

A-1000/1-4-A Vol 2

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DU NORD CANADIEN

For Instructions Re Use of File Cover See Back Cover
 Voir au verso comment utiliser la chemise

2179

FILE NO. DOSSIER No A1003-1-4-A

FROM - DE: JAN. 1967

NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION AND RESEARCH CENTRE

CLOSED

VOL. NO. VOL. No

TO - à Feb 28, 1969

RELATED FILES are listed inside file cover - DOSSIERS CONNEXES énumérés à l'intérieur

Reference - Renvoi

Action Taken - Mesures prises

Referred To
Destinataire

Purpose - Objet

Date

Initiale
Initiales

P.A. Date or T. Date de rangement ou de transmission

B.F. Date Date de rappel

Initiale
Initiales

Registry Inspection - Examen du service des Archives

FOR DISPOSAL OF THIS VOLUME

CLOSED

Referred To Destinataire	Purpose - Objet	Date	Initiale Initiales	P.A. Date or T. Date de rangement ou de transmission	B.F. Date Date de rappel	Initiale Initiales	Registry Inspection - Examen du service des Archives
C7	6/5 # 42 B.F.	21/5	J	21-5			
C1	22/5 # 3953	23/5	Z		6/3 (CR)	J	J
C1	29/5 # 726	29/5		6/6		440	
C5	request	22/40	M	23/10			
C4	req.	17/2/70	M	19/12			

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- Column 1 – Shows the office or name of the person to whom the file is routed.
- 2 – Shows the reasons for the routing, or the date and identification number of the letter on file requiring your attention.
 - 3 – Shows the date on which the file is routed to the user.
 - 4 – Provides for initials of the person routing or rerouting a file.
 - 5 – Provides space for the user to enter the date of P.A. (put away) when action is completed – OR the letter "T" when the user transfers the file to another person.
 - 6 – Provides space for the user to write the BF (bring forward) date, the date the user wishes the file to be brought back to him.
 - 7 – Provides space for the user to initial the entry when a file is to be P.A.'d, B.F.'d, or "T" transferred.
 - 8 – Provides space for the Registry to enter the date on which the file is returned to the Registry and inspected before being put away.

L'objet du SERVICE DES ARCHIVES est de servir, mais la qualité du service est liée au prompt retour des dossiers. Il incombe à la personne au nom de laquelle le présent dossier est inscrit, de le renvoyer au service des archives; à moins qu'elle n'avertisse le service d'inscrire le dossier au nom d'une autre personne, le dossier restera inscrit à son nom, tant qu'il sera en circulation. **Si l'on ne peut s'occuper du dossier dans les 48 heures, indiquer la date de rappel. Ne pas enlever de documents du dossier.**

Détails concernant l'usage de la chemise

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- 2 – indiquer les raisons de l'acheminement ou la date et le numéro d'identification de la lettre au dossier dont le destinataire doit s'occuper.
 - 3 – indiquer la date d'acheminement du dossier vers l'utilisateur.
 - 4 – réservée aux initiales de la personne acheminant ou réacheminant le dossier.
 - 5 – réservée à l'inscription de la date de rangement par l'utilisateur, lorsqu'il a fini du dossier – OU à celle de la lettre "T" quand l'utilisateur transmet le dossier à une autre personne.
 - 6 – réservée à l'inscription de la date de rappel, à laquelle l'utilisateur souhaite revoir le dossier.
 - 7 – réservée aux initiales de l'utilisateur, lorsque le dossier fait l'objet d'un rangement, d'un rappel ou d'une transmission.
 - 8 – réservée au service des archives pour y inscrire la date ou le dossier lui est renvoyé et où il est examiné avant d'être rangé.

PA
M

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, February 19, 1969

A. 1003-1-4-A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos - Igloolik

-- I am forwarding herewith a copy of a memorandum which I sent yesterday to Mr. A.J. Kerr, Chief, Northern Science Research Group, relating to the international adaptability study going on at Igloolik. I know, from previous correspondence, you are familiar with this program and my memorandum is self-explanatory. I think that under our decentralization program and on projects of this nature it would be simpler in future if Doctor David Hughes of the University of Toronto, who is co-ordinator for the study, dealt directly with you on such matters as accommodation, facilities and other arrangements. As it is now, we are getting material in from the Northern Science Research Group; also requests from other sources, but all relating to the same project. You are in the best position to know the on-the-ground facilities and availability of assistance and can keep better aware of the overall picture and other requests for assistance at Igloolik. We would certainly like to be kept advised and only if there is any major difficulty and a policy decision required where there is a clash of priorities, then you should get in touch with us, immediately.

I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to you and you should advise the Area Administrator at Igloolik, accordingly. He in turn should keep you abreast of any requests for assistance coming direct to him.

AS

A. Stevenson/pm/D

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

Reply March 5/69

c.c. Mr. Stevenson

Regional Administrator, Frobisher Bay

PA

FR. A.J. KEHR,
CHIEF,
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH GROUP

Ottawa 4, February 18, 1969

A. 1003-1-4-A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos - Igloolik

I refer to your memorandum of February 7 and conversations we have had on the international adaptability study going on at Igloolik, N.W.T. I think that everything is up to date in so far as this office is concerned. However, with regard to future plans and developments, I think it might be preferable to deal with the Regional Office who are in a better position to advise on accommodation and any other arrangements for facilities required at Igloolik. Therefore, I think you might advise Doctor David Hughes, who is co-ordinator of the project, of this agreement. I in turn will send a copy of this memorandum to Mr. D. Davies, our Regional Administrator at Frobisher Bay.

While on the subject, about two weeks' ago we had a memorandum from the Education Branch of the Social Affairs Program relating to specific studies to be carried out by Doctor R.S. MacArthur in relation to the Igloolik project. The Education Branch also kindly sent to us copies of the initial press release and the programs planned for the general study. In replying as to the facilities and arrangements for Doctor R.S. MacArthur's studies, we pointed out we had no objection to his proposals and would be pleased to support him in any way possible. We did suggest that he carry these out during the summer months when school will not have to be disrupted. The main point I am getting at here is that the Education Branch did not seem to know that we had been involved with the overall project since its inception, as has your office. This is the sort of thing that I think Doctor David Hughes should pull together if he is co-ordinating all aspects of the program. It is difficult for this office, as it will be for our Frobisher office, if these various individuals get in touch with them without relating their requests to others with similar interests. I think, therefore, it might be well if Doctor David Hughes would do a progress report with any short or long-term plans which our Regional Office could

A. Stevenson/pm/D

.. 2

have in order to assist in any plans accordingly.

If you wish to discuss this further, please do not hesitate to get in touch with me.



A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

c.c.
Mr. Stevenson
Mr. Devitt ✓

A/Director,
Territorial Relations Branch

Ottawa 4, February 7, 1969.

Attention: Mr. D.W. Simpson

A630/138-1

Dr. R.S. MacArthur's proposed Research Study -
Igloolik School

In your memorandum of January 31, you requested that we confirm that it would be in order for Dr. R.S. MacArthur to proceed with his research studies as indicated in his research outline.

We have given considerable thought to this after consultation with the field staff and have come to the conclusion that the best time to carry out this research would be during July and, if necessary, part of August. During this period, Dr. MacArthur would not only be able to contact the present pupils enrolled in the Igloolik school but would also have available those pupils who return from Chesterfield Inlet school for their summer vacation period.

I think you will agree that we are doing everything possible to speed up the academic progress of the pupils throughout the Arctic District. Having research people enter the school at the time the pupils are making an effort to complete their year's work would, I think, be seriously disrupting, especially since so many hours of both group and individual testing are involved.

Perhaps a member of the present Igloolik school staff could remain at Igloolik during the month of July to assist with the research project and to give supervision to the school plant which would be made available for this very worthwhile investigation. This staff member could also make available to the research team any confidential school records.

We would have no objection to Dr. MacArthur testing 25 selected pupils at Pond Inlet, Hall Beach or Frobisher Bay should the Igloolik school not provide a sufficient range from "traditional" to "transitional" areas.

We would be pleased to support Dr. MacArthur with his research proposal in any way possible but believe that the best time for it to be carried out would be during the summer months when school will not have to be disrupted.

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

W.G. Devitt:rb:D

000316



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

M.Y.O 11/2
Miss Ouslow
see me
AS

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
FEB 7 1969	
FILE No.	<i>A 1603-1-4A</i>
REFER TO	<i>C1</i>
REF. No.	

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes
du Nord canadien

date 7 February, 1969.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

MR. A. STEVENSON,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC.

1136

Further to our telephone conversation of two days ago, may I request your assistance in a matter relating to the IBP Project in Igloolik. Dr. Hughes, the co-ordinator of the project, phoned me to say that it was planned to have a party arrive in Igloolik on 19 February which would remain until 12 March. This party will be a medical-dental team and will include eight persons and their equipment as well as Dr. Hughes. He asked me to find out what could be done to provide this team with space to set up an examination center. I understand that this team will bring in x-ray equipment, and will do a series of examinations on people, and they will require a room to organize as a center. He wondered if space could be made available in a school room or in a community hall. Arrangements have already been made for living accommodation, according to my understanding.

I expect you will get in touch with the Regional Office in Frobisher Bay, and this raises a question. Would it not be simpler in future for Dr. Hughes to deal directly with you in matters such as this, where I am acting as a go-between only? Please comment.

See memo to M. Kerr
to Rob
18, 19 Feb. 1969
AS

Noted
M.Y.O.
20/2/69

A. J. Kerr / MF
A. J. Kerr,
Chief,
Northern Science
Research Group.



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO
 1003-1-4A
 JAN 29 1969
 FILE No. _____
 REFER TO _____
 REF. No. _____



145

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

*PA 706
sent by reg slip
2-2
JMS*

Churchill, Manitoba

January 27, 1969

date
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

251-6

Problems of Eskimo Relocation For Industrial Employment

We appreciate your prompt attention to our request of January 7, for additional copies of Dr. Stevenson's excellent study on the problems of relocated Eskimo wage earners. Indeed, so obviously valuable and popular is this report that we cannot keep up with the demand and would very much like another twenty copies to meet distribution needs.

J.B.H. Gunn
J.B.H. Gunn
Regional Administrator



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Churchill, Manitoba
January 27, 1969
251-6

date
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

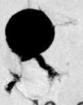
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J.B.H. Gunn
J.B.H. Gunn
Regional Administrator



pp
m



c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
FROBISHER BAY, N. W. T.

Ottawa 4, January 15, 1969.

A. 1003-1-4-A

F. 1003-1-4

International Study, Adaptability of Eskimos

The attached copies of a letter dated January 6 from Professor David Hughes, University of Toronto, to Mr. A. J. Kerr of the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre refer to previous arrangements between our Area Administrator at Igloolik and the Research personnel involved in this study. Would you please retain one copy and send the other one on to the Area Administrator.

We expect Mr. Haining in the office one of these days and will bring the correspondence to his attention here as well.

ppm

M. G. Moore/na/M

M

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

*PA
msm*

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
CHURCHILL, MANITOBA

Ottawa 4, January 10, 1969.

A. 1003-1-4-A

Problems of Eskimo Relocation
for Industrial Employment

As requested in your memorandum of January 7, I am sending you under separate cover 15 additional copies of the above publication issued by the Northern Science Research Group.

msm

H. G. Moor-na/M

A. Stevenson

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.



ACTION REQUEST

FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

TO — À

Miss Moore

DATE

17/1/69

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE

 ACTION
DONNER SUITE

 APPROVAL
APPROBATION

 COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES

 DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

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FAIRE.....COPIES

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 NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

 P. A. ON FILE
CLASSER

 REPLY
RÉPONSE

 SEE ME
ME VOIR

 SIGNATURE

 TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION

 YOUR REQUEST
À VOTRE DEMANDE

See me re. # 748
806

000322



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

JAN 9 1969

FILE No. A 1003-14A

REFER TO C 7

REF. No. _____

Direction

*PA. N.F. are
Reply 10-1
JBL*

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

748

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Churchill, Manitoba
January 7, 1969

date
our file/notre dossier 251-6
your file/votre dossier

Problems Of Eskimo Relocation For Industrial Employment

We acknowledge with thanks the twenty copies of the report prepared by the Northern Science Research Group describing some of the problems of Eskimo relocation for industrial employment and referred to in your memorandum of December 24. We agree that this is a valuable document which should have wide circulation and to meet your suggested distribution we would appreciate another fifteen copies of this publication.

J.B.H. Gunn
J.B.H. Gunn
Regional Administrator



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

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des régions
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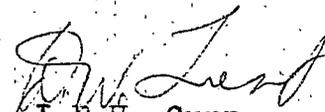
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

date
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

Churchill, Manitoba
January 7, 1969
251-6

Problems Of Eskimo Relocation For Industrial Employment

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J.B.H. Gunn
Regional Administrator



University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE	
OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
A 100-5-1-5	
JAN 10 1969	
FILE No.	ATC 10
REF. No.	C1

January 6, 1969

806

Mr. A. J. Kerr
Northern Co-ordination and Research Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Mr. Kerr:

This is to inform you of the next proposed movements of research personnel in connection with the I.B.P. Human Adaptability Project at Igloolik.

Dr. Joan dePena, with two research assistants, proposes to travel to Igloolik, arriving Hall Beach on January 22 via Trans air flight from Winnipeg. She anticipates leaving Igloolik again, for Winnipeg, on February 13.

Dr. J. Mayhall, with a radiologist technician, proposes to travel to Igloolik, arriving at Hall Beach on February 13. He will inform Mr. Haining of his departure date, after arriving at Igloolik. Dr. Hildes, Dr. Schaefer, and myself, accompanied by two medical technicians, hope to arrive in Igloolik during the last week in February for a stay of approximately six weeks. Further details of this part of the project will follow.

I should therefore be grateful for an assurance that the most valuable assistance extended to us hitherto in the matter of transport to Igloolik from Hall Beach, and accommodation at Igloolik, will again be extended to the above-mentioned members of the research project.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

David R. Hughes

David R. Hughes,
Professor of Anthropology
Director, Canadian H. A. Project.

DRH/rr
Mr. J. Haining
Dr. J. A. Hildes
Dr. J. dePena

INDIAN AFFAIRS & NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT	
JAN 9 1969	
N.S.R.G. OTTAWA	



ACTION REQUEST FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. DOSSIER N°

TO — A

Mr. Stevenson

DATE

9/1/69

LOCATION — ENDROIT

Arctic District office

FROM — DE

A. J. Kerr

ASRG

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À VOTRE DEMANDE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE | <input type="checkbox"/> |

For your information

000326

c.c. Mr. Carnihan

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATORS:
GREAT WHALE RIVER, P.Q.
FORT CHINO, P.Q.
SUGLAX, P.Q.
FORT HARRISON, P.Q.
POWASSIPIQUE, P.Q.

Ottawa 4, December 30, 1968

A. 1003-14A

Report of Northern Science Research Group
"Problem of Eskimo Relocation for Industrial Employment"

Attached for your information are copies of the above report, a preliminary study by D.S. Stevenson.

Would you please ensure that these copies are distributed to those directly engaged in the implementation of Northern programs within your area.

W. Carnihan/lr/H


G.E. Holes,
Regional Administrator,
Arctic Quebec.



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES ET DU NORD CANADIEN

TEMPORARY FILE SLIP
FICHE TEMPORAIRE DE DOSSIER

NOTE: This slip to be used for passing correspondence when the main file is charged out or is not required, and must not be removed but will be attached to the main file as soon as possible.

REMARQUE: La présente fiche sert à transmettre la correspondance lorsque le dossier principal est sorti ou n'est pas demandé; ne pas l'enlever, mais la fixer au dossier principal dès que possible.

BRANCH - DIRECTION: A 1003-14A

SUBJECT - SUJET: Northwood & Research Centre

FILE NO. - DOSSIER N°: 801

MAIN FILE IS CHARGED TO - DOSSIER PRINCIPAL INSCRIT AU NOM DE: 01 19/12

REFERENCE - RENVOI					ACTION TAKEN - MESURES PRISES			
REFERRED TO DESTINATAIRE	BY PAR	REMARKS REMARQUES	DATE	P. A. DATE DATE DE RANGEMENT	B. F. DATE DATE DE RAPPEL	BY PAR	FOR C.R. USE ONLY AU SEUL USAGE DES ARCHIVES	
<u>C7</u>	<u>I.</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>19/12</u>	<u>20/12</u>	<u>24-12</u>	<u>Mym</u>	<u>7</u>	

NOTE: If action cannot be taken without the file, please make statement to that effect and return paper to Central Registry.
REMARQUE: Si l'on ne peut procéder sans le dossier, prière de la déclarer et de renvoyer la correspondance aux archives.

000328



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
DEC 20 1968	
FILE No.	A1003-148
REFER TO	C7
REF. No.	

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

*PA
M 7d R.
copies sent Regions
& some section heads
also placed in
library. See
memo 24-12
M*

370

date December 19, 1968
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

Ottawa 4, Ontario.

A. STEVENSON,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC.

Attention: Miss M.C. Moore, Staff Officer.

Distribution of Reports Published by Northern Science Research Group

This will confirm our discussion of December 18th concerning the distribution of N.S.R.G. reports to officers in the Arctic District. As I mentioned, we are anxious to see our reports reach those people who are most likely to find them useful. In particular, we have in mind regional and area administrators, school principals, teachers, projects officers, district and regional superintendents of welfare, education, and industrial development, and others directly engaged in the implementation of northern programs.

While it is impossible to provide copies for every last member of the field staff, we do hope that those of our publications which are of broad general interest can be made available in every settlement in the Arctic District, in quantities appropriate to the numbers of departmental people in each community. I understand that to accomplish this kind of coverage in future, you would require 76 copies of each report: ten for section heads and others in Ottawa, and 66 for members of the field staff at the regional and area levels. Of course I realize that the proposed distribution system which we discussed can only be regarded as tentative during the present period of departmental re-organization.

In line with the above proposals, I am sending along 76 copies of Prof. Stevenson's report on Eskimo relocation (NSRG 68-1) for distribution to the field.

2.

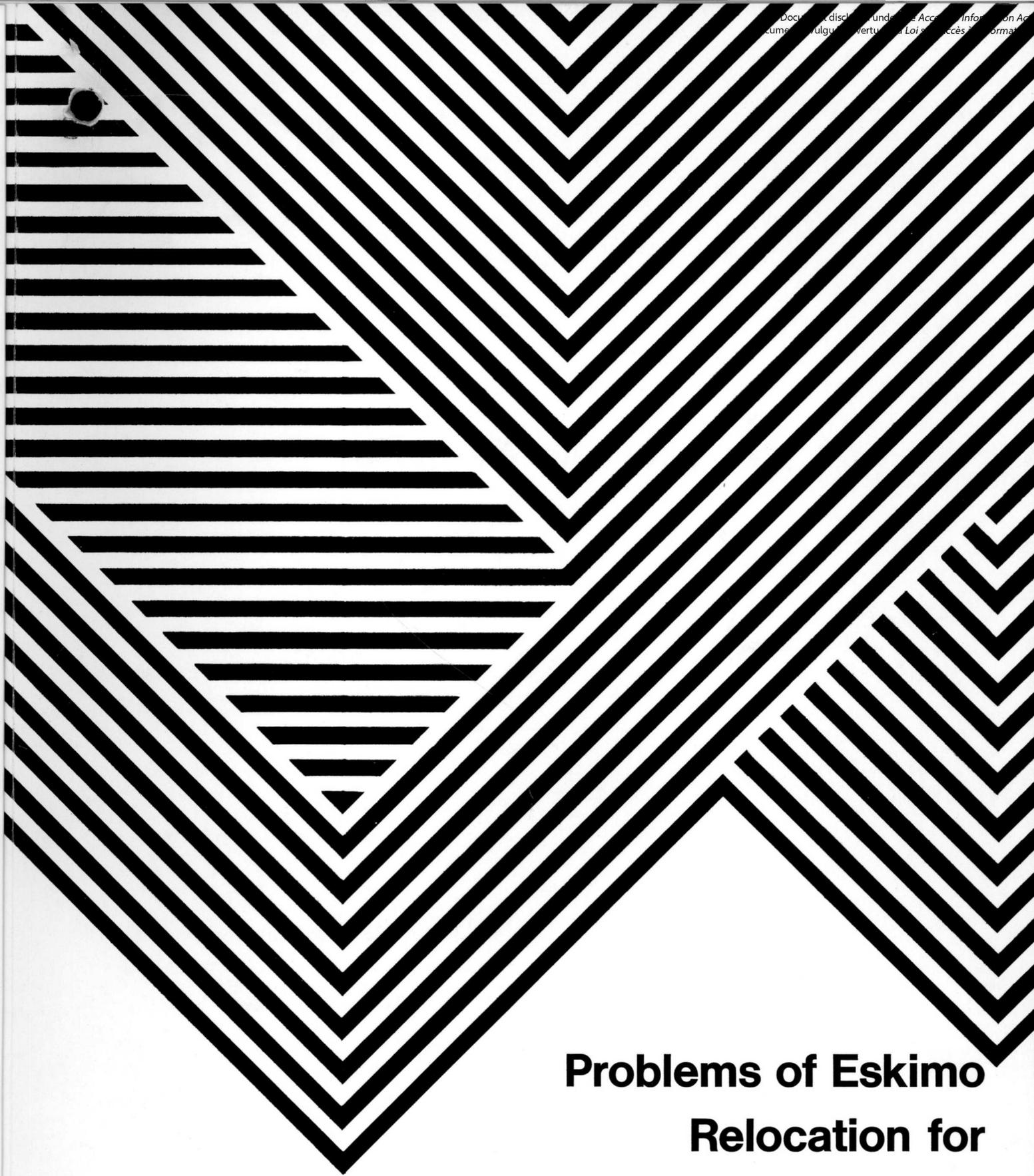
The above remarks apply only to reports published by the Northern Science Research Group. Occasionally we receive, in very limited quantities, copies of scientific reports on northern subjects published by other government and non-government agencies. Unfortunately, in these cases we would not be in a position to do more than provide you with a few complimentary copies.

If a new outside publication comes to our attention which appears particularly relevant to your interests, and if we have no copies to spare, then we will at least try to inform you of its availability.

In this connection, we are sending you ten copies of the report by Dr. Diamond Jenness entitled Eskimo Administration: Analysis and Reflections, published by the Arctic Institute of North America. If you require any more copies, these are available to members of the Arctic Institute at \$3.00 each.



G.F. Parsons,
Research Officer,
Northern Science Research Group



Problems of Eskimo Relocation for Industrial Employment

A preliminary study
By D. S. Stevenson
NSRG 68-1

PROBLEMS OF ESKIMO RELOCATION FOR INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

A preliminary Study

by

D.S. Stevenson

This report is based on research carried out while the author was employed by the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, now the Northern Science Research Group, of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. It is reproduced here as a contribution to our knowledge of the North. The opinions expressed, however, are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Department.

Requests for copies of this report should be addressed to Mr. A.J. Kerr, Chief, Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

Northern Science Research Group,
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development,
Ottawa, May, 1968

ABSTRACT

Under the auspices of the Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, research was conducted during 1967 into the possible reasons for variable success in relocating Eskimo families to centres of industrial employment. A number of interim conclusions have been drawn. Where the migrants lack comprehension of the informal rules governing behaviour that is acceptable in southern communities, and where attempts are made by the migrants to retain former life patterns, assimilation and/or acceptance into the community is seriously retarded. Further, although technical training and grade-school education are necessary for migration, by themselves they are not sufficient for successful adjustment to community life-styles. The problem lies partly in community awareness of the migrant, and partly in the more insistent demands by the community for conformity of the migrant to 'normative' behaviour. In short, because the migrant is unaware of the informal rules governing acceptable behaviour in southern communities, and because his only recourse is to assume that the actual behaviour he observes is acceptable, he models his own behaviour accordingly and, in consequence, is rejected by the community.

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MAPS

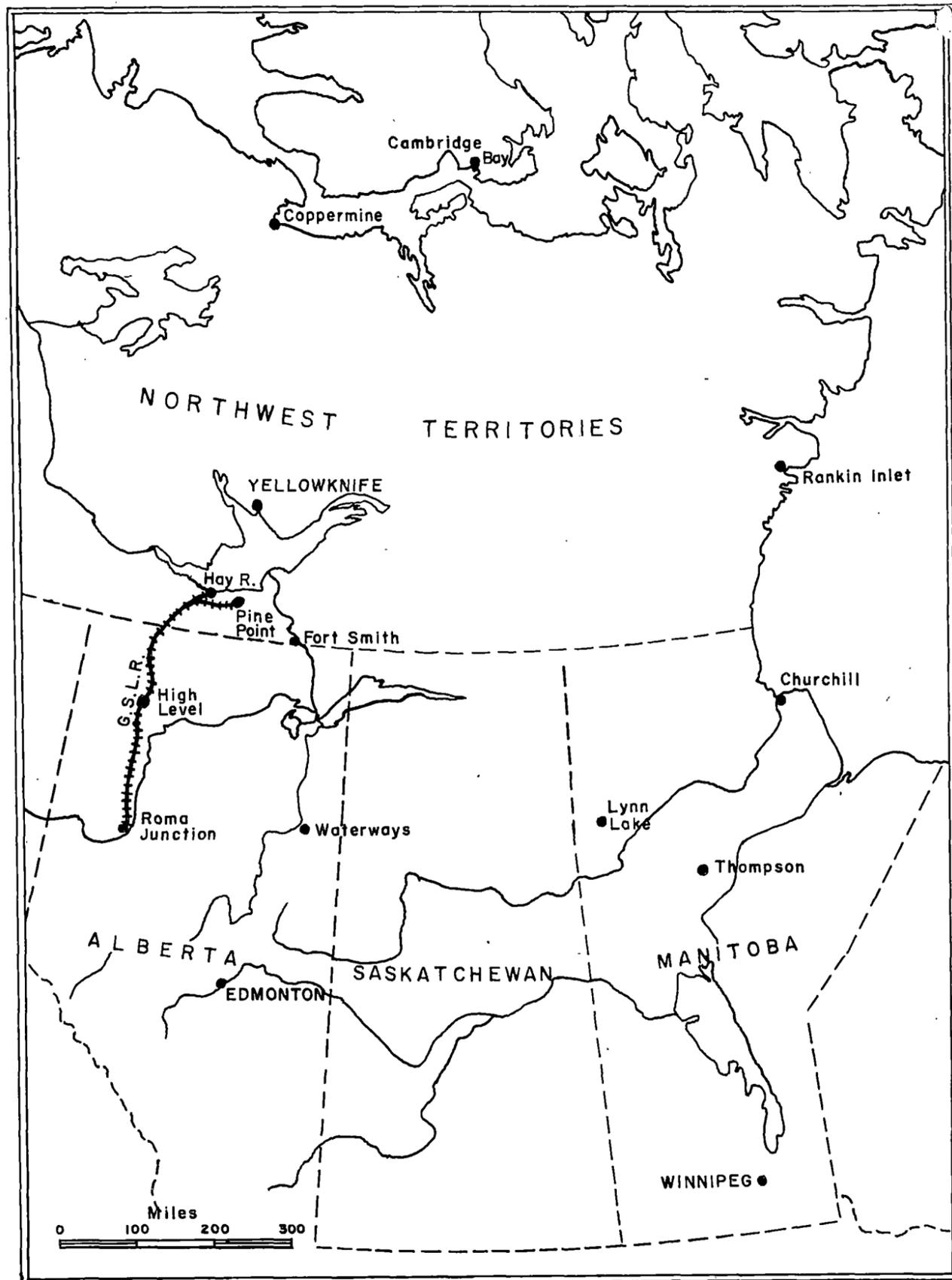
Location Map	VIII
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to take this opportunity to thank those individuals, White, Eskimo, and Indian, who graciously put themselves to a good deal of inconvenience by making themselves and their knowledge available to me without stint. In particular I wish to thank Mr. 'Pat' MacIlroy of the C.N.R., and his staff at Roma Junction, for their unflagging goodwill and co-operation in helping me collect the information I required for this study. Thanks must also go to Mr. A. Okpik and Mr. N. Burgess of Yellowknife for their extremely helpful opinions and insights into Eskimo relocation difficulties. No less helpful were Mr. W. Clark and Mr. P.A. Cain of Lynn Lake in their co-operation and interest in the work I was doing there. Last, but not least, I gratefully acknowledge the positive and helpful attitudes of the numerous individuals in all areas visited who gave up their time to assist me in every way possible.

