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MEMORIAL TO A GREAT ETHNOLOGIST AND EXPLORER

On the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Diamond Jenness, the former Chief of the Division of Anthropology, National Museums of Canada, who died on November 29, 1969, the following excerpts from a recent issue of Arctic, Journal of the Arctic Institute of North America, of which he was an Honorary Associate, are printed as a tribute to "Canada's most distinguished anthropologist":

...He was one of that rapidly-vanishing, virtually extinct kind — the all-round anthropologist, who, working seriously, turned out first-class publications in all four major branches of the discipline: ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, and physical anthropology. One must also add a fifth: applied anthropology, a fitting designation for the series of monographs on Eskimo administration in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, which he wrote after his

retirement and which were published by the Arctic Institute between 1962 and 1968.

Diamond Jenness was born in Wellington, New Zealand, in February 1886, and attended Victoria University College, one of the four branches of the University of New Zealand, where he graduated with first-class honours in classics in 1908. Later he studied at Balliol College, Oxford, under one of the outstanding ethnologists of the time, Professor R.R. Marett. He received both a B.A. in Lit. Hum. and a diploma in Anthropology at Oxford, in 1911. In 1911-12 he was designated Oxford Scholar in Papua and was sent by the University to make anthropological studies among the Northern d'Entrecasteaux, a primitive tribe dwelling on the islands of the d'Entrecasteaux Archipelago off the east coast of New Guinea. The results of this first field work were published by Oxford University.

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

His New Guinea work completed, Jenness had just recuperated from yellow fever in New Zealand when he received a cablegram from Edward Sapir, Chief of the Division of Anthropology, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa: "Will you join Stefansson Arctic expedition and study Eskimos for three years? Reply collect." In the spring of 1913, in response to this unexpected invitation, Jenness found himself headed for Victoria, British Columbia, to join Stefansson and the 12 other scientific members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. The expedition was planned to operate as two more or less distinct units. A northern party, under Stefansson's direction, was to carry out geographical explorations in the Arctic Archipelago and Beaufort Sea while a southern party, under the direction of Dr. R.M. Anderson, was to conduct biological, geological and anthropological investigations on the Arctic mainland and adjacent islands. Jenness was a member of the southern party, and his

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assignment was a three-year study of the Copper Eskimos around Coronation Gulf.

EARLY SETBACK

In June, the expedition's flagship, the old whaling vessel *Karluk* under command of Captain Bob Bartlett, steamed northward to Nome, where Stefansson bought two 60-foot schooners, the *Alaska* and the *Mary Sachs*, to supplement the *Karluk*. The three vessels were to rendezvous at Herschel Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. These plans, however, were not to be realized. Throughout the summer the winds blew continuously from the west and northwest, driving the pack ice close inshore, imprisoning the *Alaska* and *Mary Sachs* in Camden Bay midway between Point Barrow and the Mackenzie, and carrying the *Karluk*, drifting helplessly in the ice, to her eventual destruction off the Siberian coast near Wrangell Island. Jenness' colleague, the French ethnologist Henri Beuchat, was one of those who perished on the ice, or on Wrangell Island, in an attempt to reach the Siberian coast after the *Karluk* had been crushed in the ice.

On September 30, Stefansson, with his secretary Burt McConnell, Jenness, two Eskimos, and the expedition's photographer G.H. Wilkins (later Sir Hubert Wilkins), left the *Karluk* near the mouth of the Colville River to hunt caribou and lay in a supply of fresh meat when it had become apparent that the ship, immobilized in the ice, could proceed no further. With two sleds, 12 dogs and food for 12 days,



Dr. Diamond Jenness

National Museums of Canada

the party set out for the mainland, but they never saw the *Karluk* again, for a week or so later the unfortunate vessel began her final drift westward.

This was the inauspicious beginning of Jenness' Arctic career. Few young anthropologists have faced such difficulties in beginning field work in a new and unfamiliar area; yet none, surely, has emerged from the test with a more brilliant record of work accomplished.

