



CANADA

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CANADA'S ARCTIC POPULATION

The twenty-third session of the Council of the Northwest Territories was opened at Cape Dorset, Baffin Island, on July 30 by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Gordon Robertson. To the members of the Council, Mr. Robertson observed that their current session would be the first held on Baffin Island since the Council had assembled at Frobisher Bay in 1957. "Members who were here then," he said, "will have been struck by the changes which have taken place in the interval, not only in the growth of Frobisher Bay and the planning for a new townsite but also in the development of other northern communities". Concerning the growth of the communities that had begun to flourish in Canada's Eastern Arctic during the past few years, Mr. Robertson went on to speak as follows:

"...Frobisher Bay will provide a centre for transportation, education, and economic development in the Eastern Arctic. In this sense, it is counterpart to the new town of Inuvik, which serves the Western Arctic in the same way. While such centres are essential if development is to proceed, they do not by any means represent the whole answer to improving conditions and standards of living in the north. Frobisher is only the hub of the wheel, and development there must be paralleled by growth in the other centres in which many people will continue to make their homes. It is fair to suggest that, although development in these centres has been of a different character, it has in its way been no less striking than the progress at Frobisher.

ESKIMO CO-OPS

"One of the most effective, and indeed spectacular, areas of growth during the past three years has

been in Eskimo-owned co-operatives. You will recall that, at the January session in 1959, this Council passed legislation which made possible the establishment of co-operatives in the Northwest Territories. Since then, 10 co-operatives have been established in the Arctic part of the Territories. This form of business enterprise has already placed substantial cash income in the hands of Eskimo members. Perhaps even more important than that, it is gradually placing in the hands of Eskimo people the responsibility for managing their own corporate affairs.

"During the past three and a half years, there has been a steady increase in the business done by northern co-operatives. This year, it is expected that the 10 enterprises will do business of a gross value in the neighbourhood of \$800,000. Of this, about \$125,000 will represent cash payment to Eskimo people, either as dividends or as payment for production. An additional \$75,000 will be used to retire debt and buy new capital equipment.

CAPE DORSET

"Perhaps the best known Eskimo co-operative is the one here at Cape Dorset, which began in 1959 as a tourist operation. Soon after that, it expanded into Eskimo graphic art and, last year, established its own retail store. This co-operative has shown remarkable financial success. It is the first such enterprise in the North to hire full-time salaried employees from Southern Canada.

"While Cape Dorset has attracted much of the attention directed toward Eskimo co-operatives, it is by no means the only one which has shown remarkable achievement. Other Eskimo co-operatives — at Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord, Holman Island, Coppermine,

(Over)

Cambridge Bay, Whale Cove, Port Burwell and Frobisher Bay - are engaged in a variety of business operations based on commercial fishing, handicrafts, tourism, and the operation of small retail stores. At Frobisher Bay a group of 15 families has established a co-operative that seeks to provide all member families with adequate, comfortable three-bedroom housing.

PORT BURWELL

"The co-operative at Port Burwell has been so successful that it has attracted settlers to the community from other parts of Ungava Bay. This first co-operative in the Northwest Territories was established in the early spring of 1959. At that time, Port Burwell was one of the smallest communities in the Eastern Arctic, with a population of only 26, all of whom lived an extremely precarious life on the land. Because of a programme which has introduced efficient resource harvesting and marketing techniques, additional Eskimo families have been drawn to Port Burwell during the past three years and another group is moving there this summer. By the end of this year, there will be between 100 and 150 people in this community, and all adults there will be employed in small industries or businesses which have been established by the co-operative.

"Originally, the co-operative at Port Burwell was set up to conduct a char fishery and to operate a small retail outlet. This latter service did not exist in the community until the co-operative established its own store. It now also operates a flourishing handicraft business, and a successful seal-hunting programme. This year, it will begin a commercial cod-fishing industry, selling its product in other northern communities.

"Much of the income to members of the co-operatives comes from small enterprises which make efficient use of the renewable resources of the Arctic. In this type of business, Eskimo people continue to use the valuable and highly developed skills which are traditional to them. Through the activities of their co-operatives, they are also learning about types of employment which, in the years to come, may open many opportunities to them, both in the North and in the South. This will be specially true of those co-operatives which offer employment in business management and in the maintenance and servicing of mechanical equipment.

EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF CO-OPS

"Thus co-operatives are providing Eskimo members not only with badly-needed income but with new job opportunities. Perhaps most important of all, however, is that this type of organization offers new experience to many Eskimo people who have had little previous contact with a business society, or with many elements of a politically-developed community. In many of the places where co-operatives have been established, community leaders are beginning to emerge, first as directors of the co-operatives and then as leading members of Eskimo councils. Through their co-operatives, many Eskimo people have been introduced to the idea of free elections and the secret ballot for the first time.

"To a perhaps surprising degree, Eskimo members of co-operatives are beginning to plan their own future business operations. For example, several co-opera-

tives this year could have distributed dividend payments to members during the height of winter, at a time when the economic picture in some Arctic communities is at its worst. In each case, the members voted not to declare a dividend, but to plow the profits back into additional capital equipment for their co-operatives.

"During the early years of development, co-operatives will require technical and educational assistance. This was foreseen, especially in areas where most adult Eskimo people have not had the opportunity of formal education. We must expect that full management of the co-operatives' activities will not be undertaken by Eskimo people until those going to school today grow up to participate in the business affairs of their communities. Neither can one reasonably expect that all co-operatives will be in the extremely happy financial position of the Cape Dorset Co-operative. The early programme of development is designed, however, to ensure that full management and responsibility for the affairs of Eskimo co-operatives is placed in the hands of the membership just as soon as the people are fully capable of taking them on. The timing will, of course, vary from community to community, depending on local circumstances.

PROBLEMS OF KEEWATIN

"Members of the Council will be aware of the serious situation which has developed on the east side of Hudson Bay in the Keewatin District. This is the area which has been most seriously affected by the decline of caribou. In recent years, the economy has been supported by the operations of the North Rankin nickel mine, which has drawn a substantial part of its labour force from the Eskimo residents of the district. The closing of the mine this summer will have very serious implications for the employees of the mine and their families, and for the area generally.

"Plans are being put into effect to establish new resource-harvesting and handicraft industries to offset in some measure the loss of income from the mine. The success of co-operatives in this type of enterprise indicates that they will have an important role to play in Keewatin. Additional ways to provide employment and income are being sought urgently.

"However, there will be no easy solution to the economic problems of this area. Nature, seldom really bountiful in the north, has dealt particularly harshly with Keewatin. The game resources have always been sparse and now are simply not sufficient to keep the population alive. To develop programmes and policies to meet the worsening situation will require the best efforts of this Council, and of the other government and private agencies concerned with the area.

"By contrast, here in Cape Dorset the outlook is bright. The artistic reputation which the people have achieved has led members of the Council to look forward especially to coming here for the session. That reputation has gone into far corners of the world, bringing great credit to the artists, to the Northwest Territories, and to Canada.

"Of course, the art of the Cape Dorset people is by no means new, but it is only within the past ten years or so that it has been widely known. In these recent years, not only has Cape Dorset art won an ever wider and more enthusiastic following, but it has in itself developed new forms of great vitality and of great merit.

(Continued on P. 6)

FEDERAL FLUORIDATION REPORT

A report indicating the dental effects of fluoridation by the mechanical addition of fluorides to the water supply of Brantford, Ontario, over the past 16 years, was released by the Department of National Health and Welfare on July 26.

The report presents an analysis of comparisons of tooth decay obtained from examinations of children of 14 and 15 in the three Ontario cities of Brantford, Sarnia, and Stratford. Sarnia has no fluoride in its water; in Stratford, the water supply has contained natural fluorides from underground deposits for the past 45 years.

Figures are based on natives of Brantford in the age group chosen, the oldest group to have drunk fluoridated water since birth. The latest results show that the Brantford teenagers have fewer than half as many decayed teeth as those in Sarnia or other towns where fluoridation is not yet used.

In Sarnia only one in 100 of the children studied had no cavities. In Brantford and in Stratford, 16 in 100 had no cavities and, according to the Dental Health Consultant of the Department, those who did have cavities had small ones.

Eighty-seven out of 100 Brantford youngsters of 14 and 15 have no cavities in their front teeth. Half the children of this age in Sarnia and other non-fluoridated communities have cavities in these teeth.

