

# CANADA

TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

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Where  
would warm  
Willard Scott be  
without a  
Canadian cold front?





*The Canadian Arctic is no country for weaklings.* Lester B. Pearson.

Much of Canada is in the Arctic. Just how much depends on how one defines the Arctic. By one definition it is the land and sea north of the Arctic Circle where the sun fails to rise above the horizon at least one day a year; by another it is the region in which trees cannot grow.

More precisely, it is the zone in which the average mean temperature for the warmest month is less than 10°C. (50°F.) By this definition the Canadian Arctic stretches across the top of North America, above an irregular line that begins in the

west at the Arctic Circle and dips down as it moves east to Hudson Bay. Because of the oceanic influence the west is warmer than the east, and summer temperatures at the productive farms of the Peace River Valley in Alberta are much higher than those at the same latitude in the east.

Arctic temperatures affect us all. In winter the cold air chills TV weathermen all over the eastern half of the continent. In summer the cool air brings occasional fresh breezes south.

In this issue, CANADA TODAY/ D'AUJOUR-D'HUI examines the north country's climate, its peoples and resources, and its past and present adaptations to the winds of change.

## Air

The Canadian Arctic is as wide as the continent and measures some 1,600 miles north, from the top of the Northwest Territories to the Pole. Most of it is frozen ocean, but the Arctic islands have mountains 8,500 feet high and huge freshwater lakes. Lake Hazen, at Latitude 82°, is 45 miles long and 900 feet deep.

The Arctic winters are shatteringly cold with temperatures as low as -60°F, the summers often surprisingly mild.

When the sun is up, the Arctic produces fields of flowers and swarms of mosquitoes, and from June to September average overall temperatures above 32°F.

The Arctic is characterized by very low humidity. Alert, on the northern tip of the continent, has an average annual precipitation of 6 inches; Resolute, on Cornwallis Island, receives 5.5 inches; and Whitehorse, in the Yukon, gets 10.5. (By contrast, Montreal receives an average of 41.5 inches per year and Toronto, 32 inches.)

Year round the Arctic air tends to flow south. In the west it moves down into the Mackenzie Valley where it meets warmer air and is turned eastward toward Hudson Bay.

Below Hudson Bay cold fronts from the north and west move down through the eastern and Atlantic provinces and the northeastern United States, to Appalachia and the Ozarks and even to the Gulf of Mexico. Along the way they produce cyclones in the St. Lawrence lowlands (where cold and warm air meet), blizzards in the Midwest and

*Cover photo: Answer: At a loss for words, that's where. (Willard Scott, weatherman on NBC - TV's Today Show.)*





March snowstorms in Washington, D.C.

The climate in the North is monitored by satellites and scattered meteorologists. The first weather stations were established in 1882, and the present network includes two in the high Arctic, one at Mould Bay on Prince Patrick Island and one at Eureka on Ellesmere. An automatic station on Axel Heiberg Island transmits wind, temperature and barometric pressure information every three hours.

The readings have changed over the years. From 1900 through 1945 the Arctic was warming up, at a rate of one degree Fahrenheit every decade, apparently because volcanic activity had slowed down and the industrial carbon dioxide in

the air was increasing. Then the rise stopped, and between 1947 and 1975 the world temperature dropped half a degree.

These ups and downs may be significant. If the Arctic cap continued to grow, world temperatures would cool and there would be less rainfall and fewer monsoons. This could have a disastrous effect on Asia and Africa. Some 3,500 years ago when the ice cap expanded, the monsoons stopped, crops failed, and the population of northwestern India was wiped out. If the Arctic should warm, the ice cap would begin to melt, and if the melting continued long enough, the coastal cities of the world would sink beneath the oceans' waves.



## Jet Stream

Over the last three years the polar jet stream from western Canada has provided much of the United States with a continuous supply of pure Arctic air, making recent winters much more severe than usual.