With no signs of habitation nearby and with the first permanent settlement to the east, Herschel Island, 300 miles away, the stranded party set out for Barrow, 150 miles to the west, to obtain provisions and some news of the whereabouts of their three vessels. On October 12 they reached Barrow, where the trader, Charlie Brower, supplied them with new skin clothing and provisions to carry them over the winter. On October 27, before the outfitting was completed, Jenness and Wilkins, with two Eskimos and two dog teams, were sent east again to lay in a supply of fish from a lake near Cape Halkett and obtain meat for dog food from two stranded whales.

They were joined by Stefansson, McConnell and two Eskimos on November 21. Two days later Stefansson and the rest of the party, including Wilkins, left for Camden Bay, where they had learned that the *Alaska* and *Mary Sachs* had found refuge, and which was therefore to be the expedition's winter base. Jenness remained behind to spend the winter with an Eskimo family at Harrison Bay to learn the language and obtain whatever information he could on Eskimo customs and folklore. What he was able to record on these subjects was later described in various reports of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1918: *Eskimo folk-lore*, *Eskimo language and technology*, *Eskimos of Northern Alaska: A study in the effect of civilization*, and *Eskimo music in northern Alaska*, published in technical journals.

FIRST YEAR IN THE ARCTIC

Jenness' first winter's field work on the Arctic coast of Alaska that led to this impressive list of publications was conducted under conditions that many an ethnographer would have found intolerable. The people he lived with most of the time were inland Eskimos from the Colville River, who spent the winter on the Arctic coast trapping white foxes to trade for ammunition and other necessities; their food consisted mainly of whitefish and trout caught in nets set under the ice in coastal lakes, supplemented by ptarmigan, waterfowl, and an occasional caribou. Food was never plentiful, indeed often insufficient for their needs, and it was frequently necessary for the group to pack its belongings on sleds and set out for some other locality where the prospects for food were more promising. Jenness shared this precarious existence with his Eskimo hosts, living with them in their tiny overcrowded wooden cabins and travelling with them or, sometimes, after he had mastered the technique of dog-

CANADA-U.S.S.R. FISHING PACT

Mr. Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, announced recently that a two-year Pacific Coast fisheries agreement between Canada and the Soviet Union will be signed soon in Moscow.

Under the terms of the pact, the Soviet fishing fleet will move off the Big Bank area of the continental shelf (on the southern part of the west coast of Vancouver Island) in return for port privileges and a fishing area inside the territorial boundary off the Queen Charlotte Islands but outside the continental shelf.

The agreement followed four weeks of negotiations in Ottawa between Soviet representatives and Canadian officials headed by Fisheries and Forestry Deputy Minister Dr. A.W.H. Needler. Representatives of all fishing groups from the West Coast were present during the talks as advisers and observers. The draft agreements were approved by them.

Mr. Davis said that the Soviet fleet would give up fishing on Big Bank, where heavy runs of salmon and herring occur, and move to an area of comparable size within the 12-mile limit off Queen Charlotte Islands — a fishing ground that has not been exploited to any extent by Canadians.

The most important advantage acquired by the Soviet fleet under the agreement is the re-opening of the port of Vancouver to their supply ships. This privilege was taken away in March 1970, and the U.S.S.R. later asked for a conference to discuss this point. Following a series of collisions between Soviet trawlers and Canadian salmon-trollers in July, a sharp protest was sent to Soviet authorities, who agreed to add this subject to their discussions.

Mr. Davis said the Soviet delegation showed an interest in an exchange of research information and, under the proposed bilateral agreement, this will be carried out. Special emphasis will be given to studies of stocks which range beyond British Columbia coastal waters.

NICKEL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, announced recently that all existing quantitative restrictions on the export of all forms of nickel were removed, effective October 30. The embargo on the export of nickel scrap is also removed. Nickel in all forms, however, will remain on the export control list and export permits will continue to be required.

The supply of nickel has returned to normal, and while considerable world demand exists, the open market price for nickel in various parts of the world is sufficiently close to the producer price that normal trading can be resumed.

In announcing the withdrawal of the export restrictions, Mr. Pepin said that the nickel supply situation would be kept under close review.