David Stevenson
Halifax
February, 1968

LOCATION MAP - CENTRAL CANADA



FOREWORD

This report is the result of a request from the educational administrators responsible for vocational training in the Northwest Territories. The range of their responsibilities includes the placement of trained workers in wage-earning positions. The number of available openings for such workers in northern settlements is limited today, and this has led to the relocation of some Eskimo workers to industrial centers. Aware of a range of sociological problems connected with the adaptation of workers to this new environment, the Centre was requested to bring to bear on this problem the analytical skills of a social scientist, and accordingly, Professor Stevenson was engaged to undertake this research. The report which follows covers the first season's work. A further report is planned.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND THE METHOD

With the introduction of large-scale construction projects and a resurgence of mining activities in the mid-1950's, social and economic changes in the Canadian Arctic regions have been steadily accelerating. As a result of these developments and the probable irreversibly depressed conditions in the fur-markets and game populations, hunting, trapping, and combined hunting-trapping as subsistence activities have become barely feasible for the indigenous populations of those areas. Government support in the form of family allowances, welfare, housing loans, loans for co-ops, and other funds, has proven doubtfully adequate to meet the needs of the people. Recognizing this, the Canadian Government introduced a fairly comprehensive system of grade-school education (primary and secondary), and a broad vocational training program designed to provide a greater range of occupational choice, and to permit the possibility of geographical mobility of that segment of the labour force interested in migrating. In more recent years, the reduced operations of such employment sources as the DEW Line and other federal projects as well as the closure of certain private mining operations in the Northwest Territories, has prompted the government to promote and encourage alternative employment possibilities in the Territories and the northern parts of the provinces.

Beginning in the summer of 1963, the government, in co-operation with interested business firms, initiated small-scale migration of a few Eskimo families from some northern settlements to selected southern communities. The selection of the southern communities was determined solely by the availability of employment, while selection of families was based largely, but not only, on the basis of the past training and work experience of the husband in each family.

During the intervening years, it became apparent to those federal government agencies within the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development who are involved with the problems of education and training, that there was a disturbingly wide variation in the adjustment and successful assimilation of the Eskimo families in different localities. The usual syndromes of maladjustment were reported: excessive use of alcohol, job absenteeism, general apathy, persistent anti-social behaviour and frequent arrests for law infractions (generally misdemeanors rather than criminal offenses), and the return of groups of disgruntled Eskimo families to their home settlements.

Early in 1966 I was asked by the Northern Co-Ordination and Research Centre, at the request of the Education Division of the Northern Administration Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to conduct research into the possible reasons for the variable success in the relocation program.

A research schedule was drawn up early in 1967 and approved by the government agencies concerned. This schedule called for a search of the literature on problems of cross-cultural migration with particular emphasis on moves from economies other than wage-based to wage-labour situations. This preliminary search was completed in May 1967 and a partial bibliography deposited in the office of the Research Centre in Ottawa. At the completion of this phase, the hypotheses derived from the literature and my own past research were drawn together into a program for the structuring of the field-work to be carried out during a ten week period between May and July, 1967. The final phase scheduled for the 1967 season was the submission of an interim report and an outline for more detailed and complete field-work during the 1968 season. This report represents the final phase of the 1967 research.

Three communities were chosen for field observation. These were selected on the bases of:

1. duration of Eskimo employment and residence and numbers of families available for interviewing;
2. degree of satisfaction claimed by employers specifically and the communities generally;
3. degree of apparent success of the adjustment of the Eskimo families to the new environments.

I should add here that the inclusion of data taken from unmarried Eskimos was considered as probably useful in the hope that problems faced by families might be clarified by comparison. Suffice it to say here that the problems of the four categories of migrants, married, single, male, and female, differ both in type and in significance for the assumption of permanent residence in southern communities.

In terms of numbers, a total of 105 Eskimos were interviewed; 27 married males, 19 married females, 8 single females, 37 single males, and 14 married males who for one reason or another, were in the south without their wives and children. All interviews were conducted in the Eskimo language without the use of interpreters. There were a number of reasons for this besides the desire for accuracy. Most importantly, the interviewees in the past appeared more relaxed and were certainly more voluble when using their mother tongue. This was true even for those adults who were fluent in English and also for children attending English-language schools. Wherever possible, local government officials were to be interviewed and available files scrutinized. Similarly, mine managers, railway superintendents, foremen, white fellow-workers, neighbours, and shop-keepers were also to be interviewed.

Two broad areas were assumed to be highly significant in leading to variably successful adjustment and assimilation. The first of these is 'comprehension' on the part of the potential migrants and the second, deriving partly from the first, is a 'willingness to migrate'. This latter derives from a genuine awareness of the lack of economic opportunities in the home settlement. In using the term 'comprehension', I am subsuming a number of factors related to the possession of valid information with respect to living and working conditions to be met in the new environment. Some of these factors are: comprehension of English, and comprehension of informal rules concerning acceptable social behaviour, e.g. drinking habits, appropriate dress, adherence to sanitation and health regulations, responsibilities for children, responsibilities for payment of debts incurred, reciprocal obligations between employer and employee. A more lengthy list of factors could be compiled, but I am at the moment, convinced that the above includes the more significant ones for southern community living.

The factors to be listed under 'willingness to migrate' in addition to general comprehension, are also linked to ideas about voluntary and non-voluntary migration.

Other problems considered as probably relevant to successful relocation are:

1. problems of isolation; where an acute sense of geographical isolation and separation from kin is generated there will tend to be a feeling of impermanence on the part of the migrant. This will be even more aggravated if the sense of isolation is coupled with a distorted view of actual geographical location vis-a-vis the home settlement.
2. problems of time and energy allocation; if the migrant is either unwilling, or unaware of, the mode of allocation of time and labour in accordance with the demands for efficient households, as they are conceived of in a predominantly wage-earning economy, then the likelihood of fitting into other patterned activities will be diminished.

Stated in a general way, an obvious barrier to the adjustment of migrant Eskimos in southern communities would be attempts by them to retain the daily pattern of activities to which they were accustomed in the northern settlements. Still another area of concern centre about different ideas of 'work' in terms of separability from household activities and in terms of worthwhileness. To Eskimo males first entering the wage-earning situation, the distinction between place of work and home is strange and uncomfortable. For the trapper-hunter, the tent or house is simultaneously a place of work and a home. Similarly, the immediate geographical area is home, and the place of work. Again, the sharp distinction between work and play found in industrial societies is much more blurred in trapping-hunting societies such as the Eskimo.

The final points I wish to make here concern some assumptions about the congruence of values requisite for successful cross-cultural migration. Although there is evidence to show that some values found in Eskimo societies coincide with some values found in the industrialized sector of Canadian society, e.g. a drive for the acquisition of wealth, it is erroneous to assume that the ultimate goals are exactly the same for

both groups. The acquisition of wealth among many Eskimos is simply one step toward the attainment of individual prestige through a display of generosity and the redistribution of the acquired wealth. But such philanthropy is considered impractical for all but a very few members of industrial societies.

Although it seems that technical training peculiar to one culture can be taught to members of another culture, the transference of the trained individuals is substantially another problem and one that concerns us here. It is naive to assume that an Eskimo trained in, for example, diesel mechanics, is, *ipso facto*, fully equipped and prepared for life in a non-Eskimo community.

This next section includes only empirical, or observed data, collected during the field-work period in each of the areas visited. The attempt is to provide material of such a nature that, given the assumption of objectivity on the part of the observer (myself), it can be reviewed by other interested workers and perhaps used by them for further studies.

The usual warnings are, of course, in effect. Data collected by a single observer is to be approached with caution; bias, subjectivity, proclivity, can only be assumed to be absent and then only in the lack of evidence to the contrary. Although I am convinced of the accuracy of my own observations and interpretations in this study, I think that readers have the right to be made aware of the possibility of achieving less than 100% accuracy in studies dealing with human behaviour.

In attempting to approach the ideal of 100% accuracy, all interviews with Eskimos made during the summer, were conducted in the Eskimo language, or, occasionally, in both English and Eskimo. Besides holding the idea that better information could be obtained, it has become quite clear to me that the use of Eskimo was preferred by the respondents who are more at ease and more voluble during interviews. For example, having met three Eskimo men at the hotel in Lynn Lake and after establishing that I could speak Eskimo, I was invited to accompany them to the home of one. Arriving there, we entered and were met by the wife of the owner, his mother and five children. As soon as the wife and mother saw me, they herded the children into a back room and stationed themselves at the door. The wife, in obvious apprehension, remarked in Eskimo to the other woman, "Who is the white man?" Overhearing this, I replied to the women that, "I am a former Pond Inlet person. I have come to visit". The transformation from apprehension and tentative hostility to relief was immediate; the children were brought back into the room, all hands were shaken, and that was the beginning of a five hour visit during which everyone, women included, had a great deal to say about their relocated situation.

The relief mentioned above in the case of the two women was a very common reaction to finding out that I could speak in Eskimo. The foregoing remarks held for Eskimos of both sexes and of all levels of competency in the English language. Only one man consistently used English in conversation with me and then only when we were alone. This man, in terms of the scale of the research, was the most completely integrated individual met with during the summer. A few others changed from English to Eskimo at intermittent points in a conversation. Two possibilities might account for this: my lack of familiarity with the particular local dialect (although this is not borne out in other similar cases), or a desire on the part of the respondent to demonstrate his skill with English. In any event, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favour of conducting interviews in the respondents' language wherever possible.

An effort is made to present the descriptive materials for each relocation setting in a systematic manner as follows:

1. General background information about the setting -
 - a) relationship of the industry to the setting
 - b) historical factors
 - c) projected impact of the industry on the setting.
2. Nature of employment available -
 - a) ethnic composition of the labour force
 - b) distribution of available positions.

3. Sources of Eskimo employees –
 - a) recruitment: procedures and problems
 - b) training: previous and on-the-job
 - c) formal schooling: meaning for both work and social aspects
 - d) informal schooling: meaning for both work and social aspects
4. Termination of employment –
 - a) by employees
 - b) by employer
5. Employer-employee expectations –
 - a) comprehension
 - b) incongruences.
6. The non-work situation –
7. Summary of empirical material and interpretations for each particular relocation setting.

N.B. Since 1 include much empirical material that is present in all areas, the Great Slave Lake Railway section will naturally appear much fuller than succeeding sections.

Chapter 2

THE GREAT SLAVE LAKE RAILWAY

The Great Slave Lake Railway (hereafter the GSLR) was started in 1961 and completed in 1966. All phases of construction were under the direct supervision of the Canadian National Railways system. During the summer of 1967, the Department of Transport examined and was assessing the GSLR as a preliminary step to declaring the operation an 'operating railway' in the near future. As an operating railway, employees will be required to meet the operating standards of the Canadian National Railway and the Department of Transport. This means that various examinations will have to be written to acquire the necessary licences and permits. For example, to occupy a despatcher's position, the person will be required to sit and pass a radio operators' examination; operators of rolling stock will be required to know the 'rule' book concerning signals, safety regulations, emergency procedures and so forth. Any of these qualifications depend upon the prospective employee's having a more than adequate knowledge of the English language as well as an understanding of the use of these rules in the work situation.

The railway extends from Pine Point, N.W.T., southward about 350 miles to Roma Junction, Alberta, where it links with the Northern Alberta railway system. Although the GSLR was, and is, geared primarily toward the transportation of ore and ore concentrate from the Pine Point mining operation, there is considerable traffic in general freight and in hauling equipment for oil companies engaged in intensive exploration in the Rainbow Lakes and adjacent areas. Besides these sources of business, there have been a number of proposals concerning the erection of pulp and saw-mills at various points along the line. Since the majority of the business enterprises proposed are of a long term type (pulp for example, is a replenishable resource), there is good reason to be optimistic about the future stability of the GSLR. Other developments that vindicate this optimism are to be found in the (at present) gradual shift of former northern shipping routes from the Waterways-Fort Smith staging area to the Hay River staging area.

In summary, the importance of this railway for improved access into the Western Arctic and for the future exploitation of available resources and the large-scale employment of indigenous labour, both permanent and seasonal, should not be under-estimated.

An account of the work situation that concerned itself solely with the Eskimo segment of the labour force would serve only to perpetuate the incomplete and somewhat distorted picture held by a good many persons interested in the relocation of these people. Consequently, I propose to present a broad view of the work situation and to focus on the Eskimo labour force within this more general context. To accomplish this it is essential that the deployment of the various ethnic groups into the available positions be described.

Within the total labour force employed by the railway, the numerically largest groups are Portuguese and Eskimo, followed by white English-speaking Canadians, and Indians from a number of tribes. The relative numbers of Eskimo and Portuguese vary seasonally, with Eskimos more numerous in summer and Portuguese more numerous in winter.

Generally speaking, there are four levels of employment that an individual can aspire to in the railway: administrative, e.g. managerial and general supervisory; specific supervisory, e.g. foreman of line gangs, yards, or shops; skilled or technical positions, e.g. diesel mechanic, welder, locomotive operator, despatcher, brakeman, etc.; and lastly, unskilled labour positions.

As of summer 1967, managerial and general supervisory positions were filled by white English-speaking Canadians. Specific supervisory positions were filled by white English-speaking Canadians, Portuguese and Eskimos, in that order. Skilled positions were filled by Eskimos and white English-speaking Canadians. Unskilled positions were filled by Portuguese, Eskimos and Indians, in that order (see above for seasonal variations).

The situation then, is one in which three languages are present: English, Portuguese and Eskimo. Because of the paucity of numbers of Indians and the fact that those employed are fluent in English, the various Indian languages spoken have been omitted from consideration. The GSLR management, in an effort to reduce the possibilities for confusion and accident, attempt to have the line gangs work in linguistically homogeneous groups. That is, there are gangs of Portuguese under the supervision of Portuguese foremen, Eskimo gangs under the supervision of English-speaking foremen but with some of the gang acting as interpreters for the non-English speaking Eskimos. Exceptions to this are found of course. For example, the bridge-building gang is composed of Portuguese, Eskimos and Indians under the supervision of an English speaking foreman. The predominant work-day language used by yard foremen and skilled Eskimos is English.

Tension between the groups was evident but not serious at the time of my stay, although the men relate a story (unconfirmed) of how some local Indians at Mile 120 organized themselves to attack the bunk-houses where the Eskimos were housed; the RCMP were called in and quickly cleared the matter up. No further incidents of this kind have been reported. The Eskimos in the bunk-houses charge that the Indians steal their cigarettes but little else; that they are slow workers and that they do not mix with anyone. (This latter charge is rather humorous considering that the Eskimos, in the main, keep to themselves as well). One possible source of tension between the groups might be related to what could be construed as preferential treatment given the Eskimos. I gathered that the Eskimos are given more chances to reinstate themselves after offences than are some others, although I cannot view this as pernicious. The various foremen are unanimous in their high assessment of the work done by Eskimo men.

Hours worked vary from job to job and from period to period. The line gangs could expect to work up to twelve hours per day, while the train operators might be on the job longer. Shop mechanics had possibly the most regular hours: eight hours per day. Most of the men are on hourly wage rates. These range from \$1.65 for labourers to slightly over \$2.00 for jobs like shop mechanic. Three individuals (Eskimo) were on salary.*

Since recruitment of Eskimos began in mid-1965, there has been a total, to date, of 136 men and 1 woman taken into employment by the GSLR. Of this number, eighteen have assumed permanent employee status, and a number who had achieved that status have re-applied after resigning. During the period I was at Roma Junction-Hay River, there were 79 Eskimos employed, some as noted, permanently, but the majority on a seasonal basis as labourers on line-gangs. During the summer (1967) three of the married men taken on as seasonal employees expressed a desire for permanent employment. The GSLR are willing to take these men into employment, but since the housing shortage is acute, the possibility of these men moving south with their families is remote. An additional comment is called for here. The GSLR management are impressed enough with the work record of these Eskimos to promise to do their best by way of housing for them, but since they are in the railway business, it is not particularly easy for them to assume the responsibility for the provision of married accommodation. Four unmarried men have also made it known that they would accept permanent employment, and their applications were being considered in the summer of 1967. The foregoing account has been restricted to those individuals who made direct approaches to the GSLR management about permanent employment. Besides these 7 men, another 10 had indicated to me that they would seriously consider taking up permanent residence if jobs were available.

Initially, recruitment of Eskimos for employment on the GSLR was carried out as a joint effort between representatives of the railway and local government administrators in a number of settlements in the Western Arctic. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory to the railway personnel who felt that the local government representatives were too often negatively selective. That is, they are thought to have recommended men for employment, not on the basis of their work qualifications, but on more personal grounds on the one hand, or because they wanted to rid their settlements of undesirables. As a result of this assumption (true or otherwise), the railway personnel now do their recruiting with only minimal

* This should possibly be four but my notes are not clear on this point.

consultation with local government authorities. This situation has had severe repercussions on at least one settlement that is now deliberately ignored by the GSLR as a possible source of manpower. The GSLR management made one trip to the Eastern Arctic and has visited most of the southern Baffin Island settlements, but to date no Eastern Arctic Eskimos have been recruited. The reasons for this contain no reflection on the assumed capacities of the Eastern Arctic people, but have to do with the difficulties of transporting people in an east-west direction in the Canadian Arctic. Travel between the two broad regions is difficult and circuitous.

During the recruiting trips, whenever possible, each prospective employee is interviewed and an assessment made as to his knowledge of the English language, general background (work experience, education, training, etc.) and the genuineness of his wish to take up employment on the railway. Records kept by local officials are largely ignored as being useless for the purpose of predicting the overall ability of the would-be employee.

During the time of this survey, there were 71 men (plus an undetermined number in July after I had left the area) brought south by the railway, at railway expense, to work as seasonal labourers in line-gangs. These men were recruited from Cambridge Bay, Holman Island, Inuvik, and Fort Franklin. The criteria for selection into the labouring force are two: good health and a desire to take up seasonal employment. Many of these men could speak no English although a fair number had command of some basics of that language. Although many were married men who had left their wives and children in the home settlement, the majority were unmarried.

Of the three factors: grade schooling, training, and work experience, the latter appeared to be most significant in determining the attitude of the men toward their present job and toward the possibility of taking permanent employment. The permanently employed group have all had previous experience in wage-earning situations in various places throughout the Arctic. On the other hand, persons having only training from a trades school type of institution were usually as ambiguous as untrained persons in the question of permanent moves. This is particularly true for the younger, unmarried and recently trained men. Men with grade school education only, seem to form two categories. Those with grade eight or higher indicate a greater awareness and anticipation of the benefits to be derived from wage-labour. They include men with vocational training as well as those without this added benefit. The second category includes those with less than grade eight (again including those with vocational training). This group displayed the greatest degree of dissatisfaction with both the work and social conditions. There is still one other type of man that deserves describing. This is the man, generally married, adult (22-30 years), who has learned English by himself and has achieved a reputation for some skill or skills in his home community. As a group these men present the most eagerly aware and ambitious attitudes of all groups encountered. Their acquisition of southern employment has been prompted not by either government or employers' inducements, but by a personal decision based upon information gleaned from a number of sources.

The agreement (informal and verbal) between the seasonal employees and the GSLR was that they were to stay on the job until late summer or early fall, and that if they carried out their part of the agreement, the GSLR would guarantee their return flight to the home settlements. On the other hand, if they quit or were fired for just cause, they would be expected to assume the burden of paying their own way home. In fact, those who quit or were fired were given travel vouchers as far as Yellowknife, thus easing the financial burden facing them. Up until June, only 16 men had asked to be released from their agreement: 14 labourers, 1 shop mechanic/locomotive operator, and 1 brakeman. The reasons given for resigning varied over a predictable range: the weather was too hot and was making them ill; the work was too tiring; his father had demanded that he return (the brakeman); his brother needed his help (the mechanic); lonely for wife and children; afraid of the Indians and Whites. In each of these cases the reasons seemed satisfactory and caused little concern to the GSLR management.

During the summer, two wives and their children were sent back to their home settlement by their husbands because of their total rejection of southern life restrictions and their obvious agony at having to live in the south. Both women spoke some English but absolutely refused to speak that language in

conversation. Both of them were, by the time I got there, steeped in alcohol and had completely withdrawn from all contacts outside their homes. The husbands and the children were neglected to a criminal degree, and no exhortation by either husbands or the GSLR management had any effect on their behaviour other than to drive them to alcoholic binges. Typical of the statements made to me by these women was, "nunakhinganama hamoni", literally "because I have no place in this land".

One unfortunate incident illustrates the kind of misunderstanding that can accidentally result in dissatisfaction. A group of about 9 Cambridge Bay men were brought out and set to work on a line-gang on a date that did not coincide with the wage computer. As a result, after working for three weeks they received in their first cheque, the sum of \$69.00. Believing that this represented their earnings for the entire three weeks, they were up in arms. It was explained to them what the situation was, and although they apparently understood, seven insisted upon terminating their employment, and left, but without waiting for their final cheques. I imagine that they did not fully comprehend what was going on, and that even after they receive their pay in Cambridge Bay they will not see this as an ameliorating factor for what happened.

GSLR records show that only four Eskimos have been discharged on the initiative of the company. In each case drunkenness and persistent absenteeism constituted the reasons for dismissal. None of these men was contacted by me during the field-work period. It should be noted that although the GSLR policy toward the use of alcohol and persistent absenteeism is a replica of the stringent CNR policy, deviant Eskimos have been treated with somewhat more than leniency. I would conclude from this that the four men discharged must have been particularly incorrigible.

The expectations of many of the Eskimos coming south to the GSLR are distortingly coloured by information they receive from non-GSLR sources, that is, from returning Eskimos and from other sources at the settlement level. Very often the wages they expect are unreasonably higher than what they receive, and therefore a source of discontent. A number of men claimed to be able to earn more working on Dew-Line sites or for the federal government in their home areas. Closer questioning revealed that this was not the case and that the root of that particular problem lay in their ignorance of the cost of living in southern Canada, especially with regard to rents and foodstuffs. These remarks apply only to married men, since the unmarried men were fed and housed by the GSLR in bunk and dining cars provided for that purpose. In the case of drinkers, there seemed to be a denial of the costs of liquor. Gambling, a favourite pastime, also accounted for a large part of the shrunken income. Most importantly, with a few exceptions, such things as tax deductions, unemployment insurance, hospitalization payments and so forth were totally incomprehensible to the men, and were therefore another source of dissatisfaction. In short, the provision of housing, food and related requirements, was a bone of contention for those Eskimos most dissatisfied with the work situation. GSLR management, on the other hand, expected the usual things that an employer in industrial situations expects of employees: sobriety, particularly during working hours, punctuality and dependability. In all of these they were satisfied (with the few exceptions mentioned earlier) and had little hesitation in acknowledging the worthiness of their Eskimo employees, both absolutely and relative to other ethnic groups in employment.

GSLR management and supervisory personnel have taken a firm but understanding approach to the employed Eskimos. The rules and regulations alluded to above are made explicit to each man, and the employees are expected to meet these reasonable demands. Initial deviation from these rules is met with re-explanation and firm warnings that persistent aberrations can only result in dismissal.

One last word here about the seasonal employee picture (I will be mentioning this again in another context): during the period of seasonal employment, the Eskimos are carefully scrutinized, and any likely-looking man is approached with the offer to apply for permanent employment. Those individuals who show least, or lesser, promise are simply returned to their northern settlements after what can easily be a lucrative summer's employment.

In describing the non-work situation, I think that it is necessary to break this down into the categories of individuals unsystematically mentioned earlier: married, male and female; unmarried, male

and female. Since I have no data concerning unmarried females, this category is dispensed with easily. Unmarried males face a number of problems that are primarily social in nature, and therefore not a direct concern of the GSLR except insofar as they might interfere with the performance of duty.

Most important, girls are not available. For youths who are used to having as intense sexual intercourse as they can capture, this reversal has almost traumatic repercussions. The young Eskimo men look enough like Indians to receive the expectable rebuffs of the white girls but are different enough from the Indians to be equally rebuffed by them. One consequence of this rejection is withdrawal into their own group and an indulgence in mutual commiseration. Added to this, their discomfort is aggravated by the demands of kin in the home settlements who often have made marriage arrangements that are considered obligatory, even though the young people involved may have no particular desire to follow these arrangements through. One young man had married a white girl and immediately reduced the extent of his interaction with fellow Eskimos. Another young man had taken up with a Métis girl and fully intended marrying her against his parents' wishes, although her parents were apparently in favour of the union. Still another, a very sophisticated young man, had assumed the role of pimp for an Indian girl. In the main, the young men stated preferences for Eskimo girls, while bemoaning their lack and rejecting the idea that they would have to marry the choice of their parents. The breakdown in morality of some of the unmarried men reached a point at which the brother of one of the married women would arrange her sexual favours for a flat fee of \$100.00 plus whatever she wanted to drink, a not inconsiderable expense.