Bob Ryan, meteorologist with NBC WRC-TV in Washington, D.C., has given the following explanation of how the jet stream works:

The high speed winds of the stream are on the leading edge of the frigid polar air masses. They generally flow from west to east, about ten miles above the earth, moving at speeds from 100 to 200 miles per hour. If the contrast between the cold air from the Arctic and the warm air in the south is

## The 10 Lowest Temperatures Ever Recorded in Canada's Provinces and Territories

Territory or Province	City	Temperature	Date
Quebec	Schefferville	-59°F	Feb 7, 1950
British Columbia	Prince George	-58°F	Jan 2, 1950
Saskatchewan	Regina	-58°F	Jan 1, 1885
Alberta	Edmonton	-57°F	Jan 19, 1886
Manitoba	Winnipeg	-54°F	Dec 24, 1969
Ontario	Port Arthur-Fort William	-42°F	Jan 30, 1951
New Brunswick	Saint John	-34°F	Feb 11, 1948
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	-23°F	Jan 18, 1922
Nova Scotia	Halifax	-21°F	Feb 18, 1922
Newfoundland	St. John's	-21°F	Feb 16, 1975
Yukon	Whitehorse	-62°F	Jan 31, 1947
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	-60°F	Jan 31, 1947

sufficiently great, the jet stream "undulates," with the cold air plunging farther south, permitting some warm air to move north. This phenomenon has brought snow to Miami Beach and blessed Alaska and the Northwest Territories with unusually mild winters.

### Ice

Through the summer the ice mass in the Arctic basin remains solid, ten to twenty feet thick, covering some 1,800,000 square miles. This sea ice is

formed when salt water freezes at 28.6°F, three degrees below the freezing point of fresh water. Some sea ice was frozen as recently as last winter, some of it is hundreds of thousands of years old. The young ice contains little packets of frozen brine and is so elastic that a thin sheet of it can be bent. When the brine leaches out, the ice becomes harder and fresher, and it is drinkable in the summer when it melts in surface pools. Winds and currents move the great ice mass in the basin along regular paths, and the Canadian Meteorological Service can forecast the movement with great accuracy.



Summer in the High Arctic.