CANADIAN ART TO MIDDLE EAST

The National Gallery of Canada has, for the first time in its history, sent works of art to the Middle East. Sponsored by Hadassah-WIZO of Canada, the exhibition, which is part of the international program of the Gallery, features the work of eight Canadian artists, selected specially for display in Israel. It was opened at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum on November 12. Miss Jean Sutherland Boggs, Director of the National Gallery, was present for the opening.

"This exhibition has been the result of the enthusiasm of the Hadassah-WIZO Organization of Canada for a closer liaison in cultural matters between Canada and Israel", writes Miss Boggs in the preface to the catalogue. "The National Gallery would like to express its gratitude to the patrons for having made this exhibition possible."

TWO GENERATIONS REPRESENTED

Eight Artists from Canada, put together by Pierre Th  berge, the Gallery's Assistant Curator of Canadian Art, consists of 36 works representing two artistic generations. Alex Colville, Gershon Iskowitz and Jean-Paul Riopelle were born in the twenties and began their artistic careers after the Second World War, while Greg Curnoe, Charles Gagnon, John Meredith, Guido Molinari and Joyce Wieland were born in the thirties and began to paint in the late fifties. The works on exhibit show great stylistic range — from the "gesturalism" of Jean-Paul Riopelle, to the images of "everyday" reality of Alex Colville, and the lettered landscapes of Curnoe. Joyce Wieland, the only woman whose work is included, makes quilts in strong, contrasting colours to hang on the wall like paintings.

The Prime Minister has lent the exhibition Miss Wieland's quilt *La raison avant la passion*, in which the artist quotes from one of Mr. Trudeau's campaign speeches.

This will be the first display of contemporary Canadian art in Tel Aviv. In his introduction to the trilingual catalogue (English, French and Hebrew), Dr. Haim Gamzu, Director of the Tel Aviv Museum, recalls his growing interest in the work of Canadian artists as he saw it over the years at the Venice, Sa o Paulo and Paris biennial exhibitions, until "a Canadian exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum became one of my cherished aims".

COAL PRODUCTION

Coal production in August increased by 129.5 per cent, to 1,304,513 tons, from the August 1969 figure of 568,396 tons. Imports jumped to 2,025,588 tons from 1,628,634 tons a year earlier. Industrial consumers used 1,233,404 tons of coal and 497,789 tons of coke, an increase of 193,530 tons of coal and 241,329 tons of coke from last year.

SCIENCE LIBRARY'S NEW ROLE

The National Science Library of the National Research Council of Canada has assumed an important new role in the fields of medicine and the health sciences.

Under an agreement with the National Library of Medicine of the United States, the NSL has been designated as the Canadian MEDLARS branch. MEDLARS is an acronym for Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System, developed in Bethesda, Maryland, and having national centres in Britain, France, Sweden and Australia.

Dr. Jack E. Brown, National Science Librarian, says that the Canadian branch of the MEDLARS system will further extend the reference and bibliographic services of the National Science Library. It will form an integral part of NSL's Health Sciences Resource Centre, which is responsible for national services provided for the Canadian medical community and researchers in the various fields of the health sciences. The MEDLARS branch will also co-operate with NRC's mechanized system for the Selective Dissemination of Information.

The main products of MEDLARS system are the monthly *Index Medicus*, with annual cumulations, numerous recurring bibliographies and a demand search service processing individual requests. The system covers about 2,300 of the world's biomedical journals in 38 languages. About 250,000 articles in these journals are indexed annually using a controlled vocabulary of medical subject headings.

ALBERTA SUMMER SCHOOLS

Each summer hundreds of young Albertans who have shown ability and interest in drama, music or recreation leadership are assisted in pursuing their chosen fields through attendance at one of three provincially-sponsored courses: the Summer Drama Seminar, the Music Workshop, or the Recreation Leadership School. Although a nominal fee is charged, most of the financing is provided by the government of Alberta and the organization and supervision of each school is under the direction of government specialists. All are fully residential, with board, room and tuition provided.

DRAMA SEMINAR

This is the eleventh year in which the drama seminar has been conducted. Beginning in 1960 with 30 students and two teachers, the seminar this year had 170 students in two courses.