This latest report confirms previous findings on the effects of mechanical fluoridation in Brantford since 1945, and of natural fluoridation in Stratford since 1917. No ill effects of either a dental or medical nature attributable to water-borne fluoride have been reported in either Brantford or Stratford during this period.

WELLAND TOLLS TO GO

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority recently issued an amendment to the tariff of tolls appearing in the Masters' Handbook in accordance with direction given by the Governor in Council, providing for the suspension of tolls on the Welland Canal.

Effective from 12:01 a.m. on July 18, 1962, no charge has been applicable to vessels entering for transit that part of the Seaway lying between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie and known as the Welland Canal. This does not affect the tariff for transit of that part of the Seaway lying between Montreal and Lake Ontario. The charge for tolls for the Lake Ontario-Lake Erie section of the Seaway that has been suspended is two cents a gross registered ton, plus two cents a ton of bulk cargo or five cents a ton of general cargo.

The Seaway Authority announcement indicated that, since the effective date was July 18, the discontinuance of invoicing for tolls that were suspended on that portion of the Seaway applying to the Welland Canal had been implemented without difficulty and invoices for complete transits of the Seaway made on and after that date would not include any charge for the use of the Welland Canal.

OTTAWA INDUSTRIAL MEETING

Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that an Industrial Expansion Conference will be held in Ottawa on September 7. Its purpose will be to bring together many of Canada's foremost businessmen to consider means of increasing production of processed and manufactured goods for domestic consumption and for export.

Preparations for this conference began last February, following completion of the regional trade and industrial promotion conferences held in all the provinces under the joint sponsorship of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the provincial departments of trade and industry. More than 4,300 businessmen attended these conferences and indicated a keen interest in industrial expansion and increased exports. The conference in September is a follow-up to the regional conferences.

PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

At the conference on September 7, a panel of six of Canada's leading businessmen - five industrialists and one retailer - will lead a discussion on the means of achieving greater production in Canada on a competitive basis. The effective and efficient expansion of activity in secondary industry is a key factor in fostering further growth in the economy and in providing increased job opportunities.

The conference will make it possible to bring to bear the views and suggestions of business leaders from all regions of Canada as part of a national programme. The meeting is being arranged so that every person present will have an opportunity to express his views and to participate actively in the proceedings.

LEADING PARTICIPANTS

The panel of discussion leaders, which will be chaired by Mr. James A. Roberts, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, will include: Mr. J. Ross Jenkins, Senior Vice-President and Director, The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.; Mr. H.R. Keefler, President, Northern Electric Company Limited; Mr. H.H. Lank, President, Du Pont of Canada Limited; Mr. C.A. Pollock, President, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and President, Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited; Mr. K.E. Scott, President, Ford Motor Co. of Canada Limited; and Mr. W.O. Twaist, President, Imperial Oil Limited.

URANIUM OUTPUT

Uranium deliveries in Canada continued to decline in 1961 as the industry made further adjustments to meet the new conditions of delivery under the "stretch-out" plan. Shipments of uranium oxide decreased to about 9,822 tons valued at \$204 million from the 12,748 tons and 15,892 tons shipped in 1960 and 1959 respectively. The production decline is expected to continue for the next five years.

(Over)

To meet the arrangements offered under the "stretchout" plan, which was announced by the Federal Government in November 1959, 12 mines were closed between the early part of 1960 and the end of 1961 and their unfulfilled contracts were transferred to other producers. Three of these mines closed in 1961, but by the middle of the year the industry was sufficiently stabilized to allow eight mines, operated by seven companies, to remain in production until assigned dates when their contracts are to be fulfilled. When these dates were set, no account was taken of private sales, the stockpiling of concentrates or the possibility of additional contracts.

On December 31, 1961, the amount of uranium oxide (U₃O₈) remaining to be delivered under the "stretchout" plan, which will be in effect until November 1966, was approximately 21,000 tons. This does not include 12,000 tons of unallocated uranium scheduled for delivery to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA), under letters-of-intent, between March 31, 1963, and December 31, 1966. During the latter half of 1961, however, the UKAEA was renegotiating delivery date and price. When the year ended, complete agreement had not been reached, but further talks between Canadian and British officials were planned.