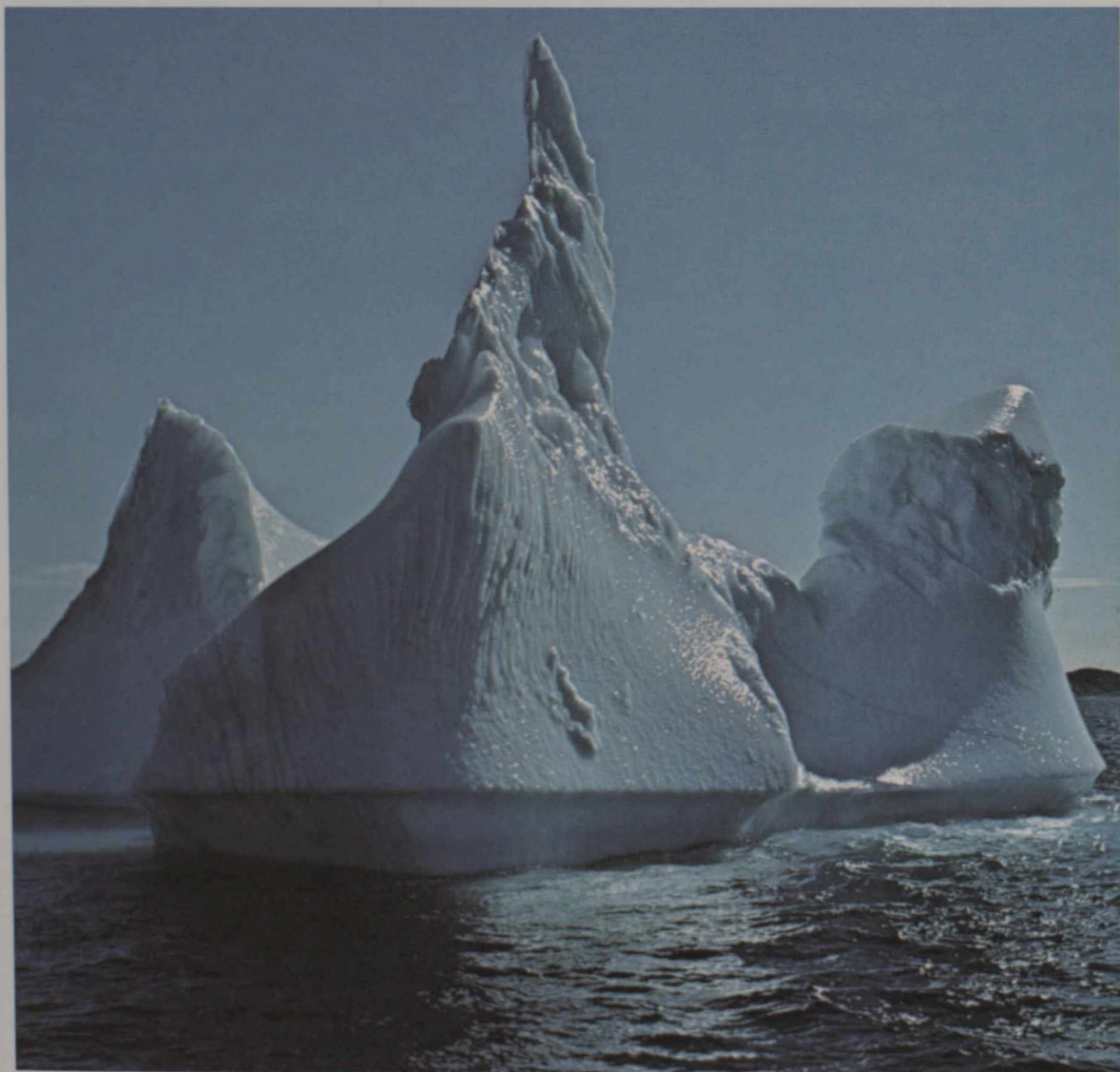
## Bergs

Icebergs are occasionally found off Alaska, but the principal sources are in the East, Baffin Island and Greenland, where the receding glacier calves some 7,500 new ones each year. Only one-eighth of an iceberg shows above the sea surface, but the big ones rise 300 feet above the waterline, measure 1,500 feet in diameter and weigh 1.5 million tons. In 1957 a U.S. Coast Guard cutter spotted one 550 feet high. They are monitored by the planes and cutters of the International Ice Patrol.

The Ice Patrol was instituted after the pride of the White Star Line, the unsinkable 46,328-ton *Titanic*, smashed into an iceberg off the Newfoundland Banks on its maiden voyage, in April 1912. The ship went down after two hours and forty minutes with a loss of more than 1,500 lives. The dangers of collision have since been significantly reduced.

Reconnaissance aircraft out of St. John's, Newfoundland, now skim 500 feet above the choppy waters from March through July, using eyesight and radar to spot and measure the icebergs. The lookouts who sit beside the pilot are still necessary because the radar often misses the "growlers," which rise not more than 20 feet above the sea.

The bergs move south, travelling at a rate of ten to seventy miles a day, some drifting 3,000 miles in two years. They melt quickly, in about two weeks, when they hit 60°F. water. Only a few make it to the 49th parallel, although in 1972 one reached the 40th, offshore from Philadelphia. It would take more than 1,900 tons of TNT to break up the average berg, and Coast Guard attempts to bomb them into splinters have met with little success. Icebergs have, however, been nudged away from oil rigs by pairs of oil ships using a taut cable. John Isaacs, head of the University of California's Institute for Marine Resources, has suggested that some large icebergs could be towed to coastal cities and tapped for drinking or irrigation water.



## 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.*



## Eskimos



*An Eskimo family on sea ice in Pond Inlet, Baffin Island.*

(Excerpts from *What Are Eskimos?* by G.W. Rowley.)

So much has been written about the Eskimos it is difficult to retain a sense of proportion. In fact there are only about 100,000 Eskimos in the whole world—and fewer than 23,000 of these are in Canada.

They are the only native people who live in both Asia and America. They live on both sides of the Iron Curtain, and form part of four nations, Russia, the United States, Canada and Denmark.

Most Eskimos call themselves "Inuit," which simply means "people." The word "Eskimo" to describe a member of this race appears to be Algonquin Indian for "raw-meat eater." They have their own language, spoken by themselves and by nobody else; they are a distinctive physical type; and they have a culture which is uniquely their own.

The most remarkable thing about the Eskimo language is its uniformity over a wide area—an Eskimo from Greenland in the east can make himself understood, though with some difficulty, all the way to Bering Strait, three or four thousand miles away. From Greenland to Norton Sound in Alaska there are only comparatively minor differences in the language. South of Norton Sound and in Siberia, however, a very different situation exists. There are several distinct dialects, and an Eskimo living there cannot be understood by those who live north of Norton Sound. Aleut, the language spoken by the Aleuts of the Aleutian Islands, is now recognized to be an Eskimo language, but it is so different that it was once considered to be a completely separate language.

### Physical Type

The physical type of the Eskimos is distinctive.

