

## The Prevailing Winds of Change

Canada received title to its arctic territory through a British Imperial Order in Council in 1880. In 1907 a senator suggested that Canada claim all land and waters north of its mainland; and by continuous use, occupation and exercise of authority, it has done so. Permanent settlements have been established as far north as Ellesmere Island. Since the 1930s scientists have been making maps and gathering geophysical, geomorphological and biological information.

In 1970 the Canadian Parliament set standards for vessels using the northern waters within 100 miles of the mainland and Arctic Islands. Canada and other maritime nations have since extended offshore economic jurisdictions to 200 miles.

Airplanes, electronic communications, television and radio telephones have changed the lives of the native peoples. Before World War II the far northern islands were unpopulated and the Inuit (Eskimos) in the southern Arctic lived in small, isolated settlements. There are now villages as far north as Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island, and many people have moved from small communities to large ones such as Inuvik on the Mackenzie Delta and Frobisher Bay on southern Baffin Island. The government provides schools and health services for all.



*Satellites keep Galena Hill, the Yukon, in touch.*



*Inuvik, N.W.T., is the largest native community in the North.*