Given the 'facts of life' in southern Canada, there is no basis for optimism about the possibilities of the younger Eskimos' acquiring wives while there. This leaves the alternative of quitting jobs and going back north for a 'holiday', and hopefully, finding a wife willing to move south, another rather dubious prospect for most of them.

A surprisingly few unmarried men drink for entertainment. The most popular activities are gambling and 'going into town'. While in town, sundry shopping is done and some time spent standing around looking at the traffic, pedestrian and vehicular.

None of the unmarried men (and only one of the married men) was actively participating in community activities such as sports. Perhaps part of the reason had to do with the distance of Roma Junction from Peace River, but interviewees were unanimous in saying that they were 'shy', or that they 'had no time', and in making similar excuses.

At this point in the description, it is essential that the roles of the wife be recognized. It is also important to recognize that there is a distinct and often excruciating difference between living in what we consider a regular house (or trailer) with running water, furnace, etc., and a small house or shack in an unserviced settlement.

The single men employed by the railway, as mentioned before, are housed in bunk-cars and eat in attached dining cars; these units are moved along the track as the job locations change, so that there are a number of gangs located along the line between Roma Junction and Pine Point. The married men at Roma are housed in trailers and one is in a house at Grimsby. There is one married man at High Level in a house, and six married men at Hay River, two in houses and four in trailers. The houses are off CN property and all trailers are on CN property.

The trailer accommodation provided by the GSLR at Roma Junction is located on CN property about ten miles from Peace River. The only possible transportation to Peace River is by private automobile or by taxi, at a cost of \$4.00 each way. There is therefore, some geographical isolation. Since there are no other households in the immediate vicinity, the four married families see relatively little of anyone other than each other. Services are provided by the CN at nominal cost, and rents also are extremely reasonable for the kind of units made available.

Two of the families, who had past experience either on the Dew Line or in other southern areas, use their accommodation in a reasonable manner. The other two are totally unassimilated into the usual behaviour required for southern living. Facilities, e.g. washing machines, are only infrequently used; children are neglected by southern standards, and the places can only be described as filthy. In short, the women are still attempting to operate as if they were in a northern situation. Children are ignored presumably on the assumption that they will find their peer groups as they would in the north; regular meals are exceptional as are standards for dress. Only minimal attention is paid to sewing, mending or repairing clothing, again presumably because of the ease of eventual replacement; sleeping hours are at the discrimination of the child, as is school attendance. The women say that they are bored, even though their children are neglected and their homes are in a mess. There appears to be little or no value placed upon what is usually regarded as normal cleanliness or activities. For these two women who are least acceptable there is minimal voluntary contact with whites although, as pointed out, there is geographical isolation at Roma Junction, and neighbour Eskimo women are not accepted as models. One serious consequence of this situation is that the women have taken to excessive drinking.*

Frustrated, confused and downtrodden peoples everywhere have had recourse to alcohol, drugs, or religion. For the Eskimos in the south, the placebo is alcohol and alcoholic maudlin about the home settlement and the old way of life. It seems sometimes as if those least assimilated people deliberately use alcohol to blot out reality. I have been at drinking bouts where one woman, holding a naked baby on her lap, sat alternately sipping cheap rye whisky and vomiting into a cardboard box at her feet; she and some others were completely drunk, yet they kept drinking until absolutely unconscious. On the other hand, I cannot bring myself to think that they are alcoholic; they seem to suffer no withdrawal symptoms when cut off from liquor. In this respect they are very much like the Indians described by David Mandelbaum (*Current Anthropology*, Vol. 6, No. 3, June 1965, pp. 281-293), who were inherently tense and suspicious, not only of strangers but of each other.

Interaction with the non-drinking or moderate-drinking families was only intermittent, as was interaction with whites. The women seldom accompanied their husbands to the bars in Peace River, but did their drinking at home. This interaction produced no discernible improvement in the integration of the families in question. The cessation of church attendance seems to be a major clue in isolating the problem families. As mentioned earlier, only one of the married men had joined a social club. The others had not even considered doing this, saying that they were shy and could not speak English well enough. Movies, television, bingo and occasional baseball games seemed to be the only recreational activities. In short, there is an apparent tendency to reject those opportunities which do exist for participation in community activities.

The following is a summation of those factors that appeared to me to be most significant in determining, and quite possibly, limiting adjustment to employment with the GSLR (and with mining companies), and to the successful adoption of a way of life within the permissible range found in southern Canada.

Positive Factors

1. *Knowledge of English:* All permanent employees have a good knowledge of the English language. The men most anxious to take permanent employment also had a good command of English. The wives' most content with their situation (this is not to imply contentment) could use English adequately in their shopping and social contacts.
2. *Previous experience:* Those men with previous wage-earning experience appeared the most comprehending. This needs qualifying to the extent that there was some ill-founded discontent with the wages earned relative to what was thought possible in the home settlements in wage-earnings jobs.
3. *Comprehension of northern economic opportunity:* Those men with a fairly accurate idea about job opportunities in the north compared with the south were, if their move had been self-motivated, the best

* These two women have since returned to Cambridge Bay, leaving their husbands to follow at a later date.

adjusted. This requires qualifying to the extent that the exceptions were men whose wives were not equally motivated.

4. *Absence of confusion as to work and social conditions met in the new situation:* With some minor exceptions the GSLR provided a relatively accurate briefing at the time of recruitment as to what the job entailed, what the housing situation was like (poor), and similar basic information.
5. *Ease of migration:*
 - a) financial: the GSLR made provisions for absorbing the cost of moving south and, in many cases, for returning north.
 - b) spatial: perhaps this should be locational; in any case, where the possibility for easy movement existed there seemed to be a more relaxed attitude toward separation from kinsmen and community of origin.
 - c) co-migration of kin (e.g. brothers, cousins, nephews and uncles, and similar sets of kinsmen living in the same area) appears to foster better adjustment. Two qualifications are needed here. First, where return migration is relatively simple some individuals are unable to resist returning at the behest of kin in the home settlement. Second, informants were of the opinion that "too many men from the same place always cause trouble because they gang up on the others". As we shall see, this is in contradiction to statements made by Eskimos in both Yellowknife and Lynn Lake.
6. *Control:* The existence of a set of relatively inflexible rules governing work procedures that were explained to the Eskimos in simple straightforward ways, made adjustments to the work situation relatively much easier.
7. *Interest:* A demonstration of unofficial interest in the well-being of the Eskimo workers significantly lessened tension deriving from the strange surroundings.

Negative Factors

Other than the simple negative of the positive factors, there are a number of other significant facets.

1. *Housing:* The absence of suitable housing for the married men was a crucial factor in affecting decisions about permanent migration. For unmarried men this factor was less important, unless they contemplated moving south after getting married.
2. *Control:* The absence of clearly discernable or understandable rules governing social behaviour was a prime factor in breeding discontent on the part of all wives interviewed, and on the part of most men. In short, the informal rules of Eskimo social behaviour are sufficiently different from those of other Canadians to create problems of adjustment. Thus there are differences of viewpoint concerning the 'proper' way to drink, to keep house, and so forth.
3. *Kin obligations:* The part played by kin in determining some of the more important events in the life of an Eskimo (e.g. marriage), as well as the strong bonds of obligation to kin, tend to foster a feeling of impermanence in the individual working in the south.

Conclusion

The CN program can be considered successful insofar as it has enabled more than a dozen married men and their families to assume a viable way of life in that area. Further, some of these men are now in salaried positions and have committed themselves to a long-term career with the railroad. Again, there are six men who have aspirations to permanent employment with that company and who will likely achieve this status within a short time. Still further advances can be seen in the numbers of young single men who have elected to return to the seasonal operation with the intention of finally (at marriage) seeking permanent employment. The problem of adequate housing plagues this program (as it does the Yellowknife one), and without some changes in this sphere, integration will be severely slowed.

Although one can see a number of drawbacks to the seasonal employment scheme, in the main it will have long-term benefits. The yearly turnover can lead only to the dissemination of badly-needed information among the northern people. The possibility of earning a considerable sum of money during the summer can only benefit the northern economy! It may be true that people are separated from their

families for months at a time, but this has always been the lot of unskilled labourers, and until such time as the literacy level in the north equals the Canadian average, northern people will have little alternative to seasonal labour other than welfare to augment their winter incomes. I reject statements to the effect that "people are being torn away from their families and dumped into strange situations that cause them mental anguish". If relocation, permanent or temporary, brings material benefit and serves to offset a dependence on welfare, then I can only accept it as good.

One important factor here lies in the degree of control exerted over the employees by the CN. The single men are ensconced in bunkhouses so that absenteeism is virtually impossible and is punished by dismissal. Regular meals are served and regular rest is possible. This can be considered as training in itself that will benefit those ambitious younger men who aspire to living in the south at a later date.

The important single problem is the ubiquitous lack of adequate housing. The CN railway cannot be expected to enter into a large scale married-employee housing program. In view of the fact that men who were more than content with the South and their jobs have had to quit and take their families back to their home settlements, where employment is scarce and the future bleak, it behooves the government to extend its federal and territorial housing schemes to include housing for these men. Although I am unfamiliar with the legalities involved, I suggest that perhaps an arrangement could be made with the CN to lease land for the installation of suitable trailer accommodation. This accommodation could be considered temporary for any individual who should eventually be encouraged to move into neighbouring towns and permanent houses. Rents could be fair and the housing considered government property. The railway would, naturally, have to have a voice in the location of such trailers since only they know where they need to have the men available.

Chapter 3

YELLOWKNIFE

The Yellowknife gold-mining industry has been a steady source of employment in the Northwest Territories for more than two decades. With the opening of the MacKenzie Highway, there has been an increase in communication and ease of access into the northern Great Slave Lake area. This development is expected to increase the possibility of the exploitation of mineral resources that have hitherto been too remote and/or costly for commercial use. Other than mining, the two industries of major importance to Yellowknife are fishing and fish packing, and the service industries of the town itself. The centralization of Territorial Government offices in Yellowknife is expected to add to the possibilities for employment of the indigenous labour force. The available employment then is distributed over these segments of industry with the major single employer(s) being the gold mines. In the past the types of jobs held by Eskimos in Yellowknife were: miners (underground), carpenters, welders, truck-drivers, and aircraft mechanics.

The mining force is composed predominantly of white English speaking Canadians. Until the summer of 1967 there had been as many as 13 Eskimo men employed in the local mines. The number of Indians employed is unknown, but assumed to be small. Managerial and white collar positions are filled by white English speaking individuals; lower supervisory positions, such as that of foreman, are filled by native-born and Italian-born whites. No Eskimos hold such supervisory positions, although a few are associated with specialized groups, such as rescue teams.

The relocation of Eskimos and their families started in late summer 1963, when Con Mine agreed to hire three Eskimo men from the group that had been employed in the Rankin Inlet operation. These three men were selected by Con management in consultation with government officials from Rankin Inlet and Ottawa. At the time of the initial recruitment, there were a reported 31 men, married and single, with mining experience who expressed a willingness to move from Rankin Inlet to Yellowknife. Eskimo informants claim to have been asked to select from among themselves those men who they felt would be the most suitable as a vanguard and a source of information for the others. Informants assured me that the arrangements made among themselves and with the government, were to the effect that if the move proved satisfactory to both Eskimos and to the mining company, then 'many' other families would follow the initial three to Yellowknife. Correspondence between the mining companies and government officials indicates quite clearly that the arrangement between them was to hire three with the possibility of another three should the first group prove satisfactory, at the end of a six-month probationary period. The performance of the three Eskimo men as workers was such that the probationary period was reduced to three months and arrangements were made to bring their wives and children from Rankin Inlet together with the three more men and families that had been agreed upon.

Over the next few years, the number of Eskimos and their families in Yellowknife increased to a maximum of eight; this Eskimo population was further increased by the arrival of an undertermined number of approximately nine unmarried men. However, the 'many' families that the Eskimos thought would be moving to Yellowknife did not materialize, and this failure was given by the remaining Eskimos (summer 1967) as one of the reasons for their desire to return to Rankin Inlet. At the time of my arrival in Yellowknife there were only five married Eskimo men employed there. Of these, four were miners and all four had completed arrangements for leaving some time in July. The fifth married man had returned from a training course in the south and was planning to stay in Yellowknife as a welder.

Recruitment of suitable men for work in the mines presents a number of problems. First there are relatively few Eskimos with the necessary experience, and those that have the training are very often deficient in English. Besides this, there is a strong resistance, among the Eskimos, to the idea of moving into such a 'remote' community. The main problem here lies in the circuitous routes that have to be followed

to get from the Eastern Arctic to the Yellowknife area. Since the mining companies specify quite clearly that they refuse to assume responsibility for paying air fares for prospective employees (as well as for providing suitable housing), the burden of financing the move from, say Rankin Inlet to Yellowknife, can only rarely be carried by the Eskimo seeking employment there. This burden is, of course, increased several times if a wife and children are involved. If the Eskimos I spoke with insist upon repeating the tales of woe that were given to me, it is possible that there will be very few Eskimos willing to move to Yellowknife under any conditions. On the other hand, the local Manpower representatives assure me that they could place up to 100 Eskimos in various positions in the town, particularly with the mines, because of the excellent work record achieved by the men. In contrast to this attitude, is the attitude of landlords and business people, who, because of nearly traumatic experiences with Eskimo tenants and customers, are adamant in their low opinion of them as suitable citizens.

At the time of my stay there, the mines had no apprenticeship program for training Eskimo (or other) miners, although the idea had been brought up and discussed with Federal Government, mine, and union officials, as early as September 1963. Despite the paucity of experienced Eskimo miners, there are a number of avenues that can be used by younger men to take up this particular type of employment. The basic requirements are:

1. a good knowledge of the English language
2. willingness to take any job in the mine and wait for an opportunity to move to the more lucrative jobs.

There are, as usual, additional and important requirements, the most obvious one being a sound knowledge of life-style in non-Eskimo communities. Although this latter body of knowledge is important, it seems that the boarding-school system, both academic and vocational, has not been able to transmit this to students. As one consequence, too many ex-boarding school students I spoke with had only the vaguest idea of what constituted an acceptable daily round of activities in the domestic sphere.

Mining is carried out on a shift-work pattern with the men being paid on a production plus basis (a bonus system for high production). Since this is the case, a general rule is that men who miss three shifts consecutively are fired. The history of Eskimo dismissal is very encouraging. The high reputation mentioned earlier meant that a man could be fired by Con and taken on at Giant mine immediately, and vice versa. So far as I could gather, all dismissals in the past were the result of missing shifts as a result of drinking. The reasons for drinking are the same as those mentioned in the GSLR situation. In the main, and I reiterate, in terms of work capacity the Eskimos at Yellowknife were (and are) considered first class and highly employable, given the basic requirements outlined above.

Employer expectations were met without fail, at least until the period immediately prior to the departure of the last few families. Work attendance, interest in the job, and productivity, were all high, and adherence to the company regulations was consistent. The few cases of deviance had no appreciable effect on the satisfaction of the employers.

The reasons for quitting are much more complex. Some of these have been alluded to in previous pages: a decline in confidence in the government with regard to how many families were to be relocated, the near impossibility of acquiring suitable accommodation, absence of a viable social life as well as the more elusive reasons such as the lack of opportunities to hunt and fish, too many spiders, the unaccustomed heat of the summer, and the ubiquitous demands of kinsmen in the home settlements.

The answers to the failure of the Yellowknife relocation project are to be found in the non-work situation, and differ little from the situation found for the GSLR except in terms of intensity. The greater intensity of problems in Yellowknife seems to arise from community co-residence. Co-residence in any community in any society can only be successful if there exists a commonly held set of values about appropriate behaviour of the members. Anarchy, or even widely divergent modes of group behaviour, can only result in segmentation of the community into factions. Further, the absence of cohesion among some of these segments does not mean that the will of some better organized groups can be imposed on others. Withdrawal from, or rejection of, interaction except at the most basic level necessary for existence, is another feasible and common alternative for some groups.

In Yellowknife, a number of misconceptions served to aggravate the relationship between the Eskimo families and the non-Eskimo members of that community. As one Eskimo man put it, "Why do the white men have two faces? One for themselves and one for the Eskimos and Indians?" Apparently he had been approached by his foreman in the local tavern and 'advised' not to sit around drinking beer. He says he was afraid and went home, but after thinking about it, went back to the tavern where he discovered the foreman unconscious in the toilet. In these circumstances, the Eskimo's question is reasonable: "Why is it permissible for Whites to get drunk but not for Indians and/or Eskimos?"

It is clear that we are faced with the existence of two somewhat incongruent stereotypes: that held by Whites about Eskimos and that held by Eskimos about Whites. Stereotypes derive from variably accurate interpretations of past events and experiences and are, perhaps, legitimate *modus operandi* for strange situations, particularly cross-cultural ones. The problem lies in the degree to which individuals are not prepared to accept departures from whatever they believe the type to be. In Yellowknife, the Eskimos were a highly 'visible' group so that their behaviour was more closely watched than that of fellow Whites. This meant, obviously, that departure from the conceptions held by Whites about 'normative' or ideal behaviour was readily apparent. On the other hand, the Eskimos do not comprehend many of the informal rules that form the basis of the ideal, and attempts to model their behaviour after the 'actual' behaviour of the Whites resulted in rejection by the Whites and increased apprehension and confusion for the Eskimos.

The factors influencing adjustment of the Eskimo people employed in Yellowknife are similar to those listed for the GSLR situation, with the addition of factors that relate to co-residence and a greater degree of 'visibility' and opportunity for social interaction between the ethnic groups. The absence of formally stated rules governing social behaviour was again seen as of crucial importance for maladjustment, especially of the women. A lack of information and the rejection of relatively more tightly scheduled activities, e.g. meal and bed-times, also contributed largely to the collapse of this particular program. I had more time in Yellowknife to observe the children of migrants, and as in the case of the men with definite rules of work, the children, having the benefit of formally stated rules, appeared to be better adjusted than were the women. Outside of school, the children faced some of the same kinds of problems as those faced by the adults. The parents, following the pattern of the home settlement, paid little attention to the children, leaving them to seek out their peer groups. The children, since they too lacked sufficient information, apparently were unable to recognize either the structure or function of southern children peer groups, and consequently had very little interaction with the local white children.

Chapter 4

LYNN LAKE

The town of Lynn Lake, Manitoba, functions as a 'service centre' for the Sherritt Gordon mine. Apart from the mine and the town 'service' industries, the closest alternative employment is at Thompson where mineral finds have resulted in a large, thriving mining community.

In the immediate vicinity of Lynn Lake there is about 100 miles of road suitable for automobile travel and allowing access into lakes and similar recreation facilities. Communication between Lynn Lake and other parts of Manitoba is possible via air and rail transportation.

Although predictions about the permanency of the mining operations are speculative at best, there appears to be justified optimism concerning future mining in the northern Manitoba area generally, and this optimism is exemplified by the rapid growth of Thompson. In other words, this area and this industry will probably be a source of jobs for Eskimos willing to take up that particular type of employment.

The existing labour force in Lynn Lake is extremely heterogeneous with respect to place of origin, and apart from Eskimos, lacks discrete minority ethnic groups. The dominant language is English. Managerial and supervisory positions are filled by English-speaking individuals. There are two categories of positions filled by Eskimos: as miners underground and as industrial mechanic apprentices on the surface operation. As of the summer of 1967, there were eight married Eskimo men employed in Lynn Lake. One of these men was found to be, or had been, tubercular, and since there was no surface employment available at the mine, he had taken a number of temporary jobs in the town. Of the four single men, one worked underground and the other three were apprentices. At least four of the married men who had left Yellowknife were planning to move to Lynn Lake where employment had been guaranteed.

At Eskimos at Lynn Lake originated from the Baker Lake-Rankin Inlet-Eskimo Point-Chesterfield Inlet region, excepting the apprentices, and all had had some mining experience. One man had been working at Yellowknife and had moved from there to Lynn Lake late in 1966.

As was the case in the other areas visited, the essential need for a good command of the English language was evident at Lynn Lake. This was made especially clear to me by the mine manager during a discussion of safety regulations in the mine. His suggestion, and one that I endorse, is that there be a booklet published in English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English concerning safety procedures, etc., in the work situations. The more general remarks made during the description of the other areas apply here also but with some additions.

Housing is a problem in Lynn Lake just as it is in the other places. The mine company have been providing the Eskimos with as much assistance as possible, but naturally feel that some of this responsibility should be shouldered by the government agencies concerned. Some of the reasons given to me by Eskimos considering leaving their jobs, related directly to the high cost of houses in Lynn Lake and the lack of rentable accommodation. It was suggested, that in the case of the single men, either the government or the company might buy one of the larger houses and install an Eskimo couple, or a couple with one child, as caretakers, and rent the rooms to those of the young men who were finding life in the bunkhouses unbearable. In any event, all Eskimos moving, or desiring to move, to Lynn Lake should be absolutely clear as to the housing conditions.

Other reasons for considering terminating employment resulted mainly from pressures applied by kin for the return of the men to the home settlement. Some dissatisfaction with salaries was expressed. However, as I hope to point out, nearly all of these reasons could be viewed as 'defensive', and the underlying reasons were more logically rooted in problems of self-incorporation into the community.

Despite the fact that some of these men had been in the community for as long as three years, their non-Eskimo contacts were still primarily work-contacts that did not include the wife and children.

No Eskimo has been dismissed from the mine for violation of regulations. The man with the tubercular condition was let go for health reasons and was, during my stay at Lynn Lake, in the process of obtaining employment with the GSLR. This, I think, can be taken as an indication of his wish to remain in wage-employment rather than to return to his home settlement. Perpetually missing shifts is considered a serious offense, and the Eskimo miners have gained a very high reputation for reliability by seldom committing this act. Although alcohol is used extensively by most of the men and a few of the women, the Lynn Lake group appear to be very much in control of their consumption, and excessive imbibing is relatively rare.

It should be made clear that, from the point of view of the mine operators, the important goal sought is less that there should be a steady long-term employment expectation than that there should be a class of workers, miners, well trained but mobile, who can be relied upon for the region rather than for any single mine. This being the case, the mine managers have little or no objection to men moving between mines in the area. Such a slow turnover of personnel is not viewed as detrimental to mining operations.

In the non-work situation, some of the problems mentioned for the other areas are found also at Lynn Lake, but seemingly to a lesser degree. The women are faced with the same absence of acceptable models from outside the Eskimo group, but have been fortunate enough to have a moderating kin-based network of responsible elder women. Important also is the fact that the women at the upper end of the adjustment scale (ranges from very low to moderate) have been encouraged informally to exercise their 'womanly' talents in the production of duffle parkas, and other articles of clothing. In this way they partially escape the terrible boredom with household chores that was rampant in Yellowknife and Roma Junction-Hay River areas.

The school-age children still tend to avoid intimate contact with their white school mates and to form their own small family-based peer groups in preference to the more general peer groups that form at school. The exceptions to this are the Eskimo teenagers who, in each case, have made the greatest strides toward assimilation into the community.

A number of factors appear in the Lynn Lake situation that are important for understanding the relatively greater success of this relocation over the others. First, if we are to understand adjustment as the individual development of the ability to handle day-to-day problems of community living, then Lynn Lake ranks as low as Yellowknife, because Lynn Lake is no more tolerant of Eskimo departure from its established rules of behavior than is Yellowknife. In Lynn Lake there is a greater degree of formalization of the non-work situation. This is not, of course, as great as that in the work situation, but is nevertheless greater than that found in either Yellowknife or Roma Junction. Second, the Eskimo women at Lynn Lake had injected an interest into their daily routine by performing tasks that made more sense to them than washing the kitchen floor. In this way, they seemed to be better able to handle the more boring aspects of household activities. Third, communication and travel between Lynn Lake and the home area was recognized as easily obtainable. At the same time the absence of alternative employment in the north, reduced the effective 'pull' towards returning. Fourth, the move to Lynn Lake was not the first such move made by the majority of this group of Eskimos, and the major differences between this and previous moves related to changes in the non-work situation.

Chapter 5

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE URBAN SITUATION

I would like to include here a brief summary of my observations of the urban situation as I saw it in Edmonton and Winnipeg. The Eskimos in those places were single males and females and were interviewed under a number of different conditions.

Of the eight unmarried people, only one expressed the feeling that he was contented with his state. The complaints of the others ranged from being lonely, afraid, etc., to convictions that they had been forced into taking training, sometimes training that they had no desire to be involved with. The most important single complaint revolved about the restrictions placed upon their movements.

The case of one of the girls illustrates this very well. She was placed in a boarding house and was expected to adhere to a 9:00 p.m. curfew during the week and to have one late night out of seven. Visitors were discouraged by the landlady as was playing the record player, the television, or the radio after 10:00 p.m. This girl was a mature, intelligent, and attractive woman of twenty years who had been educated in boarding school and had developed quite sophisticated ideas about things in general. At the time of our meeting, she was constantly seething with resentment about the situation she was in, and was determined to end it as soon as possible. Statements she made and threats that she uttered led me to believe that it would not be impossible for her to begin to leave the boarding house at night and frequent bars and cocktail lounges looking for companionship. It is fairly safe to assume that the quality of the company she might find in those places late at night would be low. If such an entertainment cycle was started, there is little doubt that her chances for success in the city would be decreased or would vanish.

I talked about this problem with local government people in Winnipeg and concluded that there was an inordinate degree of restriction and pressure placed on these young people to behave in a way that is foreign to the bulk of Canadian urban youth. Rather than fostering strained conditions, which only increase the probability for deviance, the young unmarried Eskimos might be better introduced into the milieu of urban youth. This could be done, perhaps, through youth and/or church organizations which would, if the young Eskimos were accepted, exert more rational and realistic constraints on their behaviour, and thereby increase their chances for success in other social areas.

Chapter 6

COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

At this juncture I would like to proceed with an examination of the questions submitted to me by the Education Division via the Northern Co-Ordination and Research Centre and contained in a letter dated March 31, 1965.

As given, the first two questions* can be combined and be interpreted to cover three separate questions relating to the probable future of the Canadian Eskimo. These areas are: what is to happen to the residents of the north in terms of a) the possibility that the Eskimos might be able to retain their 'traditional' way of life; b) industrial development and employment possibilities in the north; and c) if neither of the above two possibilities are either feasible or realized, will relocation in southern industrial communities present a third possible alternative? These are the questions forming the basis of the discussion which follows.