The first two-week course accommodated 120 students from 14 to 19 years of age and covered both first and second year instruction. The curriculum included acting, speech, and active drama, movement and technical theatre, which consists of such skills as make-up and set design.

The second course is designed for those who

have had previous training, such as drama teachers, community drama leaders and selected second-year students from the first session. About 50 advanced students were enrolled in the course this year, studying acting, playwriting, creative drama and speech.

MUSIC WORKSHOP

Held annually in Camrose, the Provincial Music Workshop provides instruction to instrumentalists, vocalists, band directors, church choir and junior directors.

The instrumentalists are divided into two-week sessions, one each for juniors and seniors. This year, almost 200 juniors attended the first course, with 130 seniors at the second. The former were divided into two concert bands and a string orchestra, while the latter formed a band and symphony orchestra. As well as working with their assigned organization, each student received individual instruction on theory and practical music, as well as sectional and ensemble practice.

The choral groups, a 22-voice mixed choir and a 23-member girls' choir, attend a three-week course which overlaps the instrumental sessions, finishing at the same time as the senior course.

At the end of the workshop, two concert tours are organized to appear throughout the province. The senior band and mixed chorus form one tour, while the symphony orchestra and girls' choir make-up the second touring group.

RECREATION LEADERSHIP

Leaders for recreation programs throughout Alberta are trained at the Recreation Leadership School in Drumheller, an annual four-week course provided by the Recreation Branch of the Alberta Department of Youth.

Candidates for this course are sponsored by their local recreation authority and must be prepared to offer leadership service to the community in return.

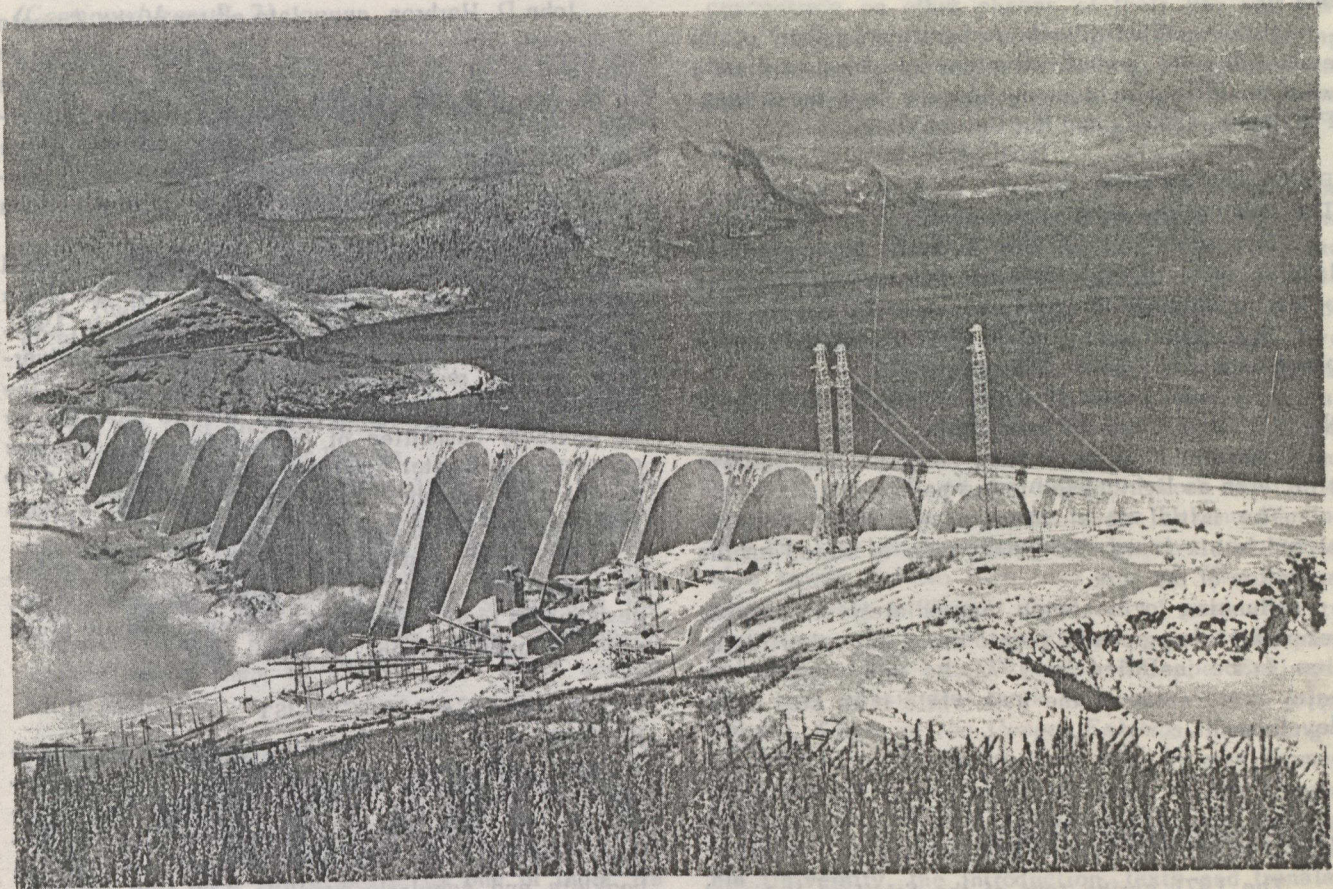
First and second-year courses are provided at the school, each with specific required and optional subjects. First-year students must take community recreation, first-aid, minor games, square and round dancing, community singing and fitness. Options include men's and women's gymnastics, creative drama, crafts for young adults and swimming.

