

entail controlling the whalebone market and emphasizing alternative sources for bone or alternative materials to carve, such as stone. To avoid the complete shutdown of the market thereby sharply curtailing the economic return to many community co-operatives, excavated whalebones will be provided to Eskimo carvers for the duration of the project. Since whalebones once studied are generally of no further use in the interpretation of Thule sites, they may be used for artistic carvings.

However, whalebone sources are finite as well as culturally important; not enough whalebones exist to sustain the industry indefinitely. Therefore, during the project, every effort will be made to study the feasibility of substituting non-site bones from sources such as nineteenth century whaling stations, which also are limited in quantity and distribution. To successfully resolve the economic transition in the long run, therefore, it will be necessary to substitute soapstone or other non-cultural materials for whalebone. In this way, the economic well-being of Eskimo craft production will no longer be in conflict with preserving the history of Eskimo culture.

### Household facilities and equipment

According to a 1975 survey by Statistics Canada, more than half of Canada's households have colour television sets. From April 1974 to April 1975, households with colour TV sets increased to 53.4 per cent of Canada's 6,703,000 households from 44.5 per cent. The number of households with black-and-white sets decreased to 67.8 per cent from 73.3 per cent in 1974.

The latest survey also showed that:

households with two or more cars increased to 23.0 per cent from 21.6 per cent in 1974; single-automobile households decreased to 55.9 per cent from 56.4 per cent; households with automatic dishwashers increased to 15.2 per cent from 12.9 per cent; home ownership dropped to 62.0 per cent, down from 62.8 per cent; it was 63.6 per cent in 1971.

There were adult-size bicycles in 33.8 per cent of all households, up from 30.4 per cent in 1974; households with FM radio receivers increased to 75.7 per cent from 71.7 per cent.

The survey showed that 99.3 per cent of Canadian homes have electric refrigerators, 98.3 per cent have radios, 96.4 per cent have telephones and 96.7 per cent have a hot water supply. Three items were included for the first time in the 1975 survey. They showed that 40.4 per cent of all households have cable TV service, 5.0 per cent have motorcycles and 0.8 per cent have microwave ovens.

### Health grants to Bangladesh

Two grants to Bangladesh – to help control a communicable disease at present plaguing that country, and for the functional evaluation of a model health project – were announced last month by the president of the International Development Research Centre, Dr. W. David Hopper.

A grant of \$170,000, over three years, to the Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL) in Dacca, will support research into shigella, a gastrointestinal disease that has reached epidemic proportions in Bangladesh in the last few years. The CRL research team plans to study the factors affecting the transmission and severity of the illness, and will attempt to devise a simple and effective method of therapy which could be applicable to other epidemic areas. A diagnostic and treatment centre will be set up within the existing rural health dispensary in Teknaf in southern Chittagong District.

The second grant, \$50,000, will enable the Christian Commission for Development to do a functional analysis of the third and fourth years of operation of the Companyanj Health Project in Noakhali District on the Bay of Bengal. Two one-year fellow-

ships will facilitate the transition of the health project to Bangalee leadership.

The Companyanj Health Project is a joint venture of the Government of Bangladesh and the Christian Commission for Development, the national affiliate of the World Council of Churches. The evaluation will provide the Government of Bangladesh with recommendations for integrating and modifying the national health service to include the family-planning program.

### Historical war books

Two new titles in the Canadian War Museum's series of historical publications, edited by John Swettenham, have been published by Hakkert Press, Toronto. *Canada's Fighting Ships* by K.R. Macpherson and *Canada's Nursing Sisters* by Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, are the twelfth and thirteenth books produced in the series since 1968.

*Canada's Fighting Ships* (136 pages, 70 photographs, \$15.95) is the story of the ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. The RCN was organized amid controversy in 1910. Its initial fleet consisted of two former British cruisers, and its first submarines were acquired by British Columbia rather than the Federal Government. Nevertheless, the fleet expanded until, by 1943, Canada possessed the third-largest allied navy.

K.R. Macpherson, a former naval telegraphist is now supervisor of the private manuscripts division, Ontario Archives. He is Canadian editor for the quarterly magazine *Warships International* and co-author of the book *Rural Ontario*.

*Canada's Nursing Sisters* (176 pages, 79 photographs, \$12.95) is the first book to relate the full story of Canadian military nursing, from the Northwest Rebellion of 1885 through the South African War, two world wars, and Korea.

Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, a former director of the Canadian army historical section, is the author of many works including *The White Cross in Canada*, dealing with the St. John Ambulance Corps. Among his other works are *The Canadians in Italy*, *The Gunners of Canada* (the story of the Royal Canadian Artillery), and a two-volume account of Newfoundland military history.

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