They have straight black hair, high cheekbones, and wide faces. Their skin is yellowish-brown, but it is surprisingly light, lighter than one would expect from their faces, which are usually sunburnt from the sun on the snow and ice. The babies often have a well defined blue patch at the base of the spine which disappears after a year or two. The Eskimos have shorter arms and legs than the North American Indians, and are therefore rather smaller in stature, but they are not, in fact, a short race by anthropological standards, and they are as tall as people in many places in western Europe. They are muscular and well-covered and this, together with their bulky and loose-fitted clothes and rather short legs, makes them appear to be stout, but this is a false impression.

### Culture

There have been many changes in the North in recent years, affecting almost every aspect of the lives of the Eskimos.

[But] before these changes began the Eskimos had evolved a remarkable and distinctive culture that enabled them to survive under more extreme conditions than any other race. The typical form of the culture was the arctic form which was found among the majority of the Canadian Eskimos. Except in the summer, it was an ice-hunting culture, based on hunting sea mammals either through the ice at their breathing holes, from the ice at the floe-edge, or on the ice when the seals lay enjoying the sunshine in the spring. The sea mammals provided the Eskimos with meat for food, oil for heat and light, and skins for many purposes. For this hunting the Eskimos had dogs and sleds, and since there was little else to use in the way of building materials, they lived in snow houses in winter and skin tents in summer.



## The North

*The North invests Canadian life with an extra dimension. As people who live near great mountains or the sea feel them over their shoulders when they are turned away, present when they are asleep, Canadians feel the North. Robin MacNeil, writing in **Travel & Leisure**.*

The Yukon, the Northwest Territories and some 45,000 square miles of Newfoundland and Quebec are called "The North." Most Canadians never see it even on a visit but, as Mr. MacNeil suggests, it is always up there, on the edge of their consciousness.

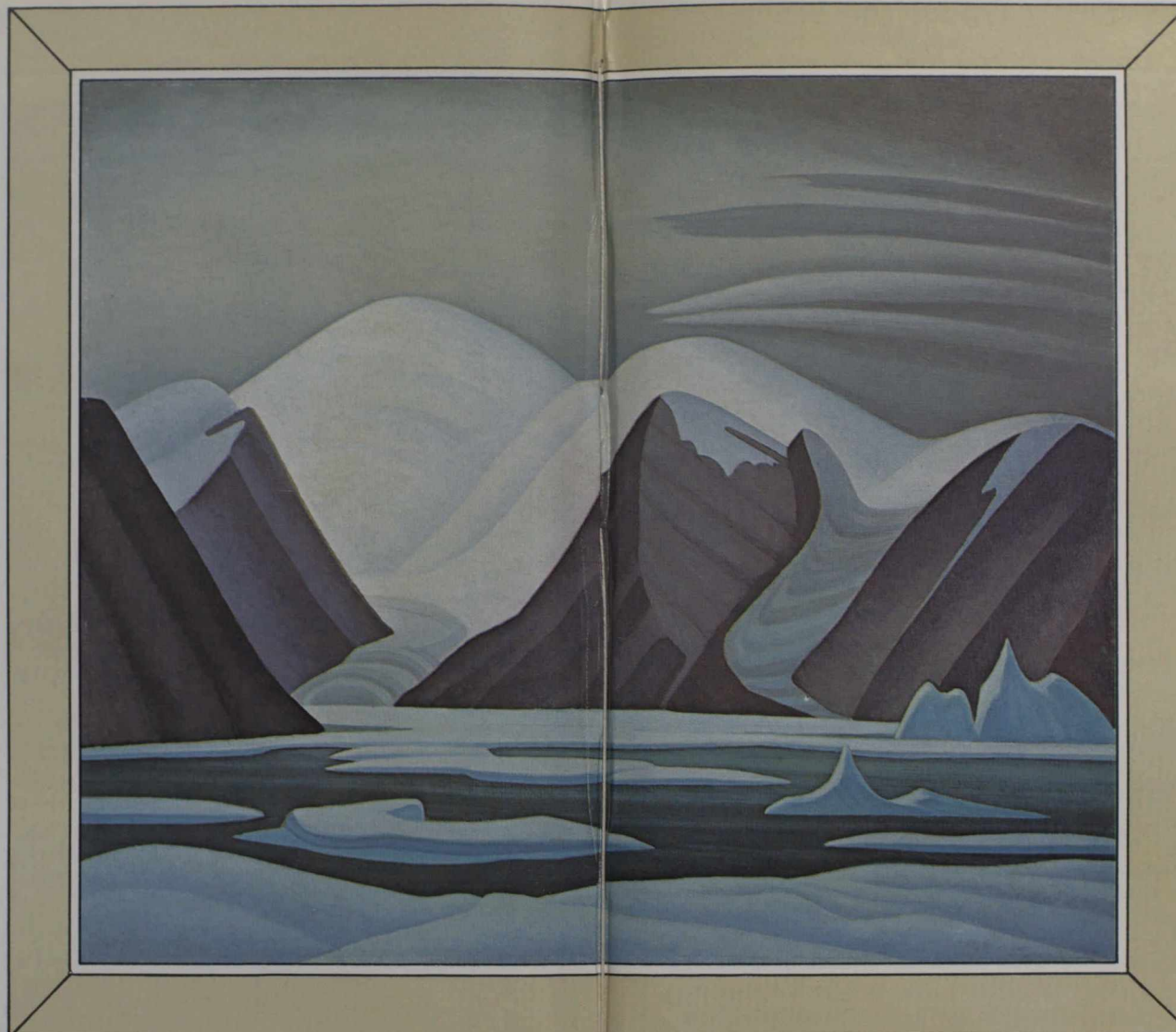
### The Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories is most of the upper half of Canada, land, water, islands, trees, ice, rock, minerals and oil; 1,304,903 square miles and 46,000 people, most of them in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Hay River and a string of small settlements along the Mackenzie River. The Mackenzie River system is the only major waterway in the Territories other than Hudson Bay, and it flows north—the Pole is downriver.