Second year required courses are recreation workshop, arts workshop and social dancing, while options include tennis, archery, swimming, outdoor education and crafts for children.

This year, for the first time on this continent, recreation for the developmentally handicapped was offered as a specific course, an option for both first and second year students.

During the 1970 session, its thirty-third year, the Provincial Leadership School had an enrolment of 106, of which 36 were second-year students.

MANIC GIANT NO. 5



In 1959, Hydro-Quebec launched the now famous Manicouagan-Outardes development, a massive undertaking comprising seven new power stations with a total capacity of 5.5 million kilowatts and an annual output of some 30 billion kilowatt-hours on Quebec's Manicouagan and Outardes Rivers. These parallel rivers discharge into the St. Lawrence River after draining a combined catchment area of 25,000 square miles.

To regulate the Manicouagan, Hydro-Quebec built the world's largest multiple-arch dam 125 miles upstream from the river mouth. This dam has created North America's largest man-made lake - 750 square miles with a total storage volume of 4,900 billion cubic feet and live storage of 1,250 billion cubic feet.

Originally named Manic 5, the multiple-arch dam was renamed the Daniel-Johnson Dam. It is 703 feet high, 4,310 feet long and consists of 13 arches supported by 14 buttresses. The central arch spans 530 feet between buttresses at the base and the other arches span 250 feet from centre to centre.

Although the structure required 2,950,000 cubic yards of concrete, a concrete gravity dam would have required five times as much construction material and a rockfill dam ten times as much.

Manic 5 power station, being built just below the dam, will be the largest station in the Manicouagan-Outardes complex, comprising eight units with a combined rating of some 1,300,000 kilowatts under a net head of 491 feet. Units will be placed in service between 1970 and 1972. *(One of a series.)*

TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL PARK

An exceptionally scenic area on Newfoundland's west coast became the site of Canada's twenty-fourth national park on October 31, when Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Mr. W.R. Callahan, Newfoundland's Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, signed the federal-provincial "memorandum of agreement" establishing

the basis for the forthcoming agreement on Gros Morne National Park.

Gros Morne, which is about 600 square miles in area and is located 475 miles northwest of St. John's, will be the second national park in Newfoundland and the seventh in the Atlantic Provinces.

The new park, which will cost the Federal Government some \$10 million, will contain a spectacular portion of Newfoundland's Long Range

Mountains as well as scenic coastal areas, numerous lakes, waterfalls and dense forests of birch, spruce and fir.

It is expected to have a significant impact on the economic and social structure of Newfoundland's west coast region, drawing tourists from the Atlantic Provinces, Canada and the United States.