Any logical assessment of probable alternatives must be made in terms of possible economic settings; three settings can be hypothesized:

1. Trapping, hunting, and combined trapping-hunting can continue to provide adequate subsistence allowing a minimally acceptable standard of living *without recourse to costly government subsidization* in the form of either direct monetary outlay or indirectly in the form of extensive administrative structures. As an adjunct to this I include the existence of occasional and/or seasonal wage-labour, e.g. stevedoring at 'ship-time' and the existence of a very few 'blue-collar' and clerical salaried positions, e.g. R.C.M.P. 'special constable', school janitor/mechanic, store clerk, carver and artist, and so forth.
2. The second hypothesis is one in which it is postulated that exploitable resources are found *in situ* at strategically located places in the north (the discovery of exploitable resources at *every* settlement is thought to be too improbable for consideration). In this setting we consider two sub-possibilities: a) year-round production and employment for the available labour force, or b) seasonal exploitation and employment that provides sufficient income to carry individuals through the off-season period.

As in the case of the first setting the ideal achievement is economic independence of the labour force and a minimal expenditure of government funds in the form of welfare (and like payments), or industrial subsidies. In the case of all-year production or extraction of resources, there will, of course, be a concomitant all-year employed labour force that will have to be recruited from adjacent settlements. In other words, there will probably be some reorganization of the northern demographic picture to the extent that some settlements might well be abandoned completely. This will be less likely for a seasonal situation in which the employable persons from adjacent settlements might remove themselves only temporarily from their 'homes'. In both situations it is speculated that there will be an employable indigenous labour force.

3. The third setting that must be considered, assisted southward migration and resettlement in southern industrial communities, presents the most complex problems and sub-possibilities. As I have indicated in the previous sections, both training and education are necessary but not sufficient conditions for successful relocation of individuals and families into other-cultural situations. This being the case, then any attempts to implement or bring about the third possibility must be based upon a tightly organized and well-run program whose aim is solely to prepare individuals for the eventual assumption of full-time

*These questions or "major problems" were posed in the March letter as follows:

- (1) Should the Eskimo be relocated to areas of industry and integrated into new communities, particularly in southern Canada, or should he retain his traditional life in communities in the north?
- (2) If we assume that he should be relocated, how can this best be done to provide the least interference and disruption to him, his relatives, wife and family?

employment and life in the south. The immediate financial costs of such a program to the Federal Government will be high, and the re-orientation toward this step, perhaps traumatic but certainly difficult, particularly since the emotional content of arguments against such programming will be persuasive. Two major conditions would have to be met in this latter setting. First, as pointed out above and elsewhere in the report, there will have to be a population willing to migrate, with the essential skills for southern employment and armed with a solid background of information about the new conditions. Secondly, there will have to be some guarantees for employment by southern industries; that is, there will have to be a market in which the 'northerners' can sell their skills. This last problem is, fortunately, still minor thanks to the achieved work-record of some Eskimos to date.

I must, in attempting to remain objective, point out that there are still other possible settings. The extreme types would be:

4. where the Canadian government chooses to ignore the northern citizens and to leave them under the direct influence of the fur-traders (assuming that they remain in the north), the religious missionaries, and the local politicians and like self-oriented entrepreneurs.
5. the Canadian government could choose to accept total responsibility for these people and the cost of complete and comprehensive subsidization.

Whether, or which, of these possibilities is 'bad' or 'good', I am not prepared to posit, although I think the implications for either extreme are obvious.

To anticipate a number of objections and conclusions, let me simply state that in my view, setting number 1., the persistence of a trapping-hunting economy, is least possible; that setting number 2., the discovery of strategically located resources, is highly improbable, and that setting number 3., complete with its myriad problems, seems to be the only logical alternative to existing affairs unless settings numbers 4. and 5. are considered as acceptable possibilities; a moral or ethical question that, as I have said, I am not prepared to debate.

Looking first at number 1. setting, (i.e. the persistence of a trapping-hunting economy), I would like to dismiss as historically blind those persons who refer to the trapping economy as the 'traditional' way of Eskimo life. Trapping as an economic pursuit did not exist for many Eskimos until after 1920, a short period of 40 years. The evidence for this statement is available in the works of such people as Rasmussen, Jenness, Mathiassen, the records of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Roman Catholic Missions in the Arctic. In any event, there are two factors external to any northern settlement dependent upon trapping and hunting, that are of the greatest importance in determining economic success or lack of success.

The price of furs is determined by the international market and is in no way controllable by local efforts on the part of the trappers or the fur buyers. As the situation exists it is seldom, if ever, feasible for a trapper to withhold his catch from the local market in order to wait for higher prices. Where exceptions occur they do so in the context of 'co-operative' endeavours and as such have impact only upon a small segment of the entire trapping population that exists in the Canadian Arctic, and no impact whatsoever upon the fur market itself. Given such lack of control, trappers can only assume that: a) the current (any time) price for furs will be the same as it was during the last part of the last season, and b) that the only certainty is that the price will fluctuate, either upward or downward. How then can people be expected to conduct their business affairs according to the business ethic imbued in industrial society, and attempt to make accurate speculations concerning the future of their economy?

The second external factor has to do with the quantity of furs available at any given time. The records of biologists and the Hudson's Bay Company, indicate that there is a definite cycle of numbers in fur-bearing animals of importance to the Eskimos. Although there is a cycle, not, to date, subject to human engineering, it is still doubtful that accurate prediction is possible although close approximations are claimed. Once again, an uncertainty factor is impinging upon economic action. If we couple the two factors mentioned, price and quantity, then we can only conclude that trapping as a subsistence activity is

uncertain. High prices might come when numbers are low, and vice versa. Therefore, whatever the combination, the outlook is such that the efforts of the trappers are minimized and ensure that trappers' income will be consistently below the average for Canadian workers. Put another way, neither a period of high prices nor a period of high numbers can be assumed to provide automatic self-sufficiency in terms of adequate income.

More generally, a review of events and trends in the fur market over the past twenty years provides a gloomy picture at best. The numbers cycle is seen as an approximation only, and predictability of take impossible. Prices have oscillated to a point where no one in the local community would dare predict anything other than that a change would occur. The uncertainties that I have in mind are exemplified by recent events in the sealskin industry. Briefly, when the Maritime seal-fishery approached extinction because of the absence of demand and the increasing cost of operation, the focus shifted to the Arctic. Prices rocketed from one or two dollars per hide to twenty-five and more. The return of the large-scale commercial operation in the Maritimes dampened the Arctic situation, but did not completely reverse the market there. The final blow seems to have come about as a consequence of the adverse publicity that all seal-killing operations have been subjected to in the past year. Now seal-skins are worth only a dollar or two instead of the twenty or more that the Eskimos had become accustomed to over the past eight years.

If we add to this the inescapable improvements in the production of synthetic furs and the fickleness of the international fur market, there is absolutely no reason to assume that trapping-hunting, trapping, or, in the final analysis, hunting, is now or will ever again be a viable and acceptable subsistence activity. Subsidization for the maintenance of the 'traditional' way of Eskimo life can only be justified by appeals to emotions and emotional involvement with ideas about the 'good' life, the right of individuals to resist change (industrialization), and ultimately, with the right of an individual to make 'free' choices affecting his or her future. A final point that I wish to make clear is that the rate and extent of modernization, change, or industrialization, is assuming all other things to be equal, limited by the degree of dissatisfaction (with existing conditions) affecting the human population involved.

The second setting outlined, (i.e., the discovery of strategically located resources), brings into focus some problems of a different order. It follows that a requisite condition for the success of exploiting resources found in the north, is the availability of a work population that commands the skills necessary for exploration/discovery and assessment/extraction. What I am trying to do here is to clarify the distinction between resources and their exploitation and population settlement. Given the level of technology available in Canadian industrial society, then it can be recognized that, under certain conditions, certain kinds of resources can be exploited in the absence of permanent and large populations. The exploration and discovery of resources can be (is) carried out by a numerically small and highly skilled transient population. Benefits at the local level are generally minor, seasonal and temporary. The next stage in this progression is seen as one in which the production process is set in motion. The skill requirements for this range from unskilled labour through technical to administrative. Any industry located in the north will have to face the prospect of inducing the needed labour from the southern market (thereby increasing costs) unless labour be supplied from the local population.

For example, if the Mary River operation goes into year-round production, and even though the management would like to hire Eskimos, it is doubtful that they could rely on the local labour force to fill the available positions. Even by drawing men from Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Iglulik, and Clyde River, it is doubtful that enough men with the required skills and desire for employment could be recruited. Therefore, assuming the needed skills and desire for employment are available somewhere among the Eskimos, a northern relocation scheme would be inevitable. On the other hand, if production is on a seasonal basis and Eskimos have the desire and the skills needed, a seasonal migratory cycle would suffice. This would mean that, among other things, men would be leaving wives and children behind during the work season. Whether this is 'bad' or 'good' is a moot point but it certainly is a 'fact of life' for some labour segments of any industrial society; for example, steel workers, oil-field workers, and fishermen, to name a few, have been doing this for a very long time.

The problems to be faced in the third setting (i.e., southward migration and resettlement of Eskimos), differ primarily from those of the second setting in scope, but with the added dimension of cross-cultural settlement. With a population of Eskimos, educated, trained, desiring to migrate, and with the availability of employment in the south, we have met only the necessary but not sufficient requirements for adjustment in strange communities. In a northern resettlement program the problems of adjustment to life in a new community would be ameliorated to the extent that social, or non-work, activities could still be carried out in terms of Eskimo language and ethos. The work situation, an acceptance of the usual sets of rules and regulations included, would present the men with problems little different from those found in Peace River, Yellowknife or Lynn Lake. I am not saying here that the men will, or have, found no problems in the work situation, but I am saying that where sets of rules exist, it seems, from observation, adjustment is relatively easier and greater. Since much of the material relevant to a description of this third setting is contained in the answers to the remainder of the questions contained in the letter being referred to here, I will summarize this by saying that the most probable situation will be one in which both intra-Arctic and southward resettlement programs will be required.

The remaining questions embody some crucial areas for consideration and might be most usefully asked (and answered) in the context of motivation and differential restrictions on the realization of goals. It should be clear that those Eskimos who have, or can acquire, reliable sufficient information, are most likely to make rational decisions about their future action. By information I mean schooling and training, as well as general knowledge about such things as employment possibilities and conditions in a number of settings. Differential restrictions then, relate to lack of this kind of information, the possession of inaccurate information and the response to the demands of other individuals, e.g. to kinsmen, to local influential non-kinsmen, and the existence of conflicting goals. It is highly likely that many Eskimos, particularly the younger married people, can be motivated to take up wage-earning jobs away from their home settlements, but unless adequate preparation is possible there can be no guarantee of success. If married, both spouses require pre-leaving briefing especially about where they are going, how far this is from the home settlement, (Eskimos, as one Rankin Inlet man said, are used to travelling, but not that far), and what means of maintaining communication with the home settlement are available.

I concluded, on the basis of my summer's work, that the influence of kin was strong for the majority of the Eskimos interviewed. The exceptions were those Eskimos who had a relatively longer history of separation from their kin-group (or had a numerically small kin-group), although even here if the wife still remained closely tied to her kin-group there was a decrease in the ease with which the family was adjusting to the new situations. I can only suggest that the problem of kin-ties is a peculiarly individual problem, and that perhaps if the kin left behind had better information as to the location of their people, and if the migrants made better attempts to keep in touch and to carry out their obligations from a distance, a not impossible act, then the restrictions placed upon them might be lessened.

I am not certain as to what is implied by the question on transportation, e.g. costs of moving, 'staging' of migration. If the individuals under consideration are passing through grade-school, through trade-school, or a university program, then their move will of necessity be gradual. If it is trained families that have had the kind of pre-move briefing outlined above, then the actual move can be as brief as possible. Indeed, I see no merit in having any kind of transit centre whose function would be solely to provide a break in the move. On the other hand, if such centres were geared to continue and/or complete the pre-briefing suggested above, then this might be considered. It should also be borne in mind that centres of this nature can easily become final stopping places or in other ways dysfunctional to relocation.

Two conditions must be met if the migrant is to 'establish a new home'. First, there must be adequate housing available in a price or rental range that will not be impossible for the new family to finance. In all three areas visited this summer, the lack of housing meeting these conditions was a critical factor in the dissatisfaction of the Eskimos. Second, the migrant should or will, need some commonsense help in arranging either rental or purchase of accommodation. At the moment employers are attempting to help in this, and, with the exception of Yellowknife, are doing it quite well.

To sum up this preliminary report on the migration of Eskimos to more southern regions of Canada, and their resettlement there, the following observations and suggestions can be made:

1. Although there are drawbacks to the seasonal employment scheme, there are long-term benefits:
 - a) Dissemination of badly needed information among the northern populations
 - b) Money earned works against the 'welfare mentality' and benefits the northern economy.
2. The biggest problem is the lack of adequate housing. The report has suggested:
 - a) That the GSLR Project might lease land for the installation of temporary trailer accommodation for married couples
 - b) That the Lynn Lake Project might ameliorate the lot of single men by placing them in a boarding house (purchased by either the government or by the Company) and run by an Eskimo couple
 - c) That there should be housing available at a reasonable cost before moving Eskimo families South
 - d) That the migrants need help in arranging the financing of their housing.
3. To get over the language barrier, there is a need for a booklet published in English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English concerning safety procedures etc., in the work situation.
4. Young unmarried Eskimos being trained in the cities might best be introduced into the milieu of urban youth through youth and/or church organizations, rather than forced to observe impossibly restrictive rules.
5. Methods of keeping up kin ties should be found and practised.
6. If married, both spouses need pre-leaving briefing about all aspects of the move.
7. It would be best not to provide a break in the move, i.e. a transit centre, unless such a centre completed the above mentioned pre-leaving briefing.
8. It seems clear that newly arrived migrants should be met by some competent person who could provide the kind of assistance described as well as being able to pass along information about such fundamental things as the location and use of public health facilities; (at Yellowknife there was a one year old baby twice as large as his three year old brother and who had not, since birth, been looked at by either nurse or doctor. I was convinced that the child required medical care and suggested this to the mother); medical schemes that are taken care of by agreement with the employer; tax obligations; local school facilities; loans and mortgage systems; credit systems.
9. Although this list is obviously incomplete, I will close it with the very important subject of proper dieting and food purchase and preparation. To reiterate a statement made earlier, the necessity for adequate dieting and rest while engaged in heavy and steady work cannot be over-stressed; a man coming off shift needs more than a cold can of salmon for nourishment, and liquor is no substitute for food.
10. With regard to 'proper' behaviour, in either the work or non-work situation, it is extremely important that anyone instructing the Eskimos should do so in *realistic* rather than *idealistic* terms. If this is not done, then the Eskimos are justified in holding, as they do, a common notion that "white men are inveterant liars and have two heads, one for themselves and one for the Eskimos!"

Perhaps what is called for here is not possible under the present set of conditions and within the current thought processes of officials. For example, if an Eskimo is employed full-time, is financially self-sufficient and paying into a medical health scheme, why should he be required to take treatment in an 'Indian hospital' operated for a class of persons to which he no longer factually belongs? In other words, when does the Eskimo (or Indian) lose his status as a ward of the government?

This question should not be regarded as either insolent or ignorant. The question of differential status of members in society is a valid area of interest for a social scientist. An associated question obviously concerns the possibility of individual movement and assumption of status within a differentiated system. In the case of the Eskimos, I am fully aware that there are problems for which no simple solution exists, and I am not suggesting, even implicitly, that the migrating individuals should be thrown completely on their own once they arrive in the south, indeed, quite the opposite. What I have in mind by posing the question, is that perhaps migration, adjustment, and assimilation of these people into southern communities would be facilitated by the existence of a scheme that would permit them to phase from their special status as wards to the simpler status of Canadian worker, student, housewife, or whatever else might be the case.

PA
memo.

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

Ottawa 4, December 21, 1968

MR. DEWITT
MR. ARMSTRONG
MR. GORLICK
MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. DOUGLAS

A. 1003 -11A

"Eskimo Administration:
Analysis and Reflections"
by Diamond Jenness

I enclose one copy of technical paper No. 21 of the Arctic Institute of North America by Diamond Jenness entitled "Eskimo Administration: Analysis and Reflections".

Our supply of this publication is quite limited and I am placing a copy in the Arctic District library. As in the case of the report of the Northern Science Research Group, I hope you will make this available to all members in your disciplines.

If additional copies are required, they are available to members of the Arctic Institute at \$3 a copy.

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

M. G. Moore/na/M

PA
mes m

C.C. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
FROBISHER BAY, N. W. T.

Ottawa 4, December 21, 1968.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
CHURCHILL, MANITOBA

A. 1003-14A

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
ARCTIC QUEBEC

Report of Northern Science Research Group
"Problems of Eskimo Relocation for Industrial Employment"

I am sending you under separate cover copies of the above report, a
preliminary study by D. S. Stevenson.

The Northern Science Research Group are anxious that we give as wide circulation as possible to this report. In particular, they have in mind Regional and Area Administrators, School Principals, Teachers, Project Officers, District and Regional Superintendents of Welfare, Education and Industrial Development, and others directly engaged in the implementation of northern programs. On this basis, would you please distribute the copies throughout your region, retaining a sufficient number for headquarters' staff and any libraries in your region.

If you require additional copies please let us know.

msm

AS

M. G. Moore/na/M

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

Frobisher Bay 26 Copies
Churchill 20 "
Arctic Quebec 20 "

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

PA
mem.

MR. DEVITT
MR. ARMSTRONG
MR. GORLICK
MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. DOUGLAS

Ottawa 4, December 24, 1968.

A. 1003-14A

Report of Northern Science Research Group
"Problems of Eskimo Relocation for Industrial Employment"

I enclose one copy of the above report, a preliminary study by D. S. Stevenson. The Northern Science Research Group are anxious that we give as wide circulation as possible to this report. We have sent copies to the regions in sufficient quantity for distribution to area offices and school principals as well as project officers and others engaged in the implementation of northern programs. A copy is also being placed in the Arctic District library.

Will you please ensure that this copy is made available to all officers in your discipline.

MS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

M. G. Moore/na/M

PA
meim

Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
FROBISHER BAY, N. W. T.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
CHURCHILL, MANITOBA

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
ARCTIC QUEBEC

Ottawa 4, December 24, 1968.

A. 1003-144

"Eskimo Administration:
Analysis and Reflections"
by Diamond Jenness

I am enclosing one copy of a technical paper No. 21 of the Arctic Institute of North America by Diamond Jenness entitled "Eskimo Administration: Analysis and Reflections".

We were given a very limited supply of these by the Northern Science Research Group. If you wish to purchase additional copies for Administrators in your region, they are available to members of the Arctic Institute at \$3 a copy.

A. Stevenson

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

M. G. Moore/na/M

c.c. Mr. Stevenson

PA
M

A.J. Kerr, Esq.,
Chief, Northern Science
Research Group

Ottawa 4, December 20, 1968

A1003-1-4-A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

-- I attach for your information a copy of a memorandum dated December 4 from our Area Administrator at Igloolik relating to the International Study - Adaptability of Eskimos. I believe these recommendations closely follow along the lines of those discussed between yourself, Dr. Hart and Mr. Mitchell, the Assistant Administrator of the Arctic, recently.

Briefly, in effect, we can accommodate the party as requested until next construction season and after that, provided we are able to arrange to board out some of the camp children.

You may wish to pass this information on to Dr. Hart, though it really does not represent any major change from the original plan and discussions with him.

M

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

DEC 19 1966

FILE No. A1003-14A

REFER TO CI

REF. No.



Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Northern Administration Branch

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien Direction des régions septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

FROBISHER BAY. DECEMBER 16, 1968

338

date
our file/notre dossier F1003-1-4
your file/votre dossier

International Study - Adaptability of Eskimos

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the Area Administrator, Igloolik, regarding the availability of accommodation for the study group.

His recommendations closely follow those discussed between myself and Mr. Mitchell. In effect we can accommodate some people until the next construction season and after that providing we are allowed to board out the children.

D. Davies
Regional Administrator

C-1
To note. In my opinion this represents a big enough change from the original plan to require a letter to Dr. Hart.





8157

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

REGIONAL OFFICE
 FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.
 F 1003-1-4
 DEC 12 1968
 FILE NO.
 REFER TO

Igloolik, N.W.T.
December 4, 1968

Regional Administrator
Dept. of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

File No. 1003-1-4-A
Dossier A 800-1/1005

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

Reference the memo from the Administrator of the Arctic, same file and subject, dated October 30, 1968.

The accommodation available in Igloolik for use by this research group is presently nil. New construction which would have alleviated the housing shortage has been held up by various delays and will not be completed before July or August, 1969.

We have two, eight pupil hostels, one of which is used at present by our construction crew. The second unit is being used as a hostel. The construction crew will leave here December 11th - their quarters will then be vacant and available for use by the IBYP people for a period of approximately six months. For accommodation after the arrival of our construction crew July 1969, the IBYP people could use our second hostel which should be (as it normally is) vacant by mid-July when the children return to their parents at the outlying camps.

Return of the camp children to school by mid August makes it necessary for us to provide either Hostel accommodation or accommodation through local boarding. Local boarding has my recommendation as all of the families of these Hostel children will be receiving new three bedroom Low Cost Houses possibly in November 1969. These new Low Cost Houses are scheduled for delivery here by sealift 1969.

To summarize: The IBYP people can be accommodated in the construction crew quarters from mid December until late June or early July 1969.

The end of the current school year should make one more hostel available for use by this research group for a period of four to six weeks in July and August 1969.

Camp children who were formerly accommodated in the hostel could on their return in August be local boarded, leaving the hostel for the exclusive use of the IBYP people.

...../2



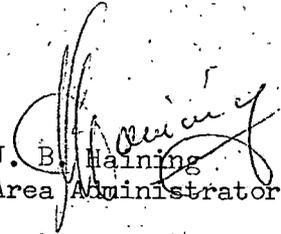
- 2 -

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

Local boarding of these children would be for a period of only two to three months. The parents are each being allocated a new low cost house, delivery of which is expected by seairlift 1969. The movement of these five families into the settlement will bring to an end the era of camp life in the Igloolik - Hall Beach areas.

The housing situation being as it is in Igloolik we can offer no alternative to the suggestions outlined above.

JBH/lbw


J. B. Haining
Area Administrator



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

FROBISHER BAY. DECEMBER 16, 1968

date

our file/notre dossier

F1003-1-4

your file/votre dossier

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

- - -
Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the Area Administrator, Igloolik, regarding the availability of accommodation for the study group.

His recommendations closely follow those discussed between myself and Mr. Mitchell. In effect we can accommodate some people until the next construction season and after that providing we are allowed to board out the children.

D. Davies
Regional Administrator



1867 | 1967



Canada

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Mr. Mitchell

Department of Northern
Indian Affairs and Administration
Northern Development Branch

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien Direction
des régions septentrionales

FILE

MA
Abel AS

Ottawa 4, November 29, 1968

date
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

A. 1003-1-4-A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

I have recently met with Doctor Hart who appears to be the Ottawa representative of the above Study in connection with the availability of accommodation at Igloolik for this program. As you can imagine, he would have been happy had we been able to offer him guaranteed reservations for up to 16 people at one time for the next four to five years. This, of course, is impossible. I believe he now understands a little more about our situation and is giving thought to supplying his own accommodation or at least a portion of it as quickly as is feasible.

I was able to offer Doctor Hart the use of a hostel which should be vacated by the construction crew early in December and would be available until probably next May or early June when a construction crew will be returning to Igloolik and will require accommodation.

This was satisfactory temporarily for Doctor Hart as they intend to send one or more parties, totaling not more than six people, to Igloolik approximately the 15th of December and remaining for about two months. He also requires accommodation and working space for up to 16 people during the summer and fall of 1969. I told him that I was unable to give him any sort of definite commitment for that period but I suggested that it might be possible for the construction crew to erect one or more of the Eskimo low rent houses at Igloolik as quickly as possible after their arrival at the settlement in the spring of 1969. The crew could then move into one or more of these new houses thus making available again the hostel. At the end of the school year in June a second hostel might be made available for the two summer months. I told him there was also a possibility that a teacher's house and perhaps the school might be placed at his disposal for the two summer months, although I made it plain that if the school or the house required maintenance work before re-occupancy on the 1st of September, this would have to take priority.

H.J. Mitchell/pm/D



*See memo from
Haining Dec 4/68 above.
HJM*

Doctor Hart appeared to understand our position and I suggested that he contact us again next April or May at which time we might be in a position to make some sort of more definite commitment.

I have also discussed this with Mr. Davies at Frobisher Bay and he has in turn spoken with Mr. Haining. I believe the above represents the consensus of those approached, and although it is not totally satisfactory to Doctor Hart, he will have to live with it.


H.J. Mitchell.

C. S. Mr. Stevenson

M. Mitchell

In my absence
I believe M. Kent
Northern Research B/F Nov 28 1968
was talking to you
on this study or was it shipping supplies
to support where do we stand?

28 1968
39

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, October 30, 1968

41003-1-4-4
A600-1/1005

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

You will recall the exchange of correspondence about the International Study on the Adaptability of Eskimos. Our last memorandum to you is dated June 5, acknowledging a report from the Area Administrator at Igloolik.

The Chief of the Northern Science Research Group, who is co-ordinating this study, has drawn to our attention plans for next year. Apparently the matter of accommodation for the visiting scientists at Igloolik has come up. Dr. Hughes, who Mr. Haining met, and is the leader of the group, indicates that there appears to be some doubt in his mind on whether the building which was made available to IBIP people during the year past would again be available. I know that Mr. Haining was able to assist then in the matter of accommodation and other areas this past year, and I am not sure what discussions took place at Igloolik for the forthcoming or continuing aspect of the program or just what is available in the way of facilities. Any information about this which you can provide will be appreciated.

The foregoing also raises the question of surplus buildings available nearby, at one of the D/N Line sites which with some renovation could be used for this research project. I believe the Northern Science Research Group have some funds that could be put to use in moving the buildings or renovating them. Then again, I know that others are interested in the same surplus buildings. We have written to you about the N.W.T. Recreation Co-ordinator, who has expressed interest in obtaining buildings at Hall Beach as well as an application we have received from John P. Gunderson of the Philadelphia Church, Seattle, Washington, who is interested in the same buildings.

Please review the surplus building situation in that area and ask Mr. Haining for his comments on these various requests.

AS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm /D



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
OCT 25 1968	
FILE No.	A1003-1-4A
REFER TO	e1
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Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

1670

date 24 October, 1968.

our file/notre dossier

your file/votre dossier

MR. A. STEVENSON,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC.

The matter of accommodation for visiting scientists at Igloolik conducting research in connection with the International Biological Year Program has come up. In a telephone conversation with Dr. Hughes (Toronto) there appeared to be some doubt in his mind about whether the building which was made available to IBYP people during the year past would again be available. Any information about this which you can provide me will be appreciated.

