

the 1969 season maintained the international flavor of the guest registers in tourist establishments serving game-fishing areas.

The town of Lewisporte is the major base of operations for charter boats fishing in Notre Dame Bay. Last July and August, registered guests at the local hotels included fishermen from all over the United States and Canada, as well as from England, South Africa, Spain and Mexico. In fact, the entire Mexican fishing-team spent nearly a week in Notre Dame Bay *en route* to the International Tuna Tournament, which was held in Nova Scotia.

#### MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTION

The widespread popularity of big-game fishing in Newfoundland's coastal waters has raised the sport from its modest beginnings as an experimental project begun by the Tourist Development Office in 1956 to its present status as a major tourist attraction. Its economic importance is emphasized by the fact that the international sportsmen willing to travel thousands of miles for good fishing are the biggest spenders among the various types of tourist visiting Newfoundland.

The "bread and butter" of the Newfoundland tourist industry remains the average family group, usually travelling by car. A large number of these visitors are camping and trailer tourists on an economical holiday. Higher up the dollar-value scale are the visitors who occupy conventional tourist accommodation and pay regular rates for hotel or motel rooms and restaurant services. Clients of the licensed hunting and fishing outfitters make a heavier investment when buying the "all-in package deals" that cover camp accommodation, food and guide services.

At the top of the scale is the big-game fisherman. His minimum commitment is the chartering of a boat that costs from \$100 to \$125 a day. In addition, outlay for food and lodging, tips and gratuities, local transportation, and miscellaneous shopping and entertainment is considerable.

Many big-game fishermen have been visiting Newfoundland waters regularly for a number of years, their charter bookings often ranging from a week to a month or more. The value of this type of traffic to the economy of the tourist industry is obvious, and more than justifies the persistent efforts of the Newfoundland and Labrador Tourist Development Office to promote and expand tuna fishing as one of the principal sporting attractions in the area.

#### MULTI-NATION STUDY OF ESKIMOS

The 735 Eskimo residents of the Igloolik region, a remote community on the edge of Melville Peninsula, close to Baffin Island and about 750 miles north of Churchill, Manitoba, will be the subjects of increased scientific scrutiny during the next four years.

Under the terms of an agreement among scien-

tists from Canada, the United States, Denmark and France, three native communities lying along the ancient Eskimo migration route from Alaska to Greenland have been chosen as areas for a major five-year co-ordinated study of the genetics, physiology, pathology and ecology of the Eskimo. The study is being conducted within the framework of the International Biological Program (IBP), a 60-nation program of fundamental research into the problems of biological productivity and human survival in a world undergoing rapid technological change.

The Canadian Committee for the International Biological Program (CCIBP) selected Igloolik area as the site for Canadian participation in the multi-nation study of the Eskimo's ability to adapt in a swiftly-changing world. This decision was based on a feasibility study of the Igloolik Eskimos.

#### FIRST RESULTS ENCOURAGING

Preliminary results obtained in the feasibility study indicate that the Igloolik Eskimos are in a generally good state of physical and dental health. Tuberculosis is not as significant as expected, and no gross malnutrition is in evidence.

A survey of the population shows 56 per cent to be under the age of 16. In 1961, the percentage under 16 was 34 per cent, indicating a greatly-accelerated population growth in a short period. In 1961, 80 per cent of the total population was living in camps during the summer, whereas the figure is now less than 50 per cent. More and more, the Igloolik Eskimos choose to live in houses provided by a building program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Initial observations indicate that the problem of alcohol, a cause of some concern in many Eskimo communities, is not yet of any significance at Igloolik. Skin studies indicate that the Eskimo is capable of tanning in the summer months almost as dark as the negro. Although four Eskimos were found to be obese, this is attributed tentatively to biochemical disorders. Data tend to confirm other studies that show the Eskimo as being by no means obese but rather being typically muscular and stocky.

A finding that the teeth of older persons were in much better shape than those found in children is being attributed to such things as soft drinks and candy introduced into their lives as part of the current transition from native to Western food. An unexpected finding was revealed during examinations for eye defects. Several of those with vision defects for which glasses had to be prescribed were hunters.

CCIBP projects, such as the one at Igloolik, are large co-operative undertakings involving scientists of different disciplines from several university and government laboratories. The Igloolik project is supported by the National Research Council, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Canada Council and the University of Manitoba.