The climate varies wildly, but in the west, along the Mackenzie Valley, it is relatively mild. The southern half of the valley has three and a half frost-free months a year. Way down south at Fort Smith on the Alberta border, a summer all-time



Fireweed blooms in Kluane, the Yukon, with Mt. Maxwell in the background.



Bylot Island, by Lawren Harris.

high of 103°F. has been recorded.

Most of the N.W.T. is a frozen desert, although it has enormous supplies of fresh water. The scant rain and snow that fall are cradled on the surface above the impenetrable permafrost and in the great granite basins of the Precambrian Shield. If the permafrost were to melt, the water would drain down through the porous earth, but this is not likely. The permafrost (which lies under the surface wherever the mean annual temperature is less than 24°F.) extends a long way down—to 1,600 feet at Resolute Bay. It is sometimes ice, sometimes a combination of ice and sand or loam, sometimes dry gravel, and it may be mixed with solid rock. It has been in place since the Pleistocene epoch. It is now apparently receding at the rate of twenty-five miles a century, but it will remain the foundation of the North for a long time to come.

Small-scale farming has been carried on in the Mackenzie District of the Territories since the earliest days, and at experimental stations at Fort Simpson and Yellowknife the Department of Agri-

culture has introduced many varieties of hardy vegetables.

Trapping is the oldest industry and still a major one, though oil and natural gas prospecting, drilling and production have revolutionized the economy in recent decades. Oil was discovered at Norman Wells in the central Mackenzie Valley in 1921. Geologists believe there is a great north-south belt of oil-bearing rock extending from southern Alberta through the Mackenzie Basin, up to and including the Arctic Archipelago. The richest strikes have been made in the upper Mackenzie Valley, the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Archipelago.

### The Yukon

Mrs. Martha Louis Black, F.R.G.S., who arrived in Dawson City in the gold rush of 1898, wrote a book called *Yukon Wild Flowers*. In the foreword she wrote: "Within twenty minutes of the heart of

Dawson even a fairly careless observer of Nature's handiwork may gather at least a hundred varieties of flowers, ferns and mosses." She was telling the simple truth.

In June when it begins to thaw, Frances Lake goes from snow-white to brilliant blue. The valleys and basins are green with moss, and the ferns and the Dog Tooth mountains are dark with white and black spruce and lodgepole pine. Among the vegetation are bears—black, brown and grizzly—caribou, deer, moose, and timber wolves. There are mountain goats and mountain sheep, grouse, ptarmigan, geese, swans, ducks, muskrats, mink, marten, lynx, weasels, foxes, squirrels, and fish.

The Yukon has 207,076 square miles and some 30,000 people, most of them transplanted southerners or their descendants, with 3,200 Indians and 1,500 Métis.

It enjoys a fine, short summer. Whitehorse has an average of seventy-eight frost-free days each year and Mayo has sixty-four. The average July temperature at Mayo is 58°F.

There are at most a few thousand acres under cultivation in scattered ranches and backyard gardens. The Yukon has never been surveyed properly, but it is estimated to have hundreds of thousands of arable acres. Federal scientists have raised barley, oats, spring wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, beets, cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce and tomatoes.