PARK FACILITIES

The terms of the agreement include:

The provision by the Federal Government of landing and staging areas for commercial fishermen operating between Rocky Harbour and St. Pauls.

The development of tennis courts, children's playground and heated swimming pool.

The development of a golf course in either Terra Nova or Gros Morne National Park.

The preservation of such colourful and historic structures as lighthouses in the park area.

The initial development phase should be completed in six years; \$350,000 yearly is slated for the operation of the park.

Planning will begin immediately to enable temporary campgrounds, picnic areas and other facilities to be installed by 1972, so that visitors can enjoy some areas of the park while it is still under development.

STRATFORD SPRING TOUR

The 1971 spring tour of the Stratford National Theatre of Canada will open at the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 24 with a presentation of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing* and *The Duchess of Malfi* by John Webster. The Minneapolis engagement ends on March 13, Stratford Artistic Director Jean Gascon announces, and the tour will also include four weeks at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa from March 22 to April 17.

Mr. Gascon explained that the decision to limit the annual spring tour to theatres with thrust stages would provide an opportunity of presenting the Company to its best advantage. "Stratford has evolved on the thrust stage in the Festival Theatre, and we can best present the Company in theatres with similar stage facilities," he stated.

The tour also marks the beginning of what Mr. Gascon foresees as a close working association with the Minnesota Theatre Company, where long-time Stratford associate Michael Langham is now Artistic Director. "The two theatres are already blood relations, and this incestuous marriage is long overdue," Mr. Langham adds.

Much Ado About Nothing will be directed by Stratford's associate director, William Hutt, and designed by Alan Barlow. *The Duchess of Malfi* will be directed by Mr. Gascon himself and designed by Desmond Heeley.

U.S. AWARD FOR CANADIAN JOURNALIST

John D. Harbron, associate editor of the *Toronto Telegram*, was honoured in the United States on October 29 at the thirty-second annual presentation of the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes at Columbia University. He received one of the Cabot awards, which are presented "for distinguished journalistic contributions to the advancement of inter-American understanding".

Established by the late Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston as a memorial to his wife, the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes were first presented in 1939. They are awarded by the trustees of Columbia University on the recommendations of the dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, who is assisted by an advisory committee of journalists and educators concerned with inter-American affairs. Advice is also sought from a number of consultants, including North American and Latin American editors.

Each prize consists of an 18-carat gold medal, an honorarium of \$1,000 and travel expenses. Also, newspapers represented by the prizewinners are given silver plaques on ebony, or silver bars.

LATIN AMERICAN SPECIALIST

Mr. Harbron, the third Canadian journalist to receive a Cabot gold medal, has worked for nearly two decades to increase Canadians' knowledge and understanding of Latin America through articles, in lectures and radio and television appearances, through booklets and scholarly studies, and as a frequent participant in academic seminars.

Mr. Harbron a native of Toronto, joined the *Telegram* in 1966 as associate editor, and is a specialist on Latin America. He is the author of three books, including a biography of Prime Minister Trudeau, and has written a number of booklets on hemisphere topics for the Institute of International Affairs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

In September, 32,525 births were registered in provincial offices, giving a rate of 18.5 for each 1,000 of population. The cumulative total for the nine months (278,463) was 0.5 percent lower than for the corresponding months of last year though half the provinces reported increases.

A total of 21,905 marriages was recorded, giving a rate of 12.5 for each 1,000 of population. The total of 137,875 marriages for the January-September period was 1.5 percent higher than that for the same months of 1969.

The 13,013 deaths registered in September brought the total for the first three quarters of 1970 to 117,640, an increase of 1 percent above those in the same period last year. The death-rate for the month was 7.4 for each 1,000 of population.

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sledding, travelling alone or with one companion over many miles of frozen tundra and sea ice in the coldest and stormiest months of the Arctic year. Such was the young New Zealander's introduction to the Arctic and the way of life of its people....