The number of employees in Canadian uranium mines declined from about 6,000 at the beginning of 1961 to about 4,650 at the end of the year. The all-time high, 13,626, was reached in mid-1959.

NORTHERN IRON FIND

Speaking at the Golden Jubilee celebrations at Herbert, Saskatchewan, on July 26, Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale announced that an important new iron-ore discovery had been made in the Territories by Crest Explorations Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the California Standard Company. Mr. Dinsdale indicated that he had been informed that, in the course of oil and gas exploration activities conducted by the California Standard Company, geologists had discovered a large iron-ore deposit at a latitude of about 65° 15' north and a longitude of about 130° 00' west. Some 464 iron claims, each containing 160 acres in the Yukon Territory, and 369 claims containing 51.65 acres each in the Northwest Territories, to a total of 93,298 acres, had been staked by Crest Explorations Limited. Staking began in June and continued until mid-July.

DESCRIPTION

The Company reported that the ore was contained in a jasper-hematite bedded-iron formation. The beds are up to 300' deep, with many sections in excess of 150', and include reserves of many billions of tons. The formation is in an east-west trending belt extending from the headwaters of the Cranswick River in the Northwest Territories to the Snake River in the Yukon Territory. The belt is reported to be between 3 and 13 miles wide and at least 32 miles long. The iron is low in phosphorus and sulphur, a highly-desirable factor in the manufacture of steel. These preliminary figures would suggest that this is one of the largest iron-ore bodies discovered anywhere in the world.

Crest Explorations Limited will continue detailed geological mapping, and are planning an aerial-mapping programme for the entire area. The Company intends to conduct a preliminary diamond-drill programme before winter, and expects to build an airstrip and a winter road into the property.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles advanced 28.8 per cent in June to 53,114 units from 41,230 in the same month last year. With increases in all previous months of the year, shipments in the January-June period climbed 31.7 per cent to 285,981 units from 217,213 in the first half of 1961. Units for sale in Canada increased in June to 51,704 units from 39,938 a year earlier, and in the January-June period to 277,075 units from 209,232 a year ago. Units for export advanced in the month to 1,410 from 1,292 and in the half year to 8,906 from 7,981.

PASSENGER CARS

Factory shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars were up in June to 44,421 units from 34,471 in June 1961, comprising 43,203 units for sale in Canada versus 33,415 and 1,218 units for export versus 1,056. January-June shipments of passenger cars were up to 241,312 units from 181,637 in last year's first half, made up of 234,198 units for sale in Canada against 175,702 and 7,114 units for export against 5,935.

OTHERS

June shipments of domestically-produced commercial vehicles rose to 8,693 units from 6,759 a year earlier, comprising 8,501 units for the home market versus 6,523 and 192 units for export markets versus 236. Half-year shipments of commercial vehicles climbed to 44,669 units from 35,576 a year ago, units for sale in Canada totalling 42,877 against 33,530 and those for export numbering 1,792 units against 2,046.

REPAIRS FOR CANADA'S CARRIER

Between 400 and 500 men found employment at the huge Davie Shipbuilding Limited yards in Lauzon, Quebec, following the docking recently of HMCS "Bonaventure", the only aircraft carrier in the Royal Canadian Navy and the Navy's biggest ship.

Mr. Raymond O'Hurley, Minister of Defence Production, stressed the fact that this was the first time "Bonaventure" had come up the St. Lawrence for any kind of repair. "Very few yards have the facilities to accommodate such a large ship", said Mr. O'Hurley, "and the Champlain dock of the Davie Shipbuilding is one of them". The carrier is 720 feet long, with a beam of 128 feet. She has a normal complement of 1,370 men, and can carry 34 aircraft.

The hull of "Bonaventure" was purchased from the British Admiralty by the Canadian Government in 1952. It had been laid down in 1943 and com

pleted two years later. Following its acquisition by Canada, it was towed to Belfast, Ireland, where the vessel was completed as an aircraft carrier at the Harland and Wolff shipyards. "Bonaventure" was commissioned in January 1957. Her base is Halifax.