I understand there may be some surplus buildings available nearby. We expect to have a small sum of money which we can use to assist in the provision of accommodation for researchers at Igloolik. Do you have any comments?

A. J. Kerr,
Chief,
Northern Science
Research Group.

*original taken
by hand 17/10/68*

C.C. Mr. Stevenson

MR. A.J. KEHR,
CHIEF,
NORTHERN SCIENCE RESEARCH GROUP

Ottawa 4, October 17, 1968

A1003-1-4-A

Area Files

I refer to your memorandum of October 17 requesting permission to let you have the Area files of Cape Dorset and Baker Lake as far back as 1953. I have asked our Supervisor of the Registry to make any files available to your office in this regard and presumably someone from your office will be getting in touch with him.

I might point out, however, that the Arctic District was only formed in 1960 and that is the date our files go back to. Prior to that, any information pertaining to Cape Dorset and Baker Lake will be on files of the old Northern Administration Branch.

AS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm/D



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Ottawa 4,

date October 17, 1968

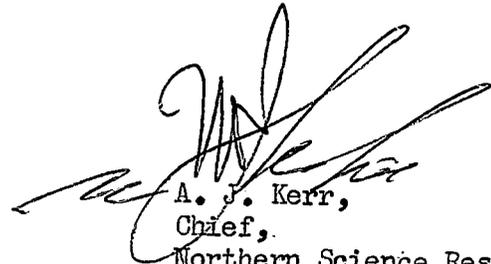
our file/notre dossier

your file/votre dossier

A1003-1-4-A

MR. A. STEVENSON
ADMINISTRATOR EASTERN ARCTIC

May we please have your authority to let us have the area files of Cape Dorset and Baker Lake as of 1953. A suitable arrangement can then be worked out with the supervisor of your Registry Section.



A. J. Kerr,
Chief,

Northern Science Research
Group

*pp
perm*

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

SECTION HEADS AND
STAFF OFFICERS

Ottawa 4, July 31, 1968.
A. 1003-1-4-A

MR. ARMSTRONG	MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. DEVITT	MR. DOUGLAS
MR. GORLICK	MR. MCKEIE
MR. PELOT	MR. MCKEAND
MR. CHAMPAGNE	MR. MUNRO
MISS ONSLOW	MISS MOORE

Mackenzie Delta Research Project

-- I think you will be interested in the attached report of the Mackenzie Delta Research Project "New Northern Townsmen in Inuvik" even though it does not pertain to the Arctic District.

perm

M.G. Moore/na/M

A. Stevenson

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

*PA
Stevenson*

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
CHURCHILL, MANITOBA

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
ARCTIC QUEBEC

Ottawa 4, July 31, 1968.
A. 1003-1-4-A

Mackenzie Delta Research Project

-- I enclose copies of a recent departmental publication "New Northern
Townsmen in Inuvik", a report on the Mackenzie Delta Research Project. No
doubt you and the Area Administrators in your region will be interested in
this report even though it does not pertain to the Arctic District.

asm

M.G. Moore/na/M

M

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

Frobisher Bay 12
Churchill 7
Arctic Quebec 6



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
DIVISION CHIEFS

Miss Moore
copy sent to her
31-7-68
698
Ottawa 4, July 29, 1968
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
At 7 we speak

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
JUL 30 1968
FILE No. A1003-1-47
REFER TO 21
REF. No. _____

Mackenzie Delta Research Project

-- Attached, for your information, is a copy of "New Northern Townsmen in Inuvik" by A.M. Ervin which was recently received from the Northern Science Research Group. Additional copies, if required, may be obtained direct from the Chief, Northern Science Research Group.

C.T.W. Hyslop

C.T.W. Hyslop,
Assistant Director





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ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
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Mackenzie Delta Research Project

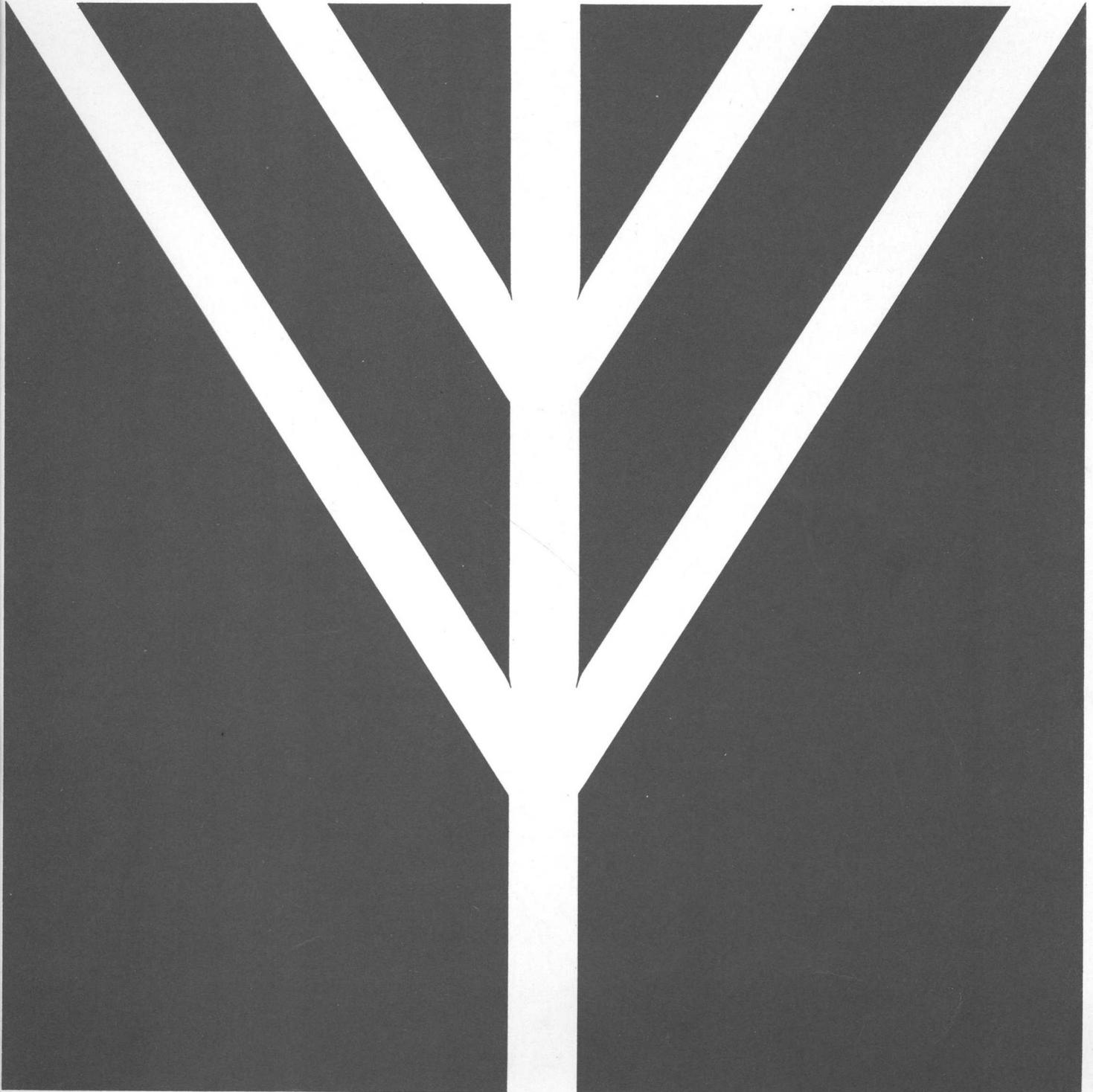
New Northern Townsmen in Inuvik

By A. M. Ervin

MDRP 5

Northern Science Research Group

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa



NEW NORTHERN TOWNSMEN IN INUVIK

by

A.M. Ervin

This report is based on research carried out while the author was employed by the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, now the Northern Science Research Group of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. It is reproduced here as a contribution to our knowledge of the North. The opinions expressed however are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Department.

Requests for copies of this report should be addressed to Chief, Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

Northern Science Research Group,
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Ottawa, May, 1968

ABSTRACT

Using as analytical devices several social variables which include ethnicity, life-style, age, sex, and social stratification, the social life of the native people of the Delta, and of Inuvik in particular, is studied. Through analysis of these components the degree of success enjoyed by native people in adapting to the new urban environment of Inuvik is assessed. It is found that ethnicity is no longer the prime factor in determining the nature of social interaction in the Delta. A new grouping, in which people from all ethnic groups are included, is emerging. The emergence of this – the "Northerner" grouping – can be understood as a response by its members to a feeling of domination by "Southerners". Analysis also identifies several factors which hinder the successful acculturation of the "Northerner" population to the new town environment. While some of these come from outside, others derive from elements inherent in the pre-urban life ways of the native people. In the former category are to be included the needs of these people for improved economic opportunities, education, job skills, and housing, all of which are necessary for better adaptation to the new town environment. In the latter category are several deeply rooted attitudes about what is good and bad. Notable here are the "sharing ethic" and the "consumption ethic", both vital elements in the "bush" culture.

Accepting all these difficulties, and acknowledging that some involve deeply rooted feelings, it is concluded that many problems may be solved if the "Northerner" grouping becomes more powerful, and if its members can develop greater awareness and pride in their identity.

FOREWORD

The Mackenzie Delta Research Project is an attempt to describe and analyze the social and economic factors related to development in the Mackenzie Delta. Particular emphasis is being directed toward the participation of the native people of the area, and the extent to which they are making effective adjustments to changes brought about by government and commercial expansion in the north.

This study, MDRP 5 by A.M. Ervin, follows the work done by José Mailhot, whose report has been published as MDRP 4 (*Inuvik Community Structure – Summer 1965*)

Mr. Ervin's research is directed toward some of the problems of adaptation which native people experience in Inuvik, and it explores the problems they experience in finding a satisfying identify in the new town setting. Recommendations for action to ameliorate some of their difficulties are also presented.

A.J. Kerr,
Co-ordinator,
Mackenzie Delta
Research Project.

PREFACE

This report is based on my three and one-half months of field work among the residents of the Mackenzie Delta (principally in the settlement of Inuvik), Northwest Territories, Canada. Field work began on June 21 and ended on October 5, 1966. The work was done for the Northern Coordination and Research Center of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, as a component study of the Mackenzie Delta Research Project. This report is intended primarily as a continuation of J. Mailhot's study (*Inuvik Community Structure - Summer 1965*) and should be read in conjunction with it.

I would like to thank Dr. D.B. Shimkin of the University of Illinois for his advice and encouragement in the writing of this report. However, responsibility for the views and opinions expressed is my own. I am also indebted to my colleagues in the field: Dr. J. Lubart, J. Wolforth, D. Smith, and A.J. Kerr, for their helpful cooperation. I wish to express particular thanks to the residents of the Delta for their hospitality and advice, especially to Victor and Bertha Allen, Johnny Banksland, William and Rebecca Chicksee, John Pascal, Suzy and Peter Sidney, Big Jim and Ida Rogers, Sandy Stefansson, and Dave Sutherland.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE PROBLEM, AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

As a researcher on the Mackenzie Delta Research Project, my task was two-fold. First of all, I was to conduct an anthropological survey of 'significant social sub-groupings' as part of Phase II in the Project's program of research. Secondly, I was to concentrate on the native population of Inuvik, as a continuation of J. Mailhor's (1966) community study of Inuvik.

Field techniques in this research included informal observation, and intensive interviews with selected native and white informants. The bulk of the fieldwork was done in Inuvik, as this was to be the focus of the problem. However, all of the Delta settlements (except the Arctic Red River) were visited, and several journeys were made to fishing and whaling camps. These trips proved useful in that they provided contrasts which illuminated many of the features of Inuvik.

This report represents the findings from the field research. Two main descriptive sections are presented. The first (Section 2.0: Cultural and Structural Features of Inuvik and the 'Regional Community') is an attempt to view the social life of the Delta, and more specifically that of Inuvik, in the light of certain significant social variables. It includes the factors of ethnicity, life styles, age, sex, settlement patterns, social stratification, and formal community organizations. All of these variables are intended to demonstrate the theme of native adaptation to the new 'urban milieu' of Inuvik, or the degree of successful transition from bush life to that of the town. In this section an attempt has been made to formulate some of the more important social sub-groupings (e.g., factors of ethnicity and styles of life).

The second descriptive section (3.0, Individual and Community Problems) refers directly to Inuvik, describing some rather serious adjustment difficulties and responses for native people, arising from the 'urban' structure of Inuvik.

Inuvik's urban life is summarized in section 4.0, drawing from the material of the two descriptive sections (2.0 and 3.0). Finally, suggestions for the alleviation of some of the problems brought forward in this report are presented in the last section (5.0, Recommendations).

1.2 THE SETTING

Six permanent settlements (Aklavik, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, and Reindeer Station) constitute the main population centers of the Delta. These communities may be considered as forming a single 'regional community', since they are linked by such economic and political ties as transportation, commerce, administration, health, and education. Migration to and from the various Delta settlements is common, and inter-community kinship bonds are very important for the native people.

Table I

Settlements	Total	White	Métis	Indian	Eskimo
Mackenzie Delta Settlements (Total)	4728	1918		1148	1662
Arctic Red River	109	5	21	83	-
Ft. McPherson	706	70	80	550	6
Aklavik	635	145	60	150	280
Inuvik	2258	1367		245	646
(Hostels)	(486)	(102)		(114)	(270)
Reindeer Station	69	9	-	-	60
Tuktoyaktuk	465	40	19	6	400

Populations of Inuvik Regional Settlements, 1965

Source: Cooper: 9

The inhabitants of Reindeer Station, with the exception of two families, are Eskimo, and are engaged in reindeer herding. Aklavik, a fur-trade town, is ethnically heterogeneous (Eskimo, Indian, Métis, White). Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson, located on the Arctic Red and Peel Rivers respectively, are traditional fur-trade towns, with the populations consisting primarily of Loucheux (Kutchin) Indians. Tuktoyaktuk, located on the coast of the Beaufort Sea to the east of the Delta is predominantly Eskimo, and is the site of a Distant Early Warning Line station.

Inuvik is located on the East Channel of the Mackenzie River Delta. It contains over half of the regional population, dominates the Delta, and is a service community, being the administrative center for the Western Canadian Arctic. It contains various government agencies, a large hospital, a school and hostel complex, a Navy radio station, and an airport with suitable facilities for handling large transport planes from southern Canada.

Inuvik's construction arose out of a decision made in 1952 to replace Aklavik with a new town, since Aklavik was considered unsuitable for further expansion, being subject to floods. As well as providing for the expansion of government facilities, the new settlement was planned to be an area which would have improved educational, health, and welfare facilities. This was to be a model Arctic town, proof that living facilities of southern Canada were viable in the Arctic. Construction began in 1954, and was virtually completed in 1959 (Pritchard: 145 - 152).

There is still much indignation among the permanent residents of the Delta over the fact that they were not consulted to any great extent in the selection of the Inuvik site, nor in the actual planning of the town. I was told that the residents of Aklavik received their first news of the choice of the town's location from an American radio station in Fairbanks, Alaska. The site seems to have been selected more on the basis of technological and engineering feasibilities than on considerations of the needs which the native population felt were important. Many still feel that the move would have been more acceptable to the local people if Inuvik had been located on the West Channel near adequate fish, game, and fur resources. The present location of Inuvik creates transition problems for the native people, since such resources are inadequate, thus forcing them to depend for subsistence upon either wage-labour or welfare assistance.

Aklavik was expected to die a natural death. Indeed, it seemed that this was going to be the case, since at first many people left the settlement to participate in the construction of Inuvik, and very little government capital remained operative in Aklavik. However, after the initial construction phase at Inuvik, many of the previous residents returned. The government seems now to have recognized that Aklavik is there to stay. Recently, considerable investment money has begun to flow into the area, and construction has picked up in this older town.

On the positive side, many useful and welcome results have come from the construction of Inuvik. With the building of the Sir Alexander Mackenzie School together with its hostel complex, educational opportunities have been increased, most notably in vocational and high school training. The expanded facilities of the hospital complex are a definite asset to the immediate and surrounding area. Natives who are seriously ill (especially T.B. patients) do not have to be removed to Camsell Hospital in Edmonton. Most important, Inuvik provides wage-labour opportunities for the native people. Such employment is critical, since the fur-trading industry cannot support many people to-day, and fur prices tend to fluctuate drastically according to the unreliability of highly competitive world markets, themselves dominated by public taste and fads.

In the future, natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources may be exploited in the Delta region. This suggests future employment opportunities for native persons, but at present, assessments of both the extent of these resources and of the demands from the southern market are unknown (Wolforth: 72).

Consequently, the present economy is a highly artificial one, not dependent on the exportation of natural resources or on manufactured products. Government services and construction, supported by heavy financial 'underwriting' from the south, form the basis of this artificial economy. Most of the permanent and native population are now supported through subsidized seasonal wage-labour and welfare payments.

Inuvik must be viewed in terms of a reference frame based on these economic realities. Furthermore, although many errors were made in the planning and construction of this town, it is there to stay, and it illustrates trends of centralization and urbanization which are becoming increasingly important in the Canadian North.

Jacob Fried has pointed out most succinctly the importance of the time factor in the problems of maladaptation confronting new northern towns such as Inuvik:

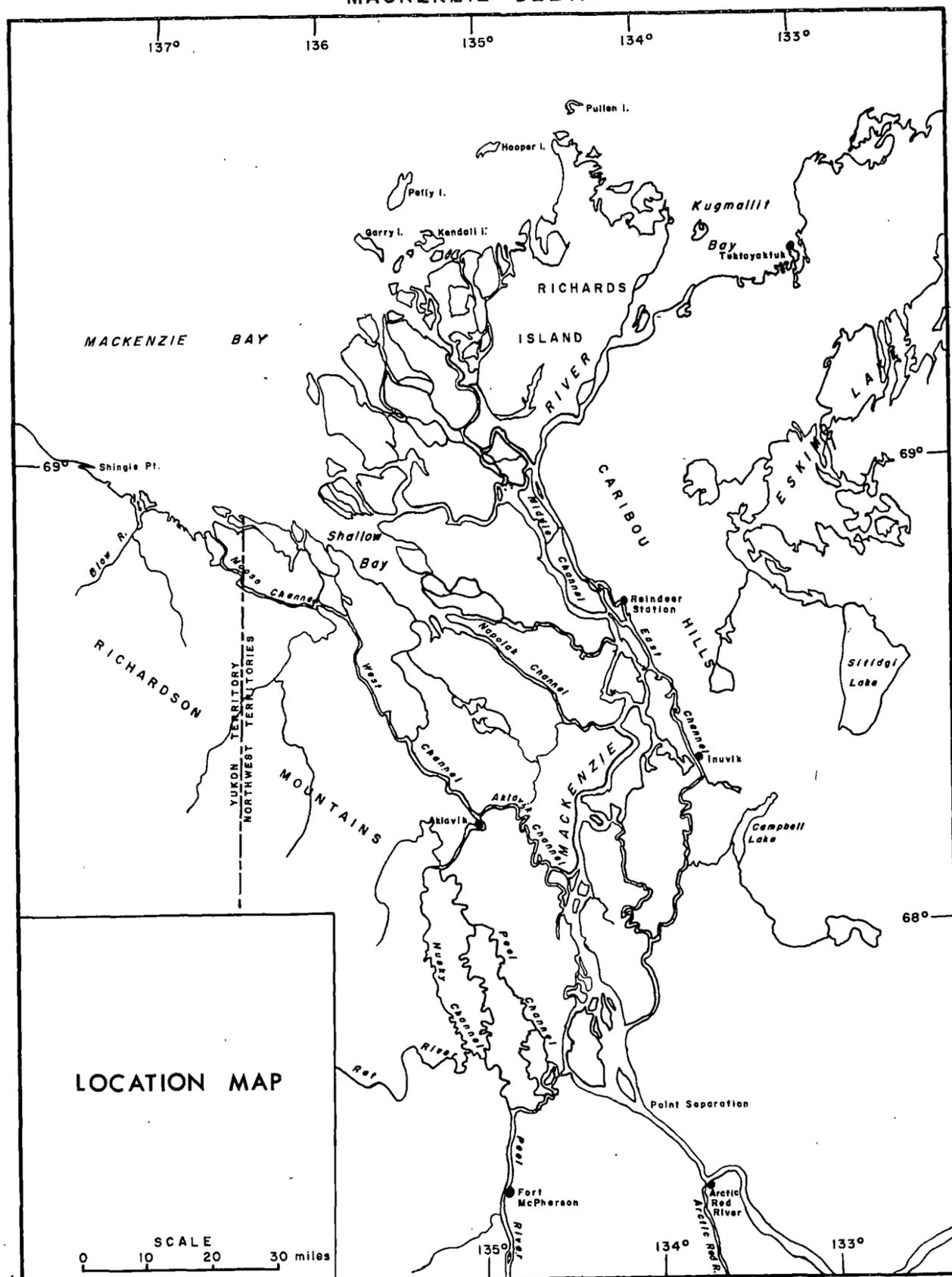
"The culture of new Northern settlements then is not necessarily derived by experience, and does not reflect a historical process of adaptation by settlers . . . In this early stage of commun-

ity development there is a marked lack of innovation because there has not been enough time to develop the slow and immediate exchange between man and his environment and so create a local culture or style."

(Fried: 94)

The following sections, describing the social life of Inuvik and the Delta, should reflect the validity of the above statements.

MACKENZIE DELTA



2.0 CULTURAL AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF INUVIK AND THE DELTA "REGIONAL COMMUNITY"

2.1 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ETHNIC ORIGIN

Groupings in Aklavik and Inuvik are not so strongly based on ethnic lines as they are reported to be in other Northern communities (e.g., Great Whale River: see Honigmann 1962). At one time, this was not the case, for hostilities and avoidance-behaviour were quite common between the Indians and Eskimos of the Delta. To-day these differences have largely evaporated because of the common position in which the Métis, the descendants of white trappers, the Indians, and the Eskimos, find themselves in the new town-setting of Inuvik. Furthermore, since Aklavik has been quite heterogeneous from its founding, strong ethnic identity has been reduced because of shared interests developing through common residence and participation in the fur-trade.

A growing basis of grouping is that of Northerner versus Southerner, or long-time resident of the Delta, versus the transients from the provinces of Canada. 'Northerner' is a social category which includes Indians, Eskimos, Métis, white trappers, some entrepreneurs, and a few civil servants. The basic criterion for membership in this grouping is that of permanent residence, or, for those born outside of the Territory, a stated commitment to settle in the North, and to have close social ties with the native people. Thus, the category, 'Northerner,' is an emergent phenomenon. It is a local social response to the recent and rapid influx of many transients (including civil service people, navy personnel, construction workers, and so on).

In the eyes of the Northerners, the 'Southerners' fall into various categories. At worst, the Northerners view the Southerners as opportunists and selfish intruders who are a threat to the well-being of the North, coming there to exploit, to exercise power over local people, and to create little or nothing of positive value in or for the area. At best, the Northerners see the Southerners as rather impersonal and disinterested persons, apparently not willing, or giving much indication of trying, to interact with or understand the native peoples.

The latter stereotype would seem the more correct according to the writer's observations of behavioural patterns. At public places and events there seems to be little intermingling or conversation between members of the two groups. Southern transients (except for construction workers) drink almost exclusively in the quiet atmosphere of the Mackenzie Hotel's cocktail lounge, while the groups of native peoples drink in the one beer parlour, or 'zoo,'¹ as it is called by the Southerners. At church assemblies, most of the natives segregate themselves, usually sitting in the back pews; and there are special services given in the Loucheux, or Eskimo languages. This theme of separateness is apparent also at the Hudson's Bay Store, at baseball games and sports events, and such public events as 'Inuvik Sports Day.'

In addition, in comparison with the Northerners, the Southerners have job advantages, and command higher salaries and better housing (see section 2.5). This is normally due to the fact that they have greater and more valued skills and have had the advantage of more extensive education. Northerners (mainly of the native category) lack these housing and job advantages, since they do not possess the educational requisites needed to attain them. They view themselves as having been conditioned by the bush-life, and as being possessed of the Northern values and greater honesty in their relationships. Some Northerners feel that these latter qualities often put them at a disadvantage in the unfamiliar town-setting of Inuvik.

Returning to the question of ethnicity proper, there are of course the legal ethnic classifications: Indian, Eskimo, and 'Other'. (referring to whites and people of mixed ancestry, not classified as Indian or Eskimo). Yet these terms are often meaningless from a biological standpoint, or in considering the style of life of the individual. Strikingly Caucasoid features are frequently found among persons with native legal status, living an Eskimo or Indian trapping style of life. There are also a few native people in town (plus a growing number of adolescents) who have gone through the school-hostel system, whose native ethnic origins are becoming increasingly remote as they become more oriented to town life and the white man's ways. Probably styles of life (see section 2.2) will become more important for group identification in the future.

¹ One time while I was sitting in the cocktail lounge I overheard a waiter say to a navy couple, "Have you ever looked into the 'zoo'? It's quite a wild sight. Come on and see. I'll open the door for you." The man went, but his wife declined. Also it is interesting to note that many native people themselves now refer to the beer parlour as the 'zoo'. To me this indicates a rather distressing sign of feelings of self-consciousness and inferiority on the part of native people.

Ethnic awareness among the permanent population tends to be situational. Indians, Eskimos, or Métis will often speak of 'we natives' or 'we Northerners' in opposition to whites or Southerners. Derogatory references to other ethnic groups within the Northerner population will be displayed in heated moments. For example, an Indian complaining about the government might refer to those 'damn Huskies' (Eskimos) as getting more welfare benefits than Indians; a young Eskimo girl might complain of Indian girls 'ganging up' on her in the school hostel.

Also, it is noticeable that in everyday behaviour, Eskimos tend to associate mostly with Eskimos, Métis with Métis, Indians with Indians, and white Northerners with white Northerners. Phenomena which reflect this include visiting behaviour, drinking and partying, cliques in the work situation, etc. But it should be pointed out that these relationships are based more on kinship or place of former residence than on any specific reference to ethnic origin, as early childhood friendship-ties last long into adulthood. At the same time friendships and marriages frequently cross ethnic lines.

Transient whites appear to favour Eskimos over Indians, considering them to be more amiable and cheerful and reliable on the job. This is probably a preconditioning which they have received even before they arrive in the North, by the popular image of the 'smiling Eskimo.' White stereotyping of different native peoples and the natives' concurrent awareness of these biases have some effect in structuring social relationships, particularly the nature of initial contacts. But there do not appear to be any essential behavioural differences between Indians and Eskimos.