Since the gold rush the Yukon has yielded minerals in productive abundance—silver, lead, zinc, cadmium, copper, coal, tungsten, platinum, antimony and gold—and furs—marten, beaver, muskrat, mink and squirrel.

### The Arctic Islands

The islands north of Canada's mainland make up the largest island group in the world, having an area greater than 800,000 square miles and a variety of terrains ranging through marine plains, polar desert and rugged uplands, with peaks among the highest in Canada.



Cone Island (foreground), Smith Island (centre) and Ellesmere Island (behind) are 700 miles inside the Arctic Circle.



They are the coldest and darkest part of North America. From December to February the islands have only a few hours of twilight, but there is a great deal of moonlight, reflected by the snow-covered landscape. The sun returns in February. In the spring it shines twenty-four hours a day, the temperatures climb and the snows melt, though some ice remains in bays and channels. In July and August the mean daily temperatures across the Arctic stand at 41°F (5°C.) or higher, and in the large southern islands they may reach 68°F (20°C.).

## Under the Ice

Below, Minnie Arnaq of Kangirsuq describes a fascinating method for gathering mussels during the long winter months.

*The women from the village help get food for the family. We usually wait until the tide goes out and then go down to the edge of the water to gather mussels. We even go in the wintertime when the bay is frozen in. We wait until the ice is thick and then dig a hole through the ice and go under the ice for them. The reason we can do this is that when the tide goes out the ice sinks down, but it doesn't go all the way down to the ground that the water has receded from.*

*There is a space under the ice varying from three to six feet. First we try to find a place where we think there will be a lot of headroom under, and then we dig a two by two hole through the ice, and then we go through the hole and under the ice. It's very dark down there so we take candles for light. It's also very wet. The water runs off the ice in some places just like rain. I try to find a place where it's not too wet and roam around looking for mussels. I walk around all over the place when I'm under the ice. You have to be careful that the water doesn't come up and trap you while you're under the ice, and you have to be sure you find your way back to the hole before the tide comes in.*



## Drills Under the Sea



*The Arctic is a potentially rich source of gas as well as oil. This Panarctic drill probes 1,700 metres below the seabed in the Whitefish gas field, located 40 kilometres west of Lougheed Island.*

Oil and gas companies drilling in the North have done most of their work on coastal land or on man-made gravel islands, but two Canadian companies are pioneering north of the continent, both on islands and out on the ice.

The prospects are challenging. Sixteen trillion cubic feet of natural gas have been found in the far North, and an estimated 6.9 billion barrels of oil and 60 trillion cubic feet of natural gas lie under the waters and ice of the Beaufort Sea.

Ice is the major obstacle to drilling in the North. The risers which connect oil rigs to the ocean floor are in constant danger of being severed by moving masses of ice. Pack ice can cut a hole in a drill ship, and large, apparently permanent, ice islands circulate in the Beaufort Gyre. These ice masses have "pressure ridges" that extend 40 feet above the surface and 135 feet below. Such an ice chunk drifting across a well site would sweep the riser before it, spilling oil into the sea.

Dome Petroleum Ltd., which has ten offshore well sites and hopes to be producing by 1985, is drilling where the weather is relatively calm and the water only 200 feet deep. A specially designed icebreaker and supply ships chop the moving ice into bits, and radar is used to spot threatening ice masses. Dome has perfected a technique for breaking off operations in a hurry. Captain Graham Harrison told *The New York Times* that his drill ship



crew can disconnect their eight anchors and the riser and then seal the well, all within ten minutes. The anchors are left behind, marked by buoys that will bob to the surface after the ice has passed. Since no one is sure that the bottom of the ice will not scrape the sea floor, unsealing the wellhead, Dome positions its wellheads in holes dredged deep into the floor.

Panarctic Oils, working off Melville Island, has developed a special diving suit that maintains surface pressure, permitting a diver to work five hours at 915 feet in 27°F. water and then surface in twenty minutes without risking the "bends." The most remarkable Panarctic innovation involves flooding the surface ice which holds the drill rig repeatedly until its thickness is increased three-fold. The wellhead is then lowered through a hole in the ice to the seafloor where it is connected to the shore by a flexible pipeline laid in a tunnel cut by a special plow.