With the coming of spring Jenness set out for Camden Bay to join the other members of the southern party of the expedition under the direction of Dr. R.M. Anderson. While there he made an archaeological survey of the 100-mile stretch of coast between Camden Bay and Demarcation Point, and spent about seven weeks excavating Eskimo ruins on Barter Island, the first archaeological excavations that had been made east of Point Barrow.

Jenness' first year in the Arctic ended in July 1914, when the expedition's schooners left Camden Bay and sailed eastward to Dolphin and Union Strait, where he was to meet with another though very different, Eskimo people, named by Stefansson the Copper Eskimos, most of whom, before Stefansson worked among them in 1910-11, had never seen a white man....

LIFE AS AN ESKIMO

To obtain a faithful picture of the life of the Copper Eskimos, Jenness chose an approach that in those days was not often employed by ethnologists. He entered into their life directly, as one of them. He attached himself to an Eskimo family and became the adopted son of Ikpukhuak, one of the foremost hunters and respected leaders of the Puivlik tribe of southwest Victoria Island, and his jolly wife Higilak (Ice House), who was not only proficient in the ordinary and burdensome duties of an Eskimo wife but was also a shaman in her own right, a talent that saved Jenness from a local murder charge. Jenness lived with these people in their snow houses in winter and skin tents in summer, observing and recording the vastly different modes of life according to season. He joined in the hunting and fishing on which their life depended, travelling by dog team and sealing on the ice in winter and sharing their nomadic existence in summer as they roamed the tundra, fishing in lakes and streams and hunting caribou in the interior of Victoria Island. Jenness' first year among the Copper Eskimos is best summarized in his own words: "Thus was completed the project that I had outlined for myself the previous winter. By isolating myself among the Eskimos during the months just past I had followed their wanderings day by day from autumn round to autumn. I had observed their reactions to every season, the disbanding of the tribes and their reassembling, the migrations from sea to land and from land to sea, the diversion from sealing to hunting, hunting to fishing, fishing to hunting, and then to sealing again. All these changes caused by

their economic environment I had seen and studied; now, with greater knowledge of the language, I could concentrate on other phases of their life and history." (*The People of the Twilight*.) Few now living can comprehend what a demanding, dangerous and rich experience it was....

FLOOD OF PUBLICATIONS

...Jenness worked up his field notes for publication in the reports of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. The result was a flood of publications issued in rapid succession from 1923 to 1928 and two others in 1944 and 1946. Those dealing with the Alaskan and MacKenzie Eskimos have already been mentioned. Two of them, on mythology and string figures, also included the Copper Eskimo data on these subjects. The first of the monographs on the Copper Eskimos alone was a classic which assumed its place immediately not only as the definitive work on a little known but important segment of the Eskimo population but also as the most comprehensive description of a single Eskimo tribe ever written. The anthropometric data in Part B consisted of measurements that Jenness had made on 82 males and 44 females belonging to 11 of the 17 groups of Copper Eskimos. The next substantial work to appear was a large volume, *Songs of the Copper Eskimos*. The songs, recorded on a phonograph, were sung by men, women and children from almost all parts of the Copper Eskimo area. The musical transcription and analysis of the 137 songs were by Helen H. Roberts of Columbia University, the introduction, texts and translations were by Jenness. This volume represents the largest single collection of songs from any Eskimo area. The last of the Canadian Arctic Expedition reports dealing with the Copper Eskimos was *Material Culture of the Copper Eskimos*. A half dozen shorter papers appeared in the "American Anthropologist", "Geographical Review", etc., including the "Blond" Eskimos, which contested Stefansson's view that the Copper Eskimos had physical characteristics suggestive of white, early Norse, admixture. These articles and the volume, *The People of the Twilight* completed Jenness' major writings on the Copper Eskimos.

Jenness' researches extended far beyond Coronation Gulf and the Arctic coast westward. He made field studies among a number of other Canadian tribes (the Sarcee, 1921; Carrier, 1923-24; Sekani, 1924; Beothuk, 1927; Ojibwa, 1929; Salish, 1935), and published on their ethnology and historical background. Many other papers dealt with special aspects of Indian and Eskimo culture, history and economy. His *Indians of Canada* is the definitive work on the Canadian aborigines, dealing comprehensively with the ethnology and history of the Canadian Indians and Eskimos. The usefulness of this book is enhanced by its arrangement, the first half being topical with separate chapters on language, material culture, economic conditions, religion, social and political

organization, archaeology, interaction with whites, etc. for the area as a whole, whereas the second half contains a short description of each of the tribes....