Instead, when placed in the relatively urban setting of Inuvik, Indians, Eskimos, and Métis merge as an indigenous people subordinate in occupation and socio-economic status to the transient whites who are more attuned to the ways and means of urban life. And as was pointed out earlier, this distinction is expressed by the Southerner and Northerner categories. However, as will be seen in the discussion of Inuvik's formal organizations, the Northerner category has not yet jelled into a grouping powerful enough to counteract the influence of Southern transients.

2.2 CONFLICTING NORTHERNER LIFE STYLES

Vallee, in his descriptions of the Eastern Arctic, has suggested the Nunamiut-Kabloonamiut continuum. The Nunamiut are people oriented towards Eskimo land-life, and the Kabloonamiut are drawn to the settlements and the white man's ways (Vallee: 139). The difference, with reference to the Delta, is that the whole scale has to be shifted towards the Kabloonamiut pole. This is so because the inhabitants of the Delta have participated in the Canadian economy, through the fur-trade, for over fifty years. Furthermore, Smith estimates that there are only 150 native people still engaged in bush-life, who are full-time trappers (Smith: 22). Ten years ago the large majority of native people in the Delta were 'bush-oriented,' and active fur trappers. But since the D.E.W. Line construction era, the majority have become dependent on wage-labour.

2.21 The "Bush" or Trapping Style of Life

The economic life of bush Indians and Eskimos revolves around fur trapping, mainly muskrat, with lynx, martin, mink, and beaver of secondary importance. There are a few differences in the Indian and Eskimo patterns of bush life. The Indians tend to be more settlement-oriented, either operating directly from a settlement (Ft. McPherson, Arctic Red River, and Aklavik), or spending several months of every year in one of these settlements. The bush-oriented Eskimos spend almost all of their time either on the coast or in the Delta, with occasional visits to the settlements for supplies and the selling of furs. In both groups, store-bought food is supplemented with game food including caribou, fish, geese, ducks, and whales (the last only in the case of Eskimos). (Smith (11-17) discusses the seasonal cycle more fully than is feasible for this report.

Cash income from trapping is low. Based on 1963-1964 estimates, Wolforth estimates that one third of the Delta's trappers (including part-time) had incomes of less than \$100, with only fifteen having incomes over \$2000

(Wolforth: 13). Yet at the same time, these full-time trappers often feel that the economic disadvantage is compensated for by the psychic well-being of autonomy in the work situation. Many in fact contrast their position with that of the people in the town who are 'pushed around' by 'bosses,' and have to work when they are told. Townspeople often mention how much better off they were in the bush, because they were their own bosses. All the natives I spoke to in the town agreed that they were now more comfortable, economically; but they all referred nostalgically to the bush life, and many said that they would like to go back if they had the equipment.

However, it is doubtful that they would actually return. There has been a recent move among certain native leaders to rehabilitate the virtually-defunct Trapper's Association, with the idea of better equipping trappers already on the land, and of resettling some town natives back into the trapping economy. There are a few in the town who might be better off if they did return to the bush, since their lack of education limits their job potential. When I was about to leave the field, an Eskimo was planning to return to Sach's Harbour to try one more trapping season. But he was going to run into difficulties because he had neither the equipment nor the necessary capital.

Kin ties are very important with bush-people. The usual pattern is for a three-generation unit to be supported by one male (Smith: 20). Children are highly valued, and parents become very lonely in the fall when the children are sent away to the school hostels. In fact, one of the main reasons that so many trappers moved into Inuvik was so that they could be with their children.

Generosity in the sharing of equipment and food resources, as well as indulgence in consumption, are quite prevalent in the bush life. These patterns are, of course, quite functional in the trapping culture as sudden misfortunes may result in starvation for some families. Native sharing which amounts to native 'welfare', is a very personal thing without a cost-accounting. However, such native patterns of indulgence and generosity have created problems in town adjustment.

2.22 Town Life

On the whole, the native people in the bush and the other Delta settlements view Inuvik negatively. To them, Inuvik is an impersonalized, white man's government town. To be fully employed, one usually has to take an 'eight to five job' with the government and in a subordinate position. They also feel that the beverage room of the Mackenzie Hotel ruins native people. As one Aklavik Eskimo put it, "When a person moves to Inuvik, he is as good as dead."

However, there are certain features of town life viewed positively by native people, which help to explain the lure of Inuvik. Jobs or welfare payments insure that they will be well fed, as compared with the uncertainties of the bush. Native people recognize the convenience of the health facilities of the town, especially since disease and accidents have always been central problems in the North. For many it is of intense emotional importance to have their children living at home, rather than being separated from the family life for months in school hostels. Loneliness and fears of alienation are recurrent themes among Northern peoples, especially during the long winter months. Thus, even visiting bush people look for security through companionship. In other words, people attract people to the town. Novelty and excitement is sought through movies, dances, the bars, bingo games, and other forms of entertainment.

Yet the town-dwelling native people have feelings of 'relative deprivation' when they compare their living conditions with the living conditions of the transients, for whom urban services are provided with comparative liberality. The vast majority of natives live in the unserved end of the town, where housing is crowded and living costs are higher than in the subsidized serviced area (see section 2.5 for a fuller discussion). Also, since the native people are unskilled for the most part, large numbers of transients have been introduced into the area to fill administrative and skilled construction jobs. A native person, having at most quasi-vocational training (not fully useful in the bush or in the town), rarely achieves a position other than one of unskilled labour. Wolforth (44) lists 320 whites, 50 Indians, 83 Eskimos, and 36 'Others' as holding steady jobs in July 1965. During that period, 90.3% of the Eskimos, 72.7% of the Indians, and 86.3% of the Métis on the payroll of the Department of Northern Affairs earned between \$300 and \$350 a month; while 81.3% of the whites on the same payroll earned more than this (*Ibid*: 45). Most of the native people on the job market have at best an eighth grade education, since they grew up in a period when formal education was de-emphasized because it was not essential in a fur-trapping economy.

Because of the lack of previous education and town experience, native people are generally unaware of certain values that are associated with town life, as well as the opportunities which might be available to them. Saving is minimal. The ethics of consumption and sharing, appropriate to bush-life, persist in the town. Pressures of kinship and friendship are placed on wage-earners for loans; most frequently for the buying and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Coupled with this, gossip is likely to be employed against those who too eagerly seek material acquisitions and status. Not infrequently too, the holding of certain responsible jobs by natives causes difficulties in relationships with kinsmen and friends. For example, native welfare assistants are sometimes placed in the awkward position of having to decide whether fellow natives applying for welfare help are in actual need of it.

Welfare itself puts the people at a disadvantage. Because of a growing dependence on relief payments, and a corresponding loss of bush skills, some of these people are tending to lose self-reliance, motivation, and basic self-esteem. More seriously, there are many in the younger generation who are growing up knowing only a 'welfare culture,' unlike their parents who at one time or another were engaged in esteemed work. Unless this situation is remedied, these younger people may have little chance to gain any satisfying basis for identity.

On the whole, one gets the feeling that few of the native people have a strong sense of personal identity. The majority were raised in the bush, but now find that most of their former values, skills, and behaviour patterns are obsolete in the town. Associated with this is a confusion as to goals, and how to pursue them successfully. Although identification with the bush life is still strong, and most people, including some of the more successful wage earners, talk of returning, few actually do. This leaves them in the town, but without a total commitment to town life. As a result, such decisions as to getting better jobs, buying a larger house for an expanding family, saving, etc., are difficult to make, let alone to plan.

This report has presented many of the characteristics of town life in a negative way. There are some natives who have achieved quite noteworthy successes in the town, through steady job-holding and the acquisition of certain material luxuries. But these adaptations are remarkable in the light of how the 'cards are stacked' against native people, because of certain features in the town life of Inuvik, and because of certain elements of the old fur-trapping culture which tend to restrain an easy adjustment into town life.

2.3 AGE, THE GENERATION GAP, AND CONTACT EXPERIENCE

Their history of contact with Canadian culture has contributed greatly toward the shaping of the attitudes and the achieving of adaptability to town life, for the native people in the Delta. Partly because of the differences in the intensity of social change over the last fifty years, a rather serious 'generation gap' has developed. Aside from the fact that few of the younger people can identify with the bush culture or speak the native languages, a severe lack of continuity in ordinary communication and attitudes has developed between the generations.

Table II

Age	0-14	14-25	25-50	50+	Not Recorded	Total
Number	383	153	154	45	97	832

Age Structure of Inuvik's Northerner Population, residing in the Unserviced Area, June 1966

Source: Industrial Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

It can be seen from Table II that over half of Inuvik's Northerner population is under the age of fourteen. This of course results in profound problems for the welfare and educational administrative authorities, both for now and for the future. However, little of the field work was focused on this generation. Age will be discussed according to the three older categories, in connection with differences in behaviour and attitudes. It should be noted that there

will be some overlap because of certain life-chances that have affected individuals within these generations. But, on the whole, the following generalizations are valid.

2.31 The Old Folks 50 years and Over

This generation is almost entirely bush-oriented. They passed their formative years during the height of the fur trade, and many at one time achieved lucrative returns from trapping. Most of them now depend upon old-age pensions and other government assistance. Understandably, they are confused by the recent and rapid changes. Consequently, they are somewhat on the fringes of town society, and do not occupy as revered a position in their family and community as they might have occupied in the past. This is sad in light of the fact that the bonds of affection used to be especially strong between alternate generations (grandparents and grandchildren). I have been told of instances in which teen-age natives have turned on the radio when old men attempted to tell stories about the traditional culture.

The town has very little to offer the old people, except security in the form of material comforts and health facilities. I recall how animated two elderly Eskimo men became while watching for whales on a hill at Kendall Island. They became rather excited at the prospects of the hunt, and of course recalled many happy memories of the time when they were young men. But in the town, they seemed rather lonely and fatalistic about life.

2.32 The Generation 25 - 50 Years of Age

This generation grew up during the ending of the fur-trade era. Their values were formed in a bush milieu. It is this generation who have the greatest difficulty in adapting, and who represent the crux of the adjustment problem in Inuvik.

With the decline of fur-prices and the introduction of high paying D.E.W. Line construction jobs in the early 1950's, many of these people abandoned their trap-lines and equipment to seek wage-labour. The D.E.W. Line was finished in the late 1950's, but the building of Inuvik had begun, and there was a continuation of construction work. Although a few returned to Aklavik and the bush, the majority remained in Inuvik.

The members of this generation are frustrated because of their lack of education, and because they feel that they are not fully equipped to participate in town life. They resent 'eight to five jobs' and being ordered about in seemingly trivial tasks, missing the independence of the bush. One of them complained to me, "There are too damn many foreman around; they're always pushing us around. Now they've got us working under the pilings at the school, taking out dirt. It's hard, hot work, and we have to crawl on our knees," he said.

Few native people have any desire to become foremen, because it would set them apart from their friends. Furthermore, they can make \$2.05 an hour as labourers, and only \$2.15 as foremen. As a result, the majority of the foremen are whites or Métis.

Job-absenteeism is a chronic problem. This can be partly attributed to the desire for autonomy. But also, many feel that they can live on their pay-checks for a month, perhaps supplemented by welfare assistance, and then return for another job.

The indulgence patterns of the bush have remained, most notably in drinking behaviour. Because of these problems, it is difficult for such people to advise their children who are growing up in a totally different setting, and to provide behaviour models for them. However, a few remarkable individuals have made good adjustments (although they, too, miss many of the features of bush-life). These people were fortunate in that their successes were stimulated by unique life-chances. One Eskimo was given special attention by his foreman, who encouraged and advanced him. An Indian told me of his experiences as a T.B. patient in Edmonton. While convalescing, he attended a local high school and achieved a grade ten education. He was encouraged by a remarkable and compassionate teacher who gave him confidence, showing respect for his bush way of life, and at the same time showing

him how he could succeed in an administrative position. Both of these men now hold steady jobs, and are prominent in native organizations. Deeply personal patronage by white men towards native people can have very rewarding consequences.

2.33 The Young Generation 14 - 25 Years of Age

Most of the members of this generation have experienced little of the trapping way of life, having been brought up in the new town. But since their parents' values are bush-oriented, many of these same values are being passed on to them. Children are still raised in a rather indulgent manner as was the custom in the bush. But in the case of bush life, the environment was the disciplinarian, since the harshness of living conditions forced self-discipline. It is difficult for the present generation to turn to their parents for advice, since many of the parents are ill-prepared to give advice having any application to town life. As a result the children's respect for their parents tends to be low. Similarly, many are ashamed, or at least confused, about their native origins and identities. Few indicated any desire to become trappers.

There is considerable confusion with reference to goals, especially where occupational aspirations are concerned. One pretty and very feminine eighteen-year-old Eskimo girl, entering grade twelve, told me that her desire was to become a lady-wrestler. When I asked her where she got that idea, she replied, "From men's magazines." At a time when the Canadian army was setting up a recruiting station in Inuvik, a twenty-year-old Métis boy told me that he had decided to join the army. He said, "I'm a bum. I'm not doing much good around here. I might as well join up, and go over to Viet Nam and get killed."

As with most adolescents, the young natives direct their attention to activities, such as movies and the latest dances, which generate excitement. Lately, too, there has been considerable drinking among this group, and the occurrence of some juvenile delinquency in the form of petty thefts and assaults.

These problems with the younger generation are further intensified by the lack of continuity existing between the home and the school system. It is with this generation that true social stratification may develop, since only a few will have education and work values reinforced at home, while many others may become 'dependency-oriented.'

2.4 SEX AS A SOURCE OF CONFLICT AMONG NORTHERNERS

Conflict between the sexes is not too noticeable in the two older generations, but has very serious disruptive consequences among young people. The young girls appear to be the most acculturated of all age-sex categories in the Delta. They have made more of their educations, many holding steady jobs (as nursing aides, store clerks, waitresses, baby sitters, etc.). Most are comparatively sophisticated in terms of style-consciousness and general knowledge of urban life, valuing the excitement of Inuvik. This may be a search for emancipation from the hard life implicit in the feminine bush-role.¹ Also, the young girls have an advantage in that the types of occupations they can hold are not in conflict with skilled labour from Southern Canada, as is the case with the males.

The 'Ice Worms' present the most striking and interesting example of this phenomenon. The 'Ice Worms' is the name of a sorority-like association, involving white nurses and native girls hired as nursing aides, and as other hospital help. Most live in the comparatively luxurious hospital residence at low rents. Secret 'initiation rites' are involved, and a softball team is supported. Native girls in the 'Ice Worms' are seen frequently with white males (predominately Navy men), and rarely with native boys. They do most of their drinking in the cocktail lounge of the Mackenzie Hotel, rather than in the beer parlour with the rest of the native people. Less sophisticated girls envy them, but of course also resent them as members of a clique.

Clairmont's statement (1963: 7-11) concerning rejection of native males as mates, and infrequent and late marriages for the girls, holds true, according to my observations. Several girls told me that they wanted to marry white men, especially Navy boys. The attitude towards native boys is neatly expressed by one girl's response,

¹ As a graphic example of this, I had an occasion to watch Eskimo women butcher and dry whale meat on Kendall Island. This appeared to be no mean task.

"We look upon them as little brothers." At a dance, I saw an Indian boy attempt to speak to a Métis girl. She replied, "Get away from me; you can't even speak English right."

This rejection of native males, and the valuing of transient white males, results in a situation of mutual exploitation between the transients and the girls. The girls will go so far as to seek out Navy men, construction and barge workers (both single and married¹), gaining presents from them, most notably in the form of beer. Generally speaking, the girls do not profit in the long run from this mutual sexual exploitation. Many of them are burdened with illegitimate children and contract venereal diseases which are especially prevalent.² Very few of the transients marry native girls.

Surprisingly, the young native males rarely show direct resentment or aggression towards the transients. More often, resentment is indirect, as expressed in this sort of statement, "What the hell do they need all of those sailors for? Where is their ship?" Complaints about the native girls come more often from the older people, who sometimes severely chastize them, even to the point of de-emphasizing the role taken by the transient males.

2.5 INUVIK'S SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

As Mailhot (I. p. 1) points out, the division into 'serviced' versus 'unserviced' areas of town strongly structures the social organization of Inuvik. She further suggests that Inuvik is not a single community, but two communities with differing interests.

There is a shortage of housing at both ends of town, and priority for serviced housing is given to transients. It is argued, with some validity no doubt, that transients can be attracted north only if they are assured the comforts of southern Canada. These services include furnished apartments and housing units at low rents. These are attached to the utilidor system, which consists of running water and a sewage system, enclosed in insulating materials and raised above the ground. Furthermore, many of the transients have rations allowances, permitting them to buy food at wholesale prices from Edmonton outlets.

Most of the facilities used by all of the town's residents (churches, the theatre, hospital, the stores, etc.) are hooked onto the utilidor system, and therefore concentrated mainly in the transient end of town. During the summer of 1966, there was a controversy over the proposed site of the Y.W.C.A. residence for women. The approved location was well within the serviced area. However, the residence was meant primarily for young native girls, to ease the situation of over-crowding in the unserviced area, and to assure the girls better living conditions. Some of the girls objected to the proposed site, asking that the building be placed near the unserviced or native section, where they felt more at ease being near friends and relatives. They started a petition to gain support for their own proposal.

Because the native component consists largely of unskilled people without government jobs, it occupies the unserviced and overcrowded section of town. Here, dwelling units consist of a few arctic-adapted ranch-style houses, of '512's' (prefabricated homes with floor spaces of 512 square feet), of welfare cabins, and of some tarpaper shacks. Few of the occupants have rations allowances, and all must pay heavy oil, water, and electric bills. Sanitary facilities are primitive in comparison with the serviced area. Sewage is disposed of at scattered stations, in the same structures where water also can be obtained in buckets. The absence of a utilidor system in the unserviced area symbolizes racial discrimination for many Northerners.

During June, 1966, there were 414 Eskimos, 130 Indians, and 288 'Others' (a large percentage being Métis and people of Eskimo-white intermixtures) living in the unserviced area.³ Within the unserviced area, ethnic clustering is not rigid. However, taking this region block by block, we find a few interesting clusterings (both ethnic and social) which reflect some common-interest groupings and greater frequency of social interaction. Overlap is much greater within this region than is the overlap of interests between the serviced and unserviced ends of town.

¹ One of the most popular songs among native girls is a Country and Western Song entitled, "Married men who think they are single... Have broke many a poor girl's heart."

² A local health officer informed me that the venereal disease cycle can be neatly traced to the arrival of the barges during the spring ice break-up. By mid-winter the disease is usually under control.

³ Taken from the census data, compiled from the Housing Survey done by the Industrial Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Taken block by block the distribution of household heads showing ethnic origin and other social characteristics looks like this:

- (i) 'Co-op Hill' (Block 32) is located on a rise of land in the northeast section of Inuvik. Houses are ranch-style. Sixteen Eskimo and one 'Other' households are located on the hill. All but five are *Pentecostal*. The majority of the town's *Pentecostals* live on the Hill, and they constitute the tighest of Northerner sub-groupings. One of the *Pentecostals* and four of the rest are very prominent in community affairs, providing the bulk of the native leadership and overlap of community interest with the serviced end of town (Town Advisory Committee, Community Council etc.).
- (ii) Two blocks (14 and 19) consisting entirely of 'Others' (ten households) living in 512's near the serviced end of town. Most of these people are rather prominent in the commercial and political affairs of the town.
- (iii) A large number of blocks that are ethnically mixed, with '512's' being the predominant house type.

	Indians	Eskimos	Others
Block 1	—	—	3
Block 2	1	—	2
Block 4	1	3	7
Block 5	2	2	4
Block 6	2	1	2
Block 8	2	6	9
Block 9	—	6	3
Block 10	—	4	1
Block 11	1	1	12
Block 12	1	6	3
Block 13	2	3	4

(iv) There are two areas of government-owned welfare housing. One (Block 17) is located at the center of the unserviced area, the log-cabin being the standard house type. There are 19 Eskimo and 2 'Other' households.

A second welfare area of prefabricated cabins is located below Franklin Street near the waterfront. The population of this area is temporary. At the time of the survey, it consisted of 3 Eskimo, 2 'Other', and 5 Indian households.

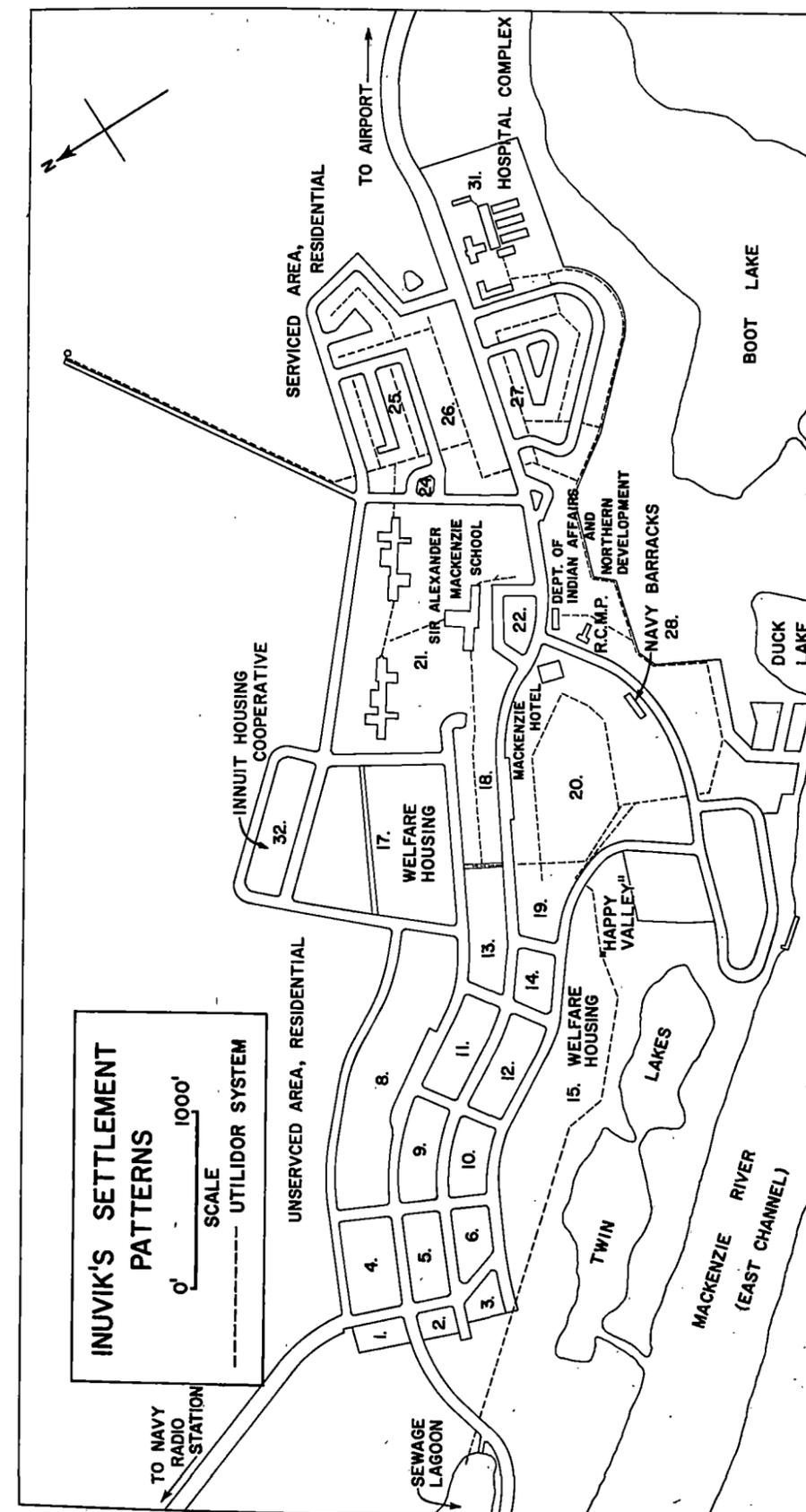
(v) 'Happy Valley' is located near the waterfront in the vicinity of Twin-Lakes. In the summer of 1966, it was occupied by four households of migrant Indian workers from Arctic Red River, living in temporary tar-papers shacks.

(iv) The waterfront is occupied by bush-oriented Eskimos in their short visits to Inuvik. During the summer of 1966, the number of tents in this area varied from 2 to 6.

2.6 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Social stratification among Northerners is difficult to assess. One runs the risk of applying southern Canadian criteria, based largely on material symbols of success. The desire for material acquisitions and high status seems to be low. However, some native individuals have gained respect and prominence for their occupational successes and roles as 'spokesmen' for native interests in formal organizations. Conversely, those able-bodied people who rely consistently on welfare are held in low-esteem. Yet these criteria for status are quite loose, and there is certainly no tight class-structuring among Northerners.

Although social stratification, within the Northerner grouping, is not of operational importance now, it will undoubtedly be so in the future. Very different attitudes towards education, success, and status will be transmitted to the children of steady job-holders from those handed down to the children of people consistently living on welfare and of the bush-oriented people.



Vallee (125) points out that at Baker Lake the local 'Kabloona' (whites) hold all of the important positions of power, and have the bulk of material wealth in contrast to the Eskimos. Yet this is not a true caste situation, since there are no rules denying Eskimos access to certain occupations, nor are there rules limiting marriages across ethnic lines.

For similar reasons, a true caste situation does not exist in Inuvik and the Delta as a whole. However, there are 'caste-like' feelings developing among members of the native population. Some people feel that they are being prevented from having free access to jobs and other benefits because they are native. One Indian told me, "I lost my job with the Geodetic Survey and they brought a white man in from the south to replace me. It's because I'm black, because I'm an Indian."

This distressing situation forecasts difficulties for integration within the Delta and certainly with regard to moving colonies of Indians and Eskimos south into the industrial cities of Canada (see Jenness: 166-183).

2.7 THE POTENTIAL OF NORTHERNER ASSOCIATIONS

The formal organizations of the native people of the Delta are somewhat weak. As the Honigmanns noted at Frobisher Bay (Honigmann and Honigmann, 1965: 120) a 'vacuum of leadership', so a similar situation exists in Inuvik. Mailhot has reported the proliferation of southern middle class organizations and clubs in Inuvik (Mailhot Chapter II, Table 88). The membership and viable leadership in these organizations is essentially transient white. Native people are found in both the membership and executive lists of these organizations; but as Mailhot has pointed out, they constitute a small minority. They are spread throughout, and not concentrated in any one organization. Thus, the potential for native leadership is spread too thinly for any effective action toward attaining power, and even those organizations which have predominately native memberships suffer from a lack of concentrated attention.