*It takes a bit of courage to dive in this water, even with a specially designed wetsuit.*

## The Northwest Passage and the Pingoes

A pingo is a hill of antediluvian ice, coated with frozen muck, a thousand feet or more wide at the base, one to two hundred feet high. They grow to maturity over several thousand years and decay only when their summits are ruptured and the sun melts the ice cores. Some pingoes are flat-topped, some cone-shaped, some cratered like volcanoes. A thousand or more are on the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula on the edge of the Beaufort Sea, others are underwater in the Sea itself. Some of the latter stick up to within forty feet of the ocean surface, waiting to rip out the bottom of deep-draft ships.

In 1969 the supertanker *Manhattan*, escorted by the Canadian icebreaker *John A. Macdonald*, sailed up from the Delaware Capes, past the tip of the continent, then westward across the Arctic to Prudhoe Bay in Alaska. It was searching for a route that could be used to move oil across the top of the continent.

It was an extremely costly voyage, and, as it turned out, a dangerous one.

Less than a year later the Canadian scientific ship *Hudson*, plotting the Beaufort Sea Basin with side-scan sonar, found seven towering pingoes in a row. A few days later it discovered a picket line of them across the *Manhattan's* route. Any large ship sailing this Northwest Passage was in danger of hitting a submerged, uncharted hill of ice.

No deep-draft ship has sailed the Passage since. The *Manhattan* was later anchored off the coast of Bangladesh and used to store grain.



*Pingoes result from pressure on layers of unfrozen material lying between a substratum of permafrost and a frozen surface.*



*The CSS Hudson cruised the Beaufort Sea in 1970.*






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## Across Baffin Bay—Greenland

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Most of Greenland is covered by a thick ice cap and is uninhabitable, but almost 50,000 people live on the southwestern edge of the island, from near Cape Farewell to Disko Island and north as far as Melville Bay.

There are a few sheep farms in an area which was occupied by Norse farms a thousand years ago, but most of the inhabitants fish for a living. In recent years the population has been concentrated in relatively large communities for social, educational and medical advantages, and housed in large apartment buildings. There are good primary, secondary and vocational schools, and the Greenlanders have been literate since the middle of the last century. A former colony of Denmark, Greenland was granted home rule in 1979. The Greenland Parliament now has control over such things as trade, taxation and the fishing industry, while Denmark retains control over defence and foreign affairs.

*NASA's Earth Resources Technology Satellite took this photo of a portion of the Northwest Passage. The largest iceberg, at bottom centre, measures 10 by 20 miles.*

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## The Other Side of The Pole—Russia

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Russia's northland is more hospitable than Canada's. The tree line is 500 miles farther north than in Canada, and the Atlantic Gulf Stream pours warm water along its arctic shorelines, providing year-round ice-free ports. While much of the Canadian North is rock scraped bare by glaciers, Siberia has a good supply of oil. It also has 800,000 people, some forty times as many as live in the Canadian north country.



## LOREX

In March 1979, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources began a \$1.2 million interdisciplinary project to study the geologic nature and origin of the Lomonosov Ridge, a mountain range on the floor of the Arctic Ocean. The team of forty-two scientists and technicians also included participants from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and from McGill, Dalhousie and the University of Washington. It was called LOREX and was the largest scientific expedition ever conducted that far north.

The Lomonosov Ridge stretches for nearly 1,250 miles beneath the Arctic Ocean, from the northern tip of Ellesmere Island toward the continental shelf of the USSR. Its width ranges from 15 to 125 miles, and its submerged peaks rise 10,000 feet above the seabed.

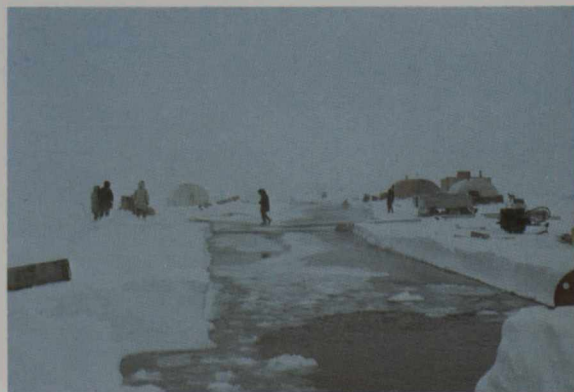
The expedition established a base camp on a two- and one-half square mile chunk of floating pack ice, fifty-six miles from the North Pole. The nearest land was 550 miles south. It took the scientists nine days to set up camp on the moving ice and three days to take it down two months later. Temperatures dropped as low as  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , and the winds sometimes blew at over 60 m.p.h. The ice pack drifted at widely varying rates, from 0 to 4,000 feet per hour, and at one point the camp was only twenty-two miles from the Pole.