...Jenness always disclaimed being an archaeologist, yet he made two discoveries that are fundamental to an understanding of Eskimo prehistory - discovery of the Dorset culture in the Eastern Arctic, and of the Old Bering Sea, earliest stage of the maritime pattern of Eskimo culture that later spread from northern Alaska to Canada and Greenland to form the principal basis for modern Eskimo culture. His discovery of the Dorset culture was one of the most brilliant feats of scientific induction in the history of American archaeology. A collection of artifacts dug up by Eskimos at Cape Dorset and Coats on Mansel Island had been sent to the Museum by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. On examining the material Jenness saw that it was a mixture of modern and prehistoric Thule artifacts along with others that appeared new and strange. The latter, consisting of small, delicate harpoon heads and other artifacts of ivory, bone and stone, he interpreted as belonging to a new and distinctive phase of Eskimo culture, the Cape Dorset, which in his view had preceded the prehistoric Thule culture in the eastern Arctic. On the basis of this small collection of secondhand material he not only defined the main characteristics of the new culture but postulated its age, its geographic distribution, and the basic economy of its people. Therkel Mathiassen, the distinguished Danish archaeologist who had excavated at numerous localities in the Canadian Arctic a few years earlier, had found Dorset artifacts at several of his sites but had regarded them as local and specialized types of the Thule culture. Jenness' theory was strongly resisted, but later investigations have borne it out completely, and the Dorset culture, extending from Newfoundland through the Eastern Canadian Arctic to Greenland from around 3,000 to 700 years ago, is now recognized as the basic, autochthonous form of Eskimo culture in the Eastern Arctic....

INTERNATIONAL ACCLAIM

In 1926, Jenness succeeded Edward Sapir as Chief Anthropologist of the National Museum of Canada. In 1929 he represented Canada at the Fourth Pacific Science Congress, and in Vancouver in 1933, chaired

the Anthropological Section of the Fifth Pacific Science Congress. In 1938 he was Canada's official delegate to the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in Copenhagen. His exceptional stature as an anthropologist and the high personal regard he had earned in his profession are reflected in his being elected President of the Society for American Archaeology in 1937, Vice-President of Section H (Anthropology) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1938, and President of the American Anthropological Association in 1939. It was also during the years between the wars that Diamond Jenness developed the Antiquities Legislation that has been so important for the protection of archaeological resources in the Northwest Territories.

Diamond Jenness was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Danish Geographical Society, an Honorary Member of the Royal Society of New Zealand, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, an Honorary Associate of the Arctic Institute of North America, and a member of the American Ethnological Society. A Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society, he received the Society's Massey Medal in 1962. Further, Jenness received honorary degrees from the University of New Zealand, Waterloo University, Carleton University, the University of Saskatchewan, and McGill University. Finally, this quiet man was appointed a Companion of the Order of Canada, his country's highest honour. As winter passed in March 1970, Governor-General Roland Michener awarded the Order's medal to Mrs. Jenness on behalf of her late husband for his "services in the field of anthropology, particularly in connection with the Indian and Eskimo population of Canada".

Diamond Jenness was patient, sentient and an extremely modest man, yet courageous, aggressive and resourceful in fighting for any cause he felt worthwhile. His generosity and consideration for his younger colleagues were boundless. He had great strength of character, a rugged integrity and tenacity of purpose, traits that were the more admirable because of the selfless ends toward which they were always directed. Generosity, courage, integrity - one senses that these were the essential traits of character that endeared him to his Eskimo and Indian friends and insured the success of his work among them. Such qualities, even more than his professional eminence and admirable public services, cause all of us to cherish the memory of this exceptional man.

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 territories. The results are being
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 The report is available in French
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 The United Nations has received
 a report from the Chinese
 government on the activities of
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Communities and Trade
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Construction and the Power
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Cost of Living
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