Four organizations will be discussed: Ing-a-mo, the Inuit Housing Cooperative, Advisory Committees, and the Loucheux Band Councils.

2.71 Ing - A - Mo.

Ing-a-mo, the year-old native recreation organization is still in the formative stages, in spite of a sharp rise in membership (presently 256, compared to 51 in the summer of 1965). The effective leadership, before the summer of 1966, was carried out by two white civil servants of 'Northerner' inclinations. However, both these men have been subsequently transferred to other settlements. This winter (1966-67) should reveal whether a native response will meet the challenge of the 'leadership vacuum.' The potential is there, but as previously noted, it is diffuse.

Ing-a-mo was formed with the more traditional native culture in mind, and with a focus on the older people. Ing-a-mo Hall was to be a place where Eskimo drum dances, Loucheux 'tea dances,' and story-telling sessions were to be organized. However, the old people have not responded as hoped. Up until now, Ing-a-mo Hall has been primarily a centre for teen-age dances. The facilities were shut down briefly last summer by the executive because of complaints of drunken rowdiness. During the summer, Ing-a-mo conducted a few playground activities for children. Also, the newly formed 'Inuvik Drummers' (Eskimo Drum Dancers) were planning to use the facilities. Plans have been made to expand the building facilities and the recreation lounges.

Ing-a-mo is far from realizing its full potential. Aside from its primary role as a recreational center, it could serve as an educational outlet in helping new migrants adjust to town life. Most important of all, it is a potential training ground for Northerner leadership and could provide for the emergence of Northerners as an effective power group.

2.72 The Inuit Housing Co-Operative

In some ways, the Inuit Housing Co-operative, predominantly Eskimo, can be considered the most successful example of Northerner assimilation to Canadian town life. Seventeen modern houses have been completed, all but one owned by Eskimos. However, the organization is running into some difficulties. Since Mailhot's investigations, there have been no further additions of native-owned or occupied houses. During the summer of 1966, three houses were being constructed, but all of these were being built by whites who had decided to settle in the North. Furthermore, two of the houses were not on 'Co-op Hill,' but were plugged into the utilidor system at great private expense.

So far, no more native people have recently shown much interest in building Co-op Houses. Enthusiasm within the organization has waned since the original spurt of building activity took up so much time. As a result, the executive has found it difficult to organize the group into buying secondary materials and into constructing further interior work. Also, since the building of the houses was expensive, many of the members are deeply in debt, finding it difficult to buy much in the way of furniture and appliances.

2.73 Advisory Committees

The Advisory Committees in settlements in the Delta assist the government in the administration of the settlements. They are usually made up of elected and appointed local people. Advisory Committees are becoming important in that they are considered to be training activities for future self-government in the Territories. Each community in the Delta, except for Reindeer Station and Arctic Red River (where the Loucheux Band Council fills this role), has an Advisory Committee. The following table indicates the ethnic backgrounds of the Advisory Committees in the various Delta settlements.

TABLE III

	Indian	Eskimo	White	Métis
Inuvik	-	1	4	1
Aklavik	1	-	3	2
Ft. McPherson	3	-	3	1
Tuktoyaktuk	-	4	-	-

Ethnic Composition of Settlement Advisory Committees in the Inuvik Region.

The Inuvik Advisory Committee consists of six members with voting powers, with the area administrator acting as secretary. All but one member reside in the unserved area. However, the exception is a Northerner of long standing. 'Bonafide' native membership in the Inuvik Committee is low in comparison with the other settlements, but the orientations and interests of the Inuvik Committee are Northern.

On April 12, 1967, Inuvik is to be granted true village status, with a village council which will gain greater powers, and also more responsibility. Other settlements have rejected village status because they feel that the advantages of increased self-government do not offset the burdens of increased taxation.

One of the options of control and financing that a village council has is the responsibility for sewage and water facilities. Of course, in Inuvik, the greatest expense in this regard would be the maintenance of the utilidor system, which benefits only the non-permanent population of the town. It was decided at a committee meeting

to leave this responsibility with the government, but with the option of the village's taking over responsibility later (presumably when the utilidor system is extended through the whole settlement).

Advisory Committees have the advantage of providing training for self-government in the Territories. They also help to maintain some continuity of administration in the settlements in view of the fact that there is a considerable turn-over of government personnel. The members of these committees are able to inform new civil servants of both individual and community needs.

2.74 Loucheux Band Councils

Inuvik does not have an Indian band council, but the Loucheux residents of that settlement fall under the indirect jurisdiction of the Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, and Aklavik Band Councils of the Aklavik Agency. In 1921, treaties were signed with the Loucheux people forming the Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson Bands. As a result, the Canadian government received rights to the lands of the Loucheux. Band councils were formed with elected councillors and chiefs. Annual treaty payments were given in the form of \$25 per chief, \$15 per councillor, and \$5 per band member, plus ammunition and fishing allowances (Slobodin, 1962: 40).

Some feel that the roles of the band councils are becoming obsolete today. As there are no reservations in the Territories, the responsibilities of village jurisdiction are minimal. This function has been taken by the government with the assistance of local Advisory Committees. The band councils have some say in the administration of the Indian Housing Programme and in Treaty payments. However, with reference to the latter, many Loucheux feel that these payments are useless, since they were determined by 1921 costs of living. Also, local interest in council functioning tends to be low. Probably in the future, band councils will continue to decrease in importance and Advisory Committees will become increasingly significant.

The recent amalgamation of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources with the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration has created a great deal of optimism among the Loucheux chiefs and councillors. Now Indians and Eskimos will come under the jurisdiction of the same Department (Indian Affairs and Northern Development). Because of this, the Loucheux feel that the discrepancies in benefits (welfare and housing), formerly to the advantage of the Eskimos, will be eliminated.

3.0 INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

3.1 HEAVY DRINKING AS INUVIK'S 'NUMBER ONE' SOCIAL PROBLEM

There can be little doubt but that heavy drinking presents the most serious adjustment problem confronting Northerner townspeople. Campaigns (largely futile) are constantly being directed against drinking by the local churches and the town's newspaper. The greater part of the local R.C.M.P. contingent's activities is directed toward misdemeanours arising from intoxication.

As has been stated, few native people drink in the cocktail lounge of the Mackenzie Hotel, since this is primarily a white man's bar. Those who do drink there on occasion feel rather ill-at-ease, and are usually evicted at the first signs of intoxication. The management seems to have a covert policy of discouraging native drinking there, both by the high price of beer, and by a cold and no-nonsense attitude towards native clientele.

Instead, most native drinking is done in the beer parlour (or the 'zoo'), which is about the only consistent source of native public entertainment. This applies by vicarious extension to the under-age youths who linger on the front porch hoping to take part in the excitement that results from the adults' drinking. Inside, the bar is normally crowded with Indians, Eskimos, and Métis of both sexes, plus male transient construction workers, and an occasional young enlisted Navy man. Friday and Saturday nights, plus the often unscheduled days when long over-due government paychecks arrive, are the times when the drinking is heaviest. Waiters frequently cut off those who have had too much. This usually results in much hassling and protest, but the recalcitrant customer eventually complies with eviction force and retreats to the porch, where he may wait for an opportunity to return. When drinking is heavy, the stage is set for combustible behaviour.

If an individual fight starts, hostilities may flare quickly, stimulating further fights among other drinkers. One uproar I observed involved fifteen people (ten of whom were transient workers). Originally, the fight involved only two people, but others joined, ostensibly to help end the fight, and then found themselves fully involved.

At closing time, many of the bar's patrons arrange private parties in the unserviced end of town. Cases of beer are bought over the counter, and the customers then mingle on the porch, waiting for taxis to take them home.

Although heavy drinking can be attributed to a general 'frontier atmosphere,' and the search for good companionship, motivations and causes go much deeper. It is certainly clear that drinking is done for an explicit purpose, to reach a state of euphoria. Responses to my question, "Why do you drink?" included, "To get drunk," "Because when I drink, I feel good", "When I drink, I'm not scared of anybody, including the Mounties."

Underlying this seeking of the solaces of inebriation, are anxieties due to unfavourable conditions arising from the urban setting of Inuvik. Some people, in ascribing motivations to others, say that it is because of "generalized depression", that they feel they "could have been 'somebody' but are 'nobody.'" Therefore, depression, self-dissatisfaction, anomie, and economic frustration present valid explanations for certain group and personal aspects of the drinking (Clairmont, 1962 and 1963).

Also, the prevalence of excess drinking can be partly explained by the persistence of the bush theme of indulgence in consumption. In the bush, when food was plentiful, it was quickly consumed, since the future might not bring such plenty. This also applied to drinking behaviour before the arrival of licensed outlets. One Eskimo, who no longer drinks, told me: "When we used to have home-brew parties, there had to be more than one bottle, otherwise it was not worth our while, since the party would end too quickly." A rather prominent Aklavik Indian me, "When I have booze, I drink it all up, and I don't drink it slowly like white people. I damn well intend to go on drinking this way."

Whatever the causes and motivations, few native people ignore the heavy social costs involved. Social cost implies the sacrifice of certain values in order to satisfy those values associated with drinking, hurting both the individual and the society (Lemert: 367). Many native people in Inuvik very definitely relate the basic causes of their problems to their inability to avoid the Mackenzie Hotel and the Territorial liquor store.

Too, the economic cost is high for the liquor, and for the consequences of excessive consumption. Beer sells for 60 cents a bottle, one of the highest prices in Canada. Beer parties outside of the hotel are usually not planned. As a result, the usual pattern is to buy a case of two dozen bottles over the counter of the bar at \$12.00, rather than at the liquor store, where the price would be \$7.50. Obviously, economic frustration is compounded by these costs.

For example, one bush-oriented Eskimo told me of a schooner which he wanted to buy, costing \$800, and which he felt would be invaluable to him. But he said that he could not purchase it because he had spent too much on liquor. A young town Eskimo felt that he made a very good salary (\$2.50 an hour) but complained that he could not make better use of his money because he could not resist beer.

The sharing ethic holds most strongly in relation to drinking. Those holding steady jobs treat the unemployed. This is reciprocated when the others have the cash. In one sense, this custom can be considered as having positive social value, since it does help to cement social bonds through exchange. Yet many steady job-holders, trying to save money or to pay off debts, complained about this; but they find it difficult to avoid the 'obligation.' Furthermore, these steady job-holders find it necessary either to drink in small groups or to abstain altogether, because many of the local whites tend to equate a 'good' or 'progressive' native with an abstainer. This causes additional converse difficulties, since the steady ones are limited in their good fellowship with the drinking natives, and are often considered 'snobs' by the latter.

Most serious of all, the family suffers from heavy drinking. It is reported that family allowances and welfare payments are sometimes used for the purchase of liquor, with the undernourishment of children often resulting. Furthermore, trouble with the police seems almost entirely associated with drinking, through fights and the theft of liquor, and of money for its purchase.

How do some native people solve their drinking problems? One Eskimo returned to the bush several years ago because he felt that this was the only way that he could escape the hotel, the liquor store, and the associated problems. Others are able to abstain through their membership in the Pentecostal church, which has very strict taboos against drinking. However, very few have been able to solve the problem of heavy drinking through individual self-discipline. It is obvious that liquor has to be absent, or there has to be strong social support for abstinence, since the social milieu of drinking is very hard for native people to avoid. In their frustration, several people told me that they wished the Hotel would burn down so they would not be able to drink anymore. Furthermore, many are confused about the liquor laws, and cannot identify with the morality supporting them. "The white man brought us booze, and then he turns around and arrests us for drinking it. It's not fair."

Although it has been pointed out that not all Northerners are heavy drinkers, heavy drinking is certainly the most dominant problem, and ultimately affects all the residents of Inuvik.

3.2 MARGINALITY

This section will discuss certain variables impinging from the outside that place individuals of the Northern population in marginal positions. For the purposes of this report, a marginal position is defined as a situation which makes it difficult for an individual to interact consistently with any one group, in that he has some but not all of the qualifications for membership, some lack almost always negating complete acceptancy by any of these groups. This usually results in the marginal person having an ambivalent, if not hostile attitude towards the values of one or all of these groups.

There are, of course, people who have full criteria for membership in a specific group, but who are ostensibly rejected by that grouping because of certain personality attributes, or because of acts committed that are not group-approved. These individual attributes will not be discussed in this report. What will be emphasized are those conditions which create marginality situations for certain people as a result of recent contact and rapid culture change, in other words, the effect of white and southern Canadian culture upon Northerners.

In the town of Inuvik, there are the pulls of the bush versus the ties of the town that place people in a marginal position. This applies to steady job-holders who very often long for the freedom of the bush to which they realize they cannot return. Their association with relatives and friends, living either temporarily in the town or in the bush, has lessened. Some of these people run the risk of being victims of gossip, because of their closer ties with white transients. Of course, although there is a fair amount of friendly interaction with white transients in formal organizations, interaction is largely limited to this sphere.

Others can be placed in marginal positions for the opposite reasons. I spoke to several young men who had come in from the bush and tried to take up wage-labour. They found it difficult to keep jobs, since they were frequently absent. Also, they did not like the kinds of manual work to which they were assigned, and they longed for

the autonomy of the bush. Most of them would linger around town, staying with one relative and then another, borrowing money and spending much time in the beer parlour. After a while many of the towns-people would begin to tire of their presence, especially if it did not seem likely that they would ever be able to repay their debts. Several of these young men told me that they were quite worried about their futures, since they lacked education. They felt that trapping was not a very secure way to make a living, that it held little if any future promise.

The most serious cases of marginality are often evident among those with a mixed racial heritage. Several people I know, living Eskimo bush roles, possess strikingly Caucasoid features. These people are frequently teased and on occasion called "Danig" (derogatory Eskimo term for "white man"). Other legally designated Indians and Eskimos with Caucasoid features frequently find it difficult to know with which group they should interact, often vacillating uncertainly between the Native and the white. This is especially true of younger natives who have spent the early years of their life in the bush, but then were later isolated from it in school hostels. I remember an occasion when one of these people was talking with some old native friends. One of the latter said, "Why don't you see us any more? You spend all of your time with the white people now." It is from people put in such marginal positions that one most often hears bitter remarks about white people, and how "they have ruined the North."

Young unmarried girls with children are the objects of gossip and ridicule by the native community. This is a comparatively recent phenomenon. At one time, especially with three-generation families, these children would easily have been accepted into the girls' families. This still occurs to a certain extent, but there is a growing stigma against illegitimacy, possibly as the result of an incorporation of Canadian middle-class values. Many of these girls at present live alone with their children, often considering themselves social outcasts, since their chances now for marriage seem quite slim.

Many of these factors, as illustrated above, may affect a single individual, and may place him simultaneously into several positions of marginality. Obviously, this results in a great deal of mental suffering, which in turn contributes materially to instability, both individual and social.

3.3 NATIVE RELATIONS WITH WHITE TRANSIENTS

The intensity of native interaction with transients is highest with seasonal construction workers. Since the greater part of native wage-labour is in construction and other manual labour jobs, this is natural. These job associations are continued on into the evenings in the beer parlour of the Mackenzie Hotel, at parties in the bunk-houses, and in homes in the unserved end of town.

On the other hand, native interaction is minimal with transient white collar workers and agents of government who dominate the town, drinking at the cocktail lounge of the hotel and at private parties in the served end of town. There is inter-ethnic interaction on the job, but even here it is more often than not of an indirect nature, through directives delivered first to foremen. Some natives have more to do with these people through the formal organizations and clubs of the town. But, as was noted in the section on formal organizations, these contacts are limited in number.

This situation limits the range of behavioural models for individual native people to draw from in learning about European-Canadian culture. Because of more common interests, the native person is drawn to a working class culture in his daily activities. Interaction is low with the bureaucratic culture of the civil servant because the degree of common interest is presently low.

It is difficult to assess the quality of behaviour learned by the native people from the construction workers. Elements of culture introduced (or at least reinforced) by the construction workers include manual and technical job skills, perhaps certain aspects of material culture, country and western music, pulp magazines, and possibly certain aspects of drinking behaviour, etc. It would be impossible to attribute positive or negative values to these elements without careful and more extended research.

However, since these workers are for the most part transient, and do not have a permanent stake in the North, there is quite naturally no conscious effort on their part purposely to help direct change for the Northern people. Furthermore, since these men come up for a short time only, they rarely bring their wives, and the culture they introduce is that of single working-class males.

There are a few people, not having manual labour occupations, who interact frequently with native people. These include a young doctor, an R.C.M.P. corporal, a few teachers, the editor of the local newspaper, and a few civil servants. Some of these attempt to champion the natives' rights through petitions, the writing of articles, and letters to members of Parliament. As yet, these activist efforts have had little effect, either through establishing reforms or in inducing native interest and participation. Those that gain the most respect from native people seem to achieve the most effectiveness through informal discussions which attempt to show the natives a wide range of alternatives and their probable outcomes, and by explaining values that are associated with Canadian town life.

Little can be said about this topic at this time because of the lack of intensive research. But it is certainly obvious that the make-up of the transient population strongly affects the nature of social change in Inuvik.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Ethnic factors alone no longer have primary importance in determining the nature of social interaction, or in the defining of tight groupings in the Delta. Faced with the growing threat of dominant southern transients assuming positions of power, Eskimos, Indians, Métis, and long-time white residents are realizing that they all have interests in common. The 'Northerner' category has arisen as a response to this threat and as an opposition to the 'Southerner' category. Style of life has therefore become more important in determining social groupings. The Northerner town life style is akin to a working class one, in which Indians, Eskimos, Métis, and some descendants of white trappers merge together as subordinate in status and socio-economic position to the dominating Southerners. As yet, the Northerner category has not jelled into a grouping powerful enough to counteract Southerner dominance and power. Social stratification within the Northerner population at present is of minimal importance; but it will probably become of increasing significance in the future as differential attitudes towards success, status, and education are transferred to the younger generation.

There are several factors which tend to work against the achieving of a more rapid and successful acculturation of the Northerner population to the new town situation. Among these factors are some that have come in from the outside, and some which have resulted from the structuring of Inuvik. These include the economic, educational, job-skill, and housing lacks which affect the natives, and put them to such disadvantage vis-a-vis the white transients. Other conditions inherent in the former bush culture retard adaptation to the town. These include the sharing and consumption ethics, and a derogatory attitude towards conspicuous status-seeking.

An attempt has been made to demonstrate that the crux of these problems lies with the generation 25-50 years old. These people were raised in a bush milieu with bush values. However, they are now operating in a Euro-Canadian town-setting where these values seem detrimental in nature, at least to initial economic success. Their problems and attitudes are being naturally transferred to their children. It is naive to think that the problems will be solved in the future by considering the children as 'clean slates,' or that their education in the school and hostels will prepare them with job-skills and middle class attitudes.

A further problem is brought about by the more rapid acculturation of young women, resulting in heavy social costs accumulating from the sexual exploitation of these women by the whites, and by the virtual rejection on the women's part of native males as mates. Heavy drinking is the predominant problem in Inuvik. Heavy social and economic costs are apparent, affecting even the non-drinker.

Finally, numerous conflicting pulls act adversely upon individuals. These include 'caste feelings,' conflicts over style of life, mixed ancestries, and gossip brought about by changed values. These pulls bring about marginal situations and attendant mental anguish.

In conclusion, it may be stated that there is a great deal of room for further native adaptation to the Inuvik town culture. Inuvik's existence is still artificial, because of the fact that change was directed without foresighted planning, and the town itself does not blend well with the Northern culture. Also, because of the nature of the social structure of contact, the native population is largely restricted to one element of Canadian culture, that of the working class. This in turn narrows the range of possibilities in the selection of Canadian culture. In the future, many of these problems may be solved if the Northerner grouping becomes more powerful, and its members develop a greater awareness and pride in their identity, realizing that they have the most realistic and permanent stake in the North. This will be enhanced if organizations with Northern interests such as Ing-a-mo and the Advisory Committees become more powerful.

The following section presents recommendations of both a specific and a general nature that might possibly alleviate some of the problems of Inuvik and the Delta.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Social change in the Mackenzie Delta has been largely directed, rather than undirected. This is so since the crucial and most obvious set of changes is focused around the construction of Inuvik, a planned town. Because of this fact, the native people of the Delta were exposed to a town setting, which thrives in the southern part of Canada. The evidence supports Fried's contentions that there has not been enough time for these natives either to assimilate successfully the behaviour patterns and values which are characteristic of Canadian town life, or to initiate the innovation of a new set of values to which they could more fully adapt and which would meet their own needs and wants (see Fried: 94 and Introduction, page 2).

To be sure, there has been adaptation in respects. A native person can achieve a living by relying on part-time manual jobs, supplemented by relief payments. He can spend part of the time in the bush, part in the town. He can spend a great deal of time in the Mackenzie Hotel, enjoying the company of his friends. But, as the ethnographic sections of this report should have indicated, there is a great deal of general unhappiness contributing to mental and social instability. The native people are unsure of their personal futures, the futures of their children, and of native people as a whole. If the trend continues, they may come to see themselves as a 'caste,' unfavoured by education, missing out on economic benefits, and generally lacking in opportunities.

As a general policy recommendation, it is important that any future changes or policies be made with the idea of maximizing the range of choice available to the native person, that he can be prepared to make more decisions himself, that the means for making the choices are fully available to him, and that he is fully aware of the consequences.

At present, Northerners think of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as the agency of a colonial power, with its basis of control in a distant office in Ottawa. Having this attitude, they quite naturally resent many of the government's directives, even though these may be well-intentioned. If only for the sake of good-will, it would be best to dispel the image of the government as a colonial power within its own national boundaries. Positive steps have been taken with the growing powers of the Territorial legislature. As a general policy, then, steps should be taken to maximize the range of choice offered to the Territories' native people. This would pay off in two ways. Northerners would be able to create a more realistic adaptation to the now very artificial setting of Inuvik; and internationally, Canada would gain greatly in prestige.

A set of recommendations will now be presented. They have been formed with the above general philosophy in mind, and attempt to relate to the ethnographic section of this report (sections 1 to 4). Some of these will suggest specific governmental policies; others will be of a more general nature. It is fully realized that some may not be realistic for perfectly valid administrative reasons (e.g., present policy guide-lines, financial considerations, etc.), or for other reasons presently unforeseen by the author.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An intensive adult education program in Inuvik, stressing the values that accompany town life, should be established. Goal-orientation should be stressed. The program should not be massive in nature, and should be separate from the regular program at the Sir Alexander Mackenzie School; that is, it should be adult in format and include only adults. The teacher-student relationships should be very personal. It is my belief that the only way of assuring the successful adaptation of the children is through reinforcement by the adults at home (see sections 2.22 and 2.3).
2. The Delta Trappers' Association should receive the encouragement and possible financial support of the Delta. At present, the Association is rather dormant, but there has been renewed interest among the native population. The Association could provide a means of better equipping those already on the land, and possibly of rehabilitating a few in the town who are temperamentally more suited to trapping and bush life, but who are inhibited by lack of equipment (see sections 2.2, 2.3, and 3.2).
3. A summer's work program for teen-age native males, held in their home settlements under native leadership, could be instituted. Wages, in whole or in part, could be paid by the government. The program might be similar to

the highly successful Civilian Conservation Corps of the United States, active during the depression era. Work might be oriented to the concept of a community (e.g., building roads, clean-up projects,). This might be a means of insuring a continuity of the education received in the winter time at the schools. This recommendation was made to me by an Eskimo citizen of Aklavik (see section 2.33).

4. A concentrated study of the welfare program, with the view of eventually increasing the margin between welfare payments and wage-labour so that the pay-off of wage-labour would be more realistic, is very much in order. A serious problem is that many children are being brought up in a 'welfare culture,' and consequently may not be fully capable of adapting to a wider range of activities as adults (see section 2.2).

5. An examination of the current practices of hiring administratively capable natives should be undertaken. There is the possibility that some could be voluntarily transferred to other parts of the Arctic and sub-Arctic where they would not be in such anxiety-promoting relationships with kinsmen and friends, but would still have the advantage of being natives dealing with natives (see section 2.2).

6. Cooperation with the Navy and the Hudson's Bay establishments in training and in making more use of native labour should be initiated. Considering the size of these establishments, their present employment of locals is minimal.

7. Potential native leaders should be encouraged to concentrate their efforts in native organizations rather than in white-oriented and white-dominated clubs and organizations (see section 2.7).

8. Possibly band and disc numbers should be abandoned. They could be effectively replaced by Social Security numbers. This recommendation may not be crucial, but I found that some natives found these designations offensive, in that they implied discrimination and a lower status. Apparently, in the case of band numbers, they are useful in the payment of treaty benefits to the Loucheux Indians. A specific solution should be sought in consultation with the band chiefs and councils.

9. With reference to the amalgamation of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources with the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, it is highly advisable that the new Department should quickly eliminate the discrepancies between Indian and Eskimo administration (e.g., the handling of housing and welfare benefits). This is recommended since it was found that the Loucheux are highly optimistic over the establishing of the new Department. The failure to capitalize on this for future and continuing good faith and cooperation would be regrettable (see section 2.74).

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c. Mr. Stevenson

*M. M. [unclear]
Mr. Galtch [unclear]
To note: PA*

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR -
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, June 5, 1968

A1003-1-4-A
F101/1

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

Thank you for the brief report dated May 22 from the Area Administrator at Igloolik relating to the International Study - Adaptability of Eskimos. As the Northern Science Research Group is extremely interested in this study, I have passed an extract of the memorandum on to Mr. G.W. Rowley, Northern Scientific Adviser. The reason I say extract is because Mr. Rowley prepared the paper with the explanation for the Eskimos which, in turn, Mr. Haining was to have had translated locally. This was to be given wide circulation, discussed at Council meetings and possibly have a copy run in the Igloolik paper. We could have had this done here but in keeping with the aims of decentralization and involving local people we preferred to have Mr. Haining arrange this.

Mr. Haining was present at a number of the discussions in Ottawa and certainly is aware of the purpose of the project. True, there may be a few phrases in the initial statement which could not be put into Eskimo verbatim but surely with his explanation and discussion with the interpreter they could have come up with something that would meet the purpose by now. I am reluctant to send to Mr. Rowley the paragraph from Mr. Haining's memorandum which reads - "I regret that the translation of the proposed program on the International Study of the Adaptability of Eskimos is not available. The language used in the official description was beyond the comprehension of our interpreter." Mr. Haining does not say what he proposes to do and leaves us in the embarrassing situation of telling Mr. Rowley that his paper is unacceptable. I must say [redacted] to get something into the Igloolik paper which, if it did not follow word for word the paper prepared by Mr. Rowley, at least the gist and the main elements could be conveyed. I hope this can be done. If not we will have the paper translated here by our Translation Section who have seen this and in their opinion would have no difficulty putting the thoughts into Eskimo. Again, however, I would prefer to have it done at Igloolik in order to avoid the very criticism which Mr. Haining implies, that it is beyond the comprehension of his interpreter.