The men lived and worked in heated tents and huts. They cut four hydroholes into the ice, which was six or more feet thick, through which they lowered their equipment.

Interlocking experiments were designed to provide a complex survey of the ridge. These

included gravity observations; plumbline deflection measurements; seismic reflection profilings; geomagnetic soundings; biological tests; heat flow, ocean current and acoustic measurements; and sediment and core analyses. Eleven hundred photographs, black and white and colour, were taken from sixteen locations with the use of an undersea camera developed by the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

The experiments appeared to confirm that the ridge is a fragment from the Eurasian continental shelf rather than an oceanic formation, and that it broke off in the mid-cretaceous period or later. It will take several years, however, before the results are fully analyzed. Information gathered during the LOREX project will undoubtedly be valuable in future oil and gas exploration in the Arctic basin.



*After a storm, cracks and leads appeared in the pack ice, and the camp had to be moved.*



*LOREX geophysicists at work in their hut.*



## Inukshuks

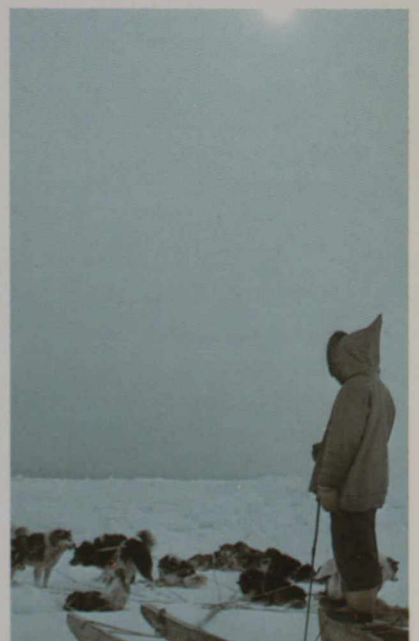
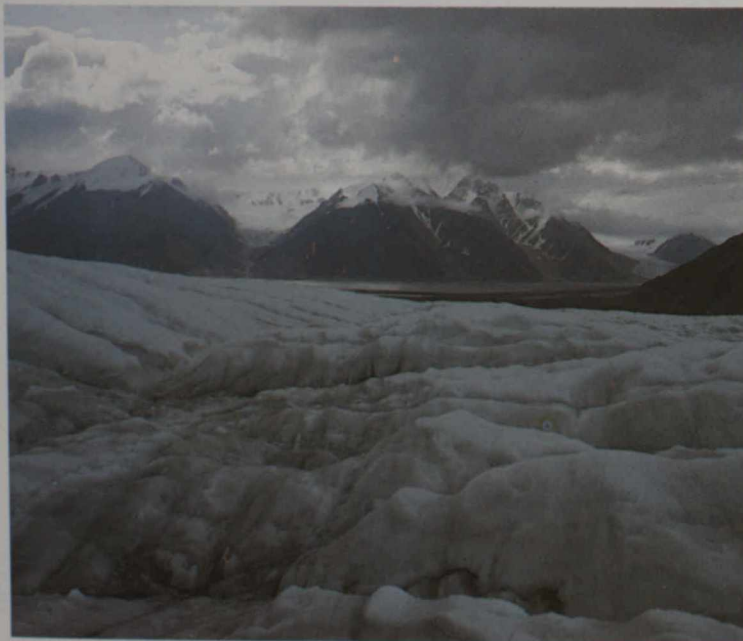
Inukshuks are pillars of piled stones, roughly resembling men (the Inuit word means "like a person") that have been the monuments of the North for thousands of years. They have served to identify places and to give bearings to travellers and as accessories in the hunting of caribou.

Inuit lore says they were in place when their ancestors came from Asia and that they were

made by the Tunrit, the forgotten people, who also left fish weirs and ruins of stone houses. The Inukshuks are often in rows and the Inuit (and probably the Tunrit) used them to herd the caribou into ambush. Men and boys ran in and out between them so that the short-sighted caribou thought the Inukshuks were hunters too, and stampeded into water where they were speared, or past stone blinds hiding archers. The Inukshuks, the ruined houses and the tent rings are older than the Acropolis and the Pyramids.











John Coleman, weatherman on ABC's Good Morning America.



Arctic winds tend to move south, giving TV weathermen plenty to talk about.

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