STUDENT TRAIN LOSES SPONSOR

The Canada Council will no longer sponsor student visits to the Stratford Festival unless it can find outside financial assistance for this purpose, Peter Dwyer, supervisor of the Council's arts programme, announced on July 31. He was speaking to the 135 high-school students from all parts of the country visiting the Shakespearean Festival as members of the 1962 "Canada Council Train." The growing demands on the Council's resources made it impossible to continue the project alone, Mr. Dwyer said. Important as it was to introduce young people to the best Canadian theatre, there was a limit to the amount of money available to the Council for the encouragement of the arts. The needs of the professional theatre had to be given first consideration.

NEW SPONSOR NEEDED

Mr. Dwyer stated that the Council hoped some foundation or business corporation with an interest in young people might be able to take over the sponsorship of the train. He said that some approaches had already been made to possible sponsors but that no firm commitments has so far been made.

The Canada Council Train was originated in 1959. Since that time the Council has spent about \$100,000 to enable hundreds of specially-selected students from points as widely separated as Whitehorse and St. John's to attend the Festival productions and visit the various Stratford exhibitions. It has also provided a forum for the discussion of everything from Shakespearean criticism to Canadian history.

TIMBER MISSION TO EEC

A 16-man Canadian timber-trade mission will visit Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany and Italy in September to explore the potential timber market in countries of the European Economic Community. The mission, which will include representatives of the lumber and plywood industries from all across Canada, a representative of labour and an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce, will leave Ottawa on September 7 and return September 30.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Hees, said the primary purpose of the mission would be to enable Canadian lumber and plywood suppliers to examine at first hand the vast market potential of Continental Europe and to stimulate the development of additional outlets for their products. Bringing exporting firms into direct contact with European timber buyers and end-users would, he added, enable

them to acquire a better knowledge of European lumber-trade practices, preferences and requirements, as well as a clearer understanding of what suppliers must be prepared to offer in order to increase Canada's share of these markets.

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY CENSUS

Figures based on the 1961 Census of Agriculture recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that, as of June 1, 1961, there were 512,021 horses, 11,941,184 cattle, 5,332,736 pigs, 1,563,534 sheep and 23,492 goats in Canada. The 1961 Census totals for poultry were: 69,612,229 hens and chickens; 7,670,479 turkeys; 379,964 ducks; and 314,800 geese. Compared to the corresponding figures recorded in the 1956 Census of Agriculture, the 1961 data show increases of 8.4 per cent for cattle, 12.7 per cent for pigs, 2.9 per cent for hens and chickens, and 60.7 per cent for turkeys. Decreases were shown for horses and ponies (34.7 per cent), sheep (4.6 per cent), ducks (5.4 per cent), and geese (3.5 per cent). Information on goats was not collected in the 1956 Census.

There were fewer horses in all provinces in 1961 than in 1956, the largest decrease, 66,135, being in Quebec. In 1961 Alberta and Saskatchewan jointly accounted for over two-fifths of all horses on farms in Canada.

CATTLE

Five provinces — Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec — recorded decreases in the number of cattle on farms during the 1956-1961 period. The increases in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia more than balanced the losses in the other provinces. The largest numerical increase (430,188 cattle) was recorded in Alberta, the largest decrease (86,949) in Quebec. In 1961, Ontario and Alberta accounted for more than 50 per cent of all cattle in Canada.

SWINE

The number of pigs on farms in 1961 was smaller than in 1956 in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The other seven provinces recorded increases in the number of pigs during the five-year period. The largest increase (258,461 pigs) was recorded in Alberta. In 1961, Ontario reported the largest number of pigs (1,686,340) and, with Alberta (1,469,969), accounted for three-fifths of all pigs on Canadian farms.

SHEEP

Fewer sheep were counted on farms in 1961 than in 1956 in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The four Western provinces recorded increases in the number of sheep. The largest decrease (143,935) was recorded in Quebec; the largest increase (92,062), in Alberta. In 1961 Alberta and Ontario (496,882 and 341,086 sheep respectively) accounted for more than 50 per cent of the sheep in Canada.