I shall look forward to receiving a copy of the translated version.

M

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

c.c. Mr. Stevenson

M. [Signature]
A. Gorbach [Signature]
To note PA

C.W. ROWLEY, ESQ.,
NORTHERN SCIENTIFIC ADVISER
NORTHERN SCIENCE RESEARCH GROUP

A Ottawa 4, June 5, 1968

PK
A1003-1-4-A

International Study - Adaptability of Eskimos

I refer to an exchange of correspondence relating to the International Study on the Adaptability of Eskimos. The following is an extract from a memorandum dated May 22 from our Area Administrator, Jim Haining, at Igloolik. This covers the latest information available from our field officers on the Study. They have not sent us a copy of the material translated into Eskimo. When I receive this, however, I will pass it on to you with any other information I may receive from time to time on the subject;

"It is too early for us to give an opinion on the reaction of the Eskimo towards this program. To date, little has been done - to quote the field personnel concerned - they are now engaged in reconnaissance to determine the feasibility of their program in the Igloolik Area.

Accommodation in the form of a three bedroom staff house has been placed at their disposal. They have all expressed pleasure at being well housed and they themselves find no difficulty with messing arrangements. Food supplies at 'The Bay' have proven adequate for their needs especially when added to southern supplements such as fresh potatoes, eggs, etc.

The first group (length of stay, five days) consisted of Doctors Hughes, Hildes, Schaefer and Maynard. Doctors Hildes and Schaefer assisted by Doctor Maynard spent the greater part of their time giving medical examinations to the local Eskimo population.

Doctor Hughes, who is the co-ordinator of the group, explained the program through our interpreter to the community council. (I, unfortunately, missed this meeting). Doctor Hughes felt that the questions asked by Council Members were good questions, and he felt that some progress was made during the meeting. The next day, he did some skin colour tests on thirty assorted age school students. This test I believe determines the colour density of the skin and is pertinent to the Adaptability Study as a whole. He also checked the eyes and ears of the students for abnormalities. "

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A. Stevenson/jdm/D

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"Our current visitors who are directly concerned with this program are Doctor De Pena from the University of Manitoba and Mr. Frank Wagner, official photographer. These two people arrived in Igloolik May 18, and will be here for a period of six weeks. As they are presently in the process of settling in to their accommodation we have nothing to report on their activities at this date.

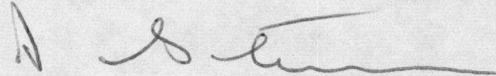
General Comments

All members of this study group have been most considerate and courteous in their dealings with the Eskimo. Their soft approach in this early stage of the program should encourage the participation of the local people in those parts of the Adaptability Study that are yet to be introduced.

Relations with this Area Office have been excellent. We could ask for no better group of people to work with, their requests have been few and easily fulfilled.

Should this program continue along the lines in which it has been introduced, success, with allowance for the normal amount of frustrations, is inevitable.

We will keep you advised on the continuing progress of this program. "



A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic



Canada

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

JUN 3 1968

FILE NO. A 1003-1-4-A

REFER TO C1

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
 Northern Administration Branch

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
 Direction des régions septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

FROBISHER BAY. MAY 29, 1968

date
 our file/notre dossier F161/1
 your file/votre dossier

417

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

- - -
 Enclosed is a copy of a brief report from the Area Administrator in Ingloolik.
 We cannot usefully add anything to it at this stage, therefore will not make
 any comments.

We will pass on all further reports as and when they arrive.

D. Davies
Regional Administrator

Mem^o to Rob
 " to Rowley
 5/6/68





Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

IGLOOLIK, N.W.T.
May 22, 1968

date
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
PROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

International Study-
Adaptability of Eskimos

Reference your telegram F.583 dated May 16, 1968.

I regret that the translation of the proposed program on the International Study on the Adaptability of Eskimos is not available. The language used in the official description was beyond the comprehension of our interpreter.

It is too early for us to give an opinion on the reaction of the Eskimo towards this program. To date, little has been done - to quote the field personnel concerned - they are now engaged in reconnaissance to determine the feasibility of their program in the Igloolik Area.

Accommodation in the form of a three bedroom staff house has been placed at their disposal. They have all expressed pleasure at being well housed and they themselves find no difficulty with messing arrangements. Food supplies at 'The Bay' have proven adequate for their needs especially when added to southern supplements such as fresh potatoes, eggs, etc.

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Adaptability of Eskimos, cont'd.

Page 2

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Our current visitors who are directly concerned with this program are Doctor De Pena from the University of Manitoba and Mr. Frank Wagner, official photographer. These two people arrived in Igloolik May 16, and will be here for a period of six weeks. As they are presently in the process of settling in to their accommodation we have nothing to report on their activities at this date.

General Comments

All members of this study group have been most considerate and courteous in their dealings with the Eskimo. Their soft approach in this early stage of the program should encourage the participation of the local people in those parts of the Adaptability Study that are yet to be introduced.

Relations with this Area Office have been excellent. We could ask for no better group of people to work with, their requests have been few and easily fulfilled.

Should this program continue along the lines in which it has been introduced, success, with allowance for the normal amount of frustrations, is inevitable.

We will keep you advised on the continuing progress of this program.


.....
J.B. Manning,
Area Administrator.



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

FROBISHER BAY. MAY 29, 1968

date

our file/notre dossier

F161/1

your file/votre dossier

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

- - -
Enclosed is a copy of a brief report from the Area Administrator in Inglolik.
We cannot usefully add anything to it at this stage, therefore will not make
any comments.

We will pass on all further reports as and when they arrive.

D. Davies
Regional Administrator



Mr. Stevenson

~~Mr. Galich~~ ~~AB~~ ~~AB/F~~ May 30, 1968
To note

#60
J

G.W. ROWLEY, ESQ.,
NORTHERN SCIENTIFIC ADVISER

Ottawa 4, May 16, 1968

A1003-1-4-A

International Study of
Adaptability of Eskimos

I refer to our telephone conversation about two days ago relating to the International Study of the Adaptability of Eskimos. I now attach a copy of a memorandum dated May 13, together with a wireless message from our Area Administrator, Jim Haining, at Igloolik. These cover the latest information available from the field on the Study. These, of course, have crossed my telephone call to Frobisher Bay resulting from our discussion in which I asked them to send me a copy of the material translated into Eskimo, which we sent them back in February. You will recall that you had kindly given us a draft on this with the suggestion that they translate it into Eskimo and discuss it with the local people at Igloolik.

Immediately I receive the material I will pass a copy on to you.

AS

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAY 15 1968

FILE No. A1003-1-4-A

REFER TO C1

REF. No.



Canada

3211

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

date FROBISHER BAY, MAY 13, 1968
our file/notre dossier F-101-1
your file/votre dossier

International Study of
Adaptability of Eskimos

- - Enclosed is a copy of a telegram from Mr. Haining in Igloolik, which is the latest information we have on this Study. When we get anything further, I will forward it to you immediately.

D. Davies
Regional Administrator.

*Memo to Rowley
May 16, 1968
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REGIONAL OFFICE
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.
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REG ADMIN

FROBISHER BAY NWT

RETEL F452 INTERNATIONAL STUDY ON ADAPTABILITY OF ESKIMOS
 DOCTOR HUGHES, HILDES, SCHAEFFER AND MAYNARD SPENT
 ONE WEEK IN IGLOOLIK DEPARTED MAY 7 HUGHES GAVE DETAILS
 OF PROGRAM AT MEETING OF COUNCILS THE OTHERS WERE ENGAGED
 IN MEDICAL WORK WITH THE LOCAL POPULATION PROGRAM APPEARS
 TO BE PROGRESSING WITH NO APPARENT PROBLEMS TO DATE
 TRANSPORTATION FOR PARTY ARRIVING MAY 15 WILL BE BY
 SNOWMOBILE TRANSPORTATION JUNE 27 WILL BE BY CANOE OR
 POSSIBLY BY MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS AIRCRAFT WHICH
 WILL BE IN THIS AREA AT THAT TIME

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c. Mr. Stevenson

PA
PA

DIRECTOR

Ottawa 4, May 7, 1968

A1003-1-4-A

Geographical Distribution of Expenditures on
Scientific Activities in Federal Departments
and Agency Facilities

I refer to your memorandum of May 3 relating to a request received from the Science Secretariat, Privy Council Office, for information concerning departmental scientific activities by geographical location. In so far as the Arctic District is concerned we did not sponsor any scientific activities during the fiscal year 1966-67 which would come under the particular request from the Science Secretariat.

It is noted that your memorandum also went to the Division Chiefs who may have some particular projects to report under the definition of scientific activities. I would think, however, that the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre are probably in the best position to deal with this as they co-ordinate and assist in grants for this sort of activity.

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A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm/D



ACTION REQUEST

FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. / DOSSIER N. _____

TO — X M. Abrahamson

DATE 3/5/68

LOCATION — EN DROIT _____

FROM — DE _____

- ACTION DONNER SUITE
- APPROVAL APPROBATION
- COMMENTS COMMENTAIRES
- DRAFT REPLY PROJET DE RÉPONSE
- MAKE FAIRE..... COPIES
- NOTE AND FILE NOTER ET CLASSER
- NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

- P. A. ON FILE CLASSER
- REPLY RÉPONSE
- SEE ME ME VOIR
- SIGNATURE
- TRANSLATION TRADUCTION
- YOUR REQUEST À VOTRE DEMANDE
-

NO COMMENTS
N.R. + Co-ordinator
+ Branch
have details
of oil projects
GA
6/5-

It would seem to me AICND have list of projects of this nature carried out on their behalf and outside agencies. However you might think of others. Possibly Branch will deal with surveys. Any comments?

000398

Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE

TO: C1

DATE: MAY 3

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
SUBJECT: OF Expenditures on Scientific
activities in Federal Dept & Agency Facilities

For preparation of reply by May 13th.....

For signature of A. Stevenson.....

File No.

Item No.

Date

A1003-1-4A

2745

3/5

(2745)



2745

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAY 3 1968

FILE No. A 1003-1-4A

REFER TO: C1

REF. No. _____

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

COMMISSIONER OF THE N.W.T.
Attention: Mr. Hawkins - Fort Smith
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
DIVISION CHIEFS

date Ottawa 4, May 3, 1968.
our file/notre dossier 1003-1-4
your file/votre dossier

Geographical Distribution of Expenditures on
Scientific Activities in Federal Departments
and Agency Facilities

A request has been received from the Science Secretariat, Privy Council Office, for information concerning departmental scientific activities by geographical location. Attached is a copy of their letter dated April 8th together with a copy of the chart referred to therein and a copy of a preface sheet from a former report, which contains the definition of "Scientific Activities". It is to be noted that information requested covers programs in the physical and life sciences but not those in the social sciences.

As the chart will be prepared at the conclusion of the survey it will only be necessary for you to supply information concerning the location and amount spent on scientific activities during the fiscal year 1966-67. I would appreciate receiving a report not later than May 15, 1968.

Director



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE



BUREAU DU CONSEIL PRIVÉ

SCIENCE SECRETARIAT

CANADA

SECRÉTARIAT DES SCIENCES

Ottawa, 8 April, 1968

Mr. M. Leskie,
Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre,
Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a chart (Map 1) "Distribution by Federal Departments and Agencies by Budget 1965-66" which was presented with other publications to The Science Council of Canada in October, 1966.

This chart is being prepared for the year 1966-67 and will be published under a new title "Geographical Distribution of Expenditures on Scientific Activities in Federal Departments and Agency Facilities".

Would you please correct this chart to show the correct amount according to code and geographic location of scientific activities within your establishments during the year 1966-67.

I would also appreciate receiving a table showing location and title of establishments or facilities and the amount spent in each location on scientific activities during the year 1966-67. The definition of "scientific activities" is that used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in their report "Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities Fiscal Year 1964-65, catalogue No. 13-401".

INDIAN AFFAIRS
& NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
APR 20 1968
N.S.R.S.
OTTAWA

Yours sincerely,

E.G. Munroe
Head of Studies.

Encl.

MAP 1
SOURCE: DEPTMENTS &
AGENCIES

- AGRICULTURE
 - ATOMIC ENERGY
 - DRB
 - FISHERIES
 - FORESTRY
 - MINES & TECH SURVEYS
 - NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE
 - N.R.C.
 - NORTHERN AFFAIRS & NATIONAL RESOURCES
 - SEC. STATE - NATIONAL MUSEUM
-
- ◇ ABOVE \$10 MILLION
 - ◻ \$5-10 MILLION
 - △ \$1-5 MILLION
 - UNDER \$1 MILLION



DISTRIBUTION BY
FEDERAL DEPT'S & AGENCIES
BY BUDGET 1965-66

PREFACE

This report is the fourth in the biennial series "Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities". It presents in tabular form estimates of various aspects of the scientific activities financed by the Federal Government in 1964-65 and 1965-66. These estimates were derived from a survey of government departments and agencies carried out from November 1965 to June 1966.

The data cover programmes in the physical and life sciences, but not those in the social sciences. Scientific activities comprise research and development, grants in aid of research, collection of scientific data and the processing and dissemination of scientific information. Scholarships and fellowships for students working in these sciences are also included.

Concepts and definitions were prepared with the aid of officials of the National Research Council and are in accordance with the recommendations of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The assistance of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government who have cooperated by participating in the survey is gratefully acknowledged.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

PRÉFACE

Le présent rapport est le quatrième d'une série bisannuelle intitulée: "Dépenses du gouvernement fédéral au titre de l'activité scientifique". Il présente sous forme de tableaux des estimations portant sur divers aspects de l'activité scientifique financée par le gouvernement fédéral en 1964-65 et 1965-66. Ces estimations ont été tirées d'un relevé des organismes et services gouvernementaux, de novembre 1965 à juin 1966.

Les données visent les programmes en sciences physiques et de la vie, mais non en sciences sociales. L'activité scientifique englobe la recherche et le développement, les subventions d'appoint pour la recherche, la réunion des données scientifiques, ainsi que le traitement et la diffusion de l'information scientifique. Les bourses d'étudiants et d'associés poursuivant des travaux dans ces domaines en particulier sont aussi incluses.

Les concepts et définitions ont été rédigés en collaboration avec les directeurs du Conseil national de recherches et conformément aux recommandations de l'Organisation pour la coopération et le développement économiques.

Nous tenons à exprimer ici notre reconnaissance aux autorités des organismes et services du gouvernement fédéral qui nous ont été d'un précieux secours en participant au relevé.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Statisticien du Dominion.



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

COMMISSIONER OF THE N.W.T.
Attention: Mr. Hawkins - Fort Smith
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
DIVISION CHIEFS

Ottawa 4, May 3, 1968.

date
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

1003-1-4

Geographical Distribution of Expenditures on
Scientific Activities in Federal Departments
and Agency Facilities

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PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

BUREAU DU CONSEIL PRIVÉ

SCIENCE SECRETARIAT

CANADA

SECRETARIAT DES SCIENCES

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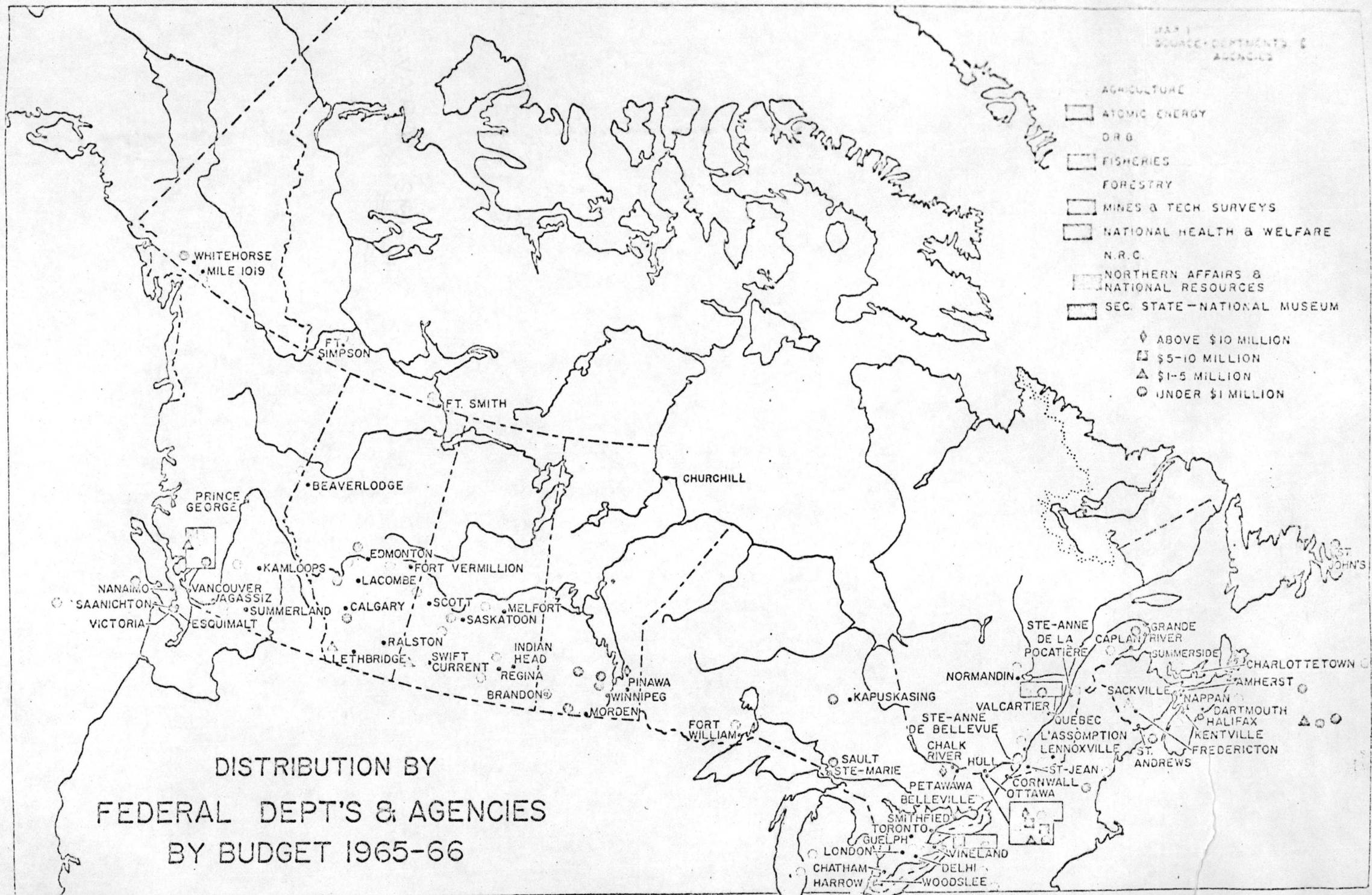
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INDIAN AFFAIRS
& NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
APR 20 1968
N.S.R.G.
OTTAWA

Yours sincerely,

E.G. Munroe
Head of Studies.

Encl.



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This report is the fourth in the biennial series "Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities". It presents in tabular form estimates of various aspects of the scientific activities financed by the Federal Government in 1964-65 and 1965-66. These estimates were derived from a survey of government departments and agencies carried out from November 1965 to June 1966.

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WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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Nous tenons à exprimer ici notre reconnaissance aux autorités des organismes et services du gouvernement fédéral qui nous ont été d'un précieux secours en participant au relevé.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Statisticien du Dominion.

c.c. Mr. Stevenson

PA
A

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR -
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, May 2, 1968

A1003-1-4-A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

With my letter of April 29 I sent you a copy of a letter sent to Jim Haining at Igloolik from Professor J.A. Hildes in connection with the International Study - Adaptability of Eskimos. I now attach a copy of a letter which another member of the party, Dr. Joan A. de Pena, has written to Mr. Rowley, Scientific Advisor of this Department. From it you will see that she is also concerned about travel arrangements between Hall Beach and Igloolik.

I would have thought that as Dr. Hildes is supposedly co-ordinating the whole operation he would have covered each of the individuals going into Igloolik. I have mentioned this to Mr. Rowley. What I mean is that I am not sure how many individual requests we are going to get for help from people associated with this study. It seems to me that Dr. Hildes could lay out the complete program and ask for comment, advice and suggestions as to the most effective way to carry it out. To some extent this might be covered by the material we sent you on February 8.

However, would you please pass a copy of this latest letter from Dr. de Pena on to Mr. Haining with the request that he arrange the local transportation as outlined. I should be glad to receive some comments from Mr. Haining on how the program is developing and if he is able to handle these various requests with the minimum of inconvenience. We certainly wish to co-operate but if he has any suggestions for simplifying the communications and the operation we would be pleased to have them.

AS
A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm/D



Canada

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE	
OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
APR 30 1968	
FILE No.	A/1003-1-4-A
REFER TO	C/
REF. No.	

2609

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

date April 30, 1968.
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

I attach a letter from Dr. de Peña about travel to Igloolik and a copy of my reply. Could you please arrange for the local transportation between Hall Beach and Igloolik that she requests.

Yours sincerely,

G.W. Rowley,
Northern Scientific Adviser.





Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Ottawa 4, Ont..

date April 30, 1968.
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

Dr. Joan F. de Peña,
Associate Professor,
Department of Anthropology,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Dr. de Pena,

Thank you for your letter of April 26. I have spoken to Mr. Loughheed and he tells me that he will put forward your request to the D.E.W. Line Authorities whose aircraft it is. This means therefore that there is every likelihood that transportation will be provided for you between Winnipeg and Hall Beach.

I have written to the Administrator of the Arctic asking if arrangements could be made for local transportation from Hall Beach to Igloolik. I do not think it will be a local plane because there are not normally any local planes at Hall Beach, nor will it be overland as Igloolik is on an island. I am sure however that some satisfactory means will be devised.

Yours sincerely,

G.W. Rowley,
Northern Scientific Adviser.



1867 | 1967

000410



THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

INDIAN AFFAIRS
& NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
APR 29 1968
Northern Scientific Advisor
OTTAWA

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

WINNIPEG, CANADA

April 26, 1968

Mr. Graham Rowley
Scientific Advisor
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mr. Rowley:

Dr. J. A. Hildes has suggested that I write you for whatever assistance you can provide in arranging transportation for myself and one assistant to and from Igloolik for participation in the International Study of Eskimo.

I have written to Mr. G. Y. Lougheed, DEW Line Coordinator, Department of National Defence in Ottawa to request travel Winnipeg-Hall Beach on May 15 and return on June 27 for Mr. Franklin R. Wagner and self, and explained the nature of making the request. Could I ask you to write Mr. Lougheed a supporting letter for the travel request and an indication of affirmation of our purpose in going to Igloolik?

Might I also ask if you would arrange for local travel Hall Beach-Igloolik and return in coordination with the above dates. Dr. Hildes was not certain of whether this would necessitate the chartering of a local plane or if over-land travel was available.

My assistant and self are scheduled to leave less than one week after Dr. Hildes and party return to Winnipeg, so we would appreciate hearing from you soon. We will have as baggage one kit bag each and one rucksack housing the movie camera and equipment. Our job will be to accomplish a limited in-depth reconnaissance through interview and film in order to determine the feasibility and potential methodology of establishing a long-range study of child growth and development, and to provide a base-line film of an Eskimo community in transition. Obviously six weeks isn't very long to accomplish this aim, but it should provide us with a great deal of data for the firming up of hypotheses for all the proposed studies for this community - including the major one of whether or not we will be able to get the co-operation needed for long-term work.

*Spoke to
H. Longhead
about my request
put this to
G. Y. Lougheed
reimbursable
L. J. P.
2/2/68*

page 2-----

May I also take this opportunity to thank you for all your help in making the possibilities of carrying out these studies so much smoother. There is little doubt that each of the investigators will do as little as possible to disrupt the life of the community and at the same time^{be} aware that their very presence is a disruption. Certainly our reconnaissance trips will serve to emphasize those facets of life which will be more easily accessible for study, and hopefully through their exploration, we may deserve access to other aspects of Eskimo life.

Sincerely yours,

Joan F. de Peña

Joan F. de Peña, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Anthropology
University of Manitoba

C.C. Mr. Stevenson

~~A. G. G. G.~~
To note noted
only

PA
M

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR -
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, April 29, 1968

A1003-1-4-A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

--

I refer to previous correspondence relating to the International Study - Adaptability of Eskimos. I now attach for your information, and that of Mr. Haining, a copy of a letter which has been sent to him from Professor J.A. Hilde in connection with the study. You will note that it deals mainly with transportation arrangements from Hall Beach to Igloolik.

If it will facilitate and expedite matters, I have no objection to Mr. Haining dealing direct with Professor Hilde on this and other aspects of the study, provided he keeps us advised, through your office, of developments.

M

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

2397

cc: Mr. Graham Rowley. ✓

Mr. Stevenson
This is a copy of a letter
from Hildes last written to Haining.
Could Mr. Haining arrange for
this transportation for Hall Beach
to Igloodik?
JAH
25/4/68

Mr. J. Haining,
Area Administrator,
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development,
Igloodik, N.W.T.

April 23, 1968.

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE	
OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
A 1003-1-4-A	
APR 25 1968	
FILE No	A 1003-1-4-A
REFER TO	C1
REF. No	

Dear Mr. Haining:

Further to Otto Schaefer's letter to you of last month I may have met you years ago on the C. D. Howe but if so I can't remember and you probably don't either. However I am looking forward to meeting you in early May. Dr. David Hughes of the University of Toronto; Dr. Maynard, United States Public Health Service, who will be joining the staff of McGill University this summer, and myself have authority to travel on the DEW Line supply flight leaving Winnipeg on the evening of Wednesday, May 1, arriving at Hall Beach on the morning of Thursday, May 2. Otto Schaefer will meet us there since he is currently travelling with the court. We plan to stay a week and depart on the return DEW Line flight Thursday May 9.

Our purpose is to meet and discuss with you and the other people in the area the details of our proposals for this year and next year.

From previous discussions with Mr. Graham Rowley I hope that you will be able to help us with arranging for local transportation. No doubt Otto Schaefer will be in touch with you about this when he arrives in your area.

I don't know if there will be time for an exchange of correspondence but if there is anything you would like us to bring please write or wire. Otto Schaefer suggested that some fresh food would be welcome and we propose to bring a few things anyway.

Memorandum to Hub
29/4/68
JAH

Yours sincerely,

JAH