' wing at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, which will probably be completed late in 1974. Including furnishings and equipment, the total cost of the project will exceed \$10 million.

The construction of the new wing was provided for in a 1966 agreement under which the Department of Veterans Affairs transferred the hospital to the University of Toronto. While funds for the construction and furnishings will be provided by DVA, Sunnybrook Hospital is responsible for management of the project.

The new facilities will bring together in one building chronically sick patients and those receiving nursing-home care in nearby Divadale. The area vacated will be used by Sunnybrook Hospital for active treatment beds and teaching facilities.

### **Northern community radio service**

Radio Station CKQN began broadcasting on February 14 at Baker Lake, a small community of 800 in the Northwest Territories, thus inaugurating the first community radio service in the Eastern Arctic.

Attending the inauguration, Minister of Communications Gérard Pelletier, said that the station had been looked forward to by the residents of Baker Lake for a long time. "This kind of station," he said, "the problems you will face in operating it, and the way in which you overcome them, may serve as a model of com-

munity action that can be applied elsewhere, including the South. If that happens, then we in the South will be learning from you." Mr. Pelletier was there at the invitation of the Qamanittuap Naalautaa Society, an association of Baker Lake residents which operates the station.

Initially, CKQN is offering three hours a day of live local programming in Eskimo and English. Its fare includes "phone-in" shows, community discussion and news, supplemented by programs provided by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The history of CKQN began about a year ago, when the Qamanittuap Naalautaa Society requested the Department of Communications to help in establishing a community radio service in the settlement. Through its Northern Pilot Project Office and with the co-operation of the CBC, the Department responded with equipment, technical advice and operating funds on a two-year, experimental basis.

The Canadian Radio and Television Commission, which granted the society its licence in December, said in a release that it was interested "in the development of broadcasting service in isolated areas of Canada" and considered "that this station will be a further useful experiment for this purpose". The Commission professes keen interest in the licensee developing programming relevant to the area and its relationship with other parts of Canada.

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