CANADA'S ARCTIC POPULATION

(Continued from P. 2)

"Because of the keen interest of members in the well-being of Eskimos, I think it might be interesting to pause for a moment to consider the place of Eskimo art in Arctic development. We all recognize the foremost importance of art as an expression of a people. The particular cultural and intellectual talents of the Eskimos have very often been recognized through their art by those who have no other acquaintance with the Eskimo. The art is therefore a tribute to the character and abilities of a people, as well as a contribution to the cultural life of the Territories and of the country as a whole.

"It would, of course, be wrong to overlook the economic importance of Eskimo art; this is now very great indeed. Before a southern market was developed for Eskimo arts and crafts, the income from them was insignificant. With the establishment of that market and with increased activity by Eskimo artists and artisans, arts and crafts are now bringing the Eskimo people of the Territories a much-needed quarter of a million dollars a year. In the Eastern Arctic as a whole, arts and crafts yield an annual income approaching that from the fur trade. The income from arts and crafts is rising rapidly each year, and there seems every prospect that it will continue to do so.

HIGH QUALITY MAINTAINED

"Whether one thinks of the artistic or of the economic aspects of Eskimo art, one must wonder about the future. It is sometimes suggested that standards of Eskimo art are deteriorating and that soon it will be worth little. I do not think that any members of the Council would reach this conclusion after seeing the current examples of Eskimo art in this very community. Indeed, some of the finest Arctic carving has been created within the past 12 months. Some of it is by older artists and some of it by relative beginners.

"Undoubtedly, some indifferent carving has reached southern markets. I can say with both humility and confidence that some very indifferent painting by southern artists also reaches those markets. The Eskimos have wisely resisted the temptation to produce large numbers of duplicates or to seek a rapid return by carving objects of utility which might become fads with lucrative return but no lasting value. I do not think that we need worry that some indifferent pieces may reach the market, for the apprentice carver of today may be the master of tomorrow. What is most important is that there continue to be created each year many pieces of vitality and excellence. This is undoubtedly what is happening.

EFFECTS OF PROSPERITY

"There are those who have expressed concern that the changing way of life of the Eskimos may destroy their art. They suggest that the art is the expression of a primitive people, and that it cannot last after members of the community have become

accustomed to higher material standards of living, decent housing, schooling, and so on. It is of course true that in every society art is a reflexion of the way of life. Thus there is no doubt that the art of the Eskimos will change. I think it would be wrong to conclude from this that it will be destroyed or even to assume that it will deteriorate.

"The history of graphic art in Cape Dorset is an interesting case in point. When the life of the Eskimos was relatively primitive, no sealskin or stonecut prints could have been produced. One cannot make prints in a traditional snow house. It was only after the Eskimos had suitable space and materials that they could work in this art form.

"After the way of life of the Cape Dorset people began to change, therefore, their artistic tradition was certainly not destroyed. On the contrary, they took advantage of new opportunities to enrich it. I do not suggest that every community of the Arctic will create new arts in response to changes in material standards. I do think, however, that it is quite safe to conclude that Eskimo artistic talents can and do flourish amid changing circumstances. It is demonstrably wrong to conclude that art is only a product of a primitive society. We do not consider this to be so for ourselves, and there is no reason to assume it is so for the Eskimos.

"Perhaps there is a tendency occasionally to underestimate the perceptiveness and range of interests of the Eskimo and other residents of the Eastern Arctic. Two recent events indicate that, in some respects at least, these people are prepared to play an active part in the affairs of the Territories and of Canada.

"Last June, the residents of the Districts of Keewatin and Franklin voted for the first time in a federal election. About 2,600 votes were cast in this area, which was added earlier this year to the former constituency of Mackenzie River. The total population added is about 7,000. When account is taken of the number of people below voting age, and of others in very small encampments where no poll could be established, it is apparent that most of the electorate who had a reasonable opportunity to vote did so.

"The other incident will be of more direct interest to this Council. Following our January session, it was suggested that we try to secure the views of the residents on an appropriate name for the proposed new Arctic territory. A circular was accordingly prepared in English and Eskimo, and distributed widely throughout the area. I am sure you will be startled to learn — as I was — that over 1000 replies have been received, most of them from Eskimos. This represents an even wider sampling of opinion, since some of the answers reflect the consensus of a group, rather than the views of just one individual... This response — and the number of votes cast in the federal election — must surely be taken to indicate very considerable willingness to participate actively in the responsibilities of citizenship..."