

RESEARCH ON CANADIAN INDIANS

The cultures and languages of Indian groups from the Province of New Brunswick to the Yukon Territory have been the subject this summer of a busy research programme by four American and Canadian ethnologists and an American linguist on behalf of the National Museum of Canada.

Dr. Karl V. Teeter of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been conducting a study of Malecite, an Algonkian tongue spoken in New Brunswick and Maine. Dr. Teeter has already published a grammar, dictionary and texts of Wiyot, an Algonkian language of California. The complete study of Malecite will be carried out in a five-year programme of summer research, as part of a comparative-historical analysis of the Algonkian languages of North America.

DANCES OF THE SIX NATIONS

The report of a two-month study of Iroquois ceremonies by Mrs. Gertrude Kurath, Co-ordinator of the Dance Research Centre, Ann Arbor, Michigan, will be published shortly. Mrs. Kurath, who has been working in the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, has gathered extensive material and detailed information from four longhouses on meetings, dances, ceremonial costumes and customs. The nucleus of the study is the choreography of native dances and the transcription and analysis of associated songs.

Dr. Edward W. Rogers, Associate Curator of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum, is in charge of a re-study of the patterns of culture change among the Objibwa Indians of Parry Island, Ontario, during the past quarter of a century. The previous study was made in 1935. Dr. Rogers, who is an authority on eastern Algonkian ethnology, recently published a study of the Objibwas of Round Lake, Ontario.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN GROUPS

A study of Indian groups in the Fraser Canyon, British Columbia, and other areas in the interior of the province is being conducted by Dr. R.W. Dunning of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of British Columbia. This investigation, like that of the Objibwas, is the first in a generation.

A report on the Athabaskan Indian groups in the Aishihik, Fort Selkirk and Whitehorse areas of the Yukon, some 900 miles north of Vancouver, B.C., is in preparation as a result of a survey by Dr. Catherine McClellan of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. McClellan has spent most of her professional career studying the Athabaskans of the Northwest and inland Klingit.

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ICNAF MEETS IN HALIFAX

A programme for the enforcement of fishing regulations on the Atlantic deep-water banks was introduced at the thirteenth annual meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, which took place in Halifax in June. Details of the form of control to be used have yet to be decided on. The meeting was officially opened by the Canadian Minister of Fisheries, Mr. H.J. Robichaud. A proposal for international enforcement was a highlight to the conference, which saw Klaus Sunnanaa, Norway, elected chairman. Mr. Sunnanaa, who is director of fisheries in Bergen, was chairman of the 13-nation fisheries organization from 1957 to 1959. The new vice-chairman named was Frank R. Biggs, Assistant Secretary for fish and Wildlife of the United States Department of the Interior. The Commission accepted an invitation to hold its 1964 meeting in Hamburg, Germany.

The proposed enforcement system was first suggested by the late George R. Clark, former Canadian Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

STRICTER CONSERVATION ADVISED

Delegates attending the Halifax conference were agreed that tighter conservation was necessary to protect the future of the Northwest Atlantic fisheries. The chief regulation now in effect governs the size of mesh in the otter trawl nets. The minimum mesh size allows fish of non-commercial size to escape and grow. No recommendations were made to change the existing mesh sizes.

Reports were submitted by the various member countries showing the results of their fishing operations in the convention waters during the past year, as well as the scientific studies carried out from research and commercial vessels. Other reports showed the catches in the various sub-areas, of which there are five, of the entire convention area, which takes in the international waters of the continental shelf from Greenland southward to the Gulf of Maine.

CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Employment rose during June and July by an estimated 207,000 to 6,742,000, an above-average increase for this time of year. A similarly large increase of 196,000 brought the labour force to 7,035,000. Unemployment declined slightly during the period to 293,000.

The expansion of the labour force in June and July was characterized by a very large influx of students. During the period, an estimated 199,000 persons in the 14-19 age group entered the labour force and an equally large number got jobs. The total entry of teenagers into the labour force during the two months from May to July amounted to 312,000. This compares with 268,000 during the same period last year and 214,000 in 1961.

The number of persons in the labour force 20 years of age and over remained virtually unchanged. Usually a sizeable decrease occurs in this group as a result of reduced participation by married women during the school vacation period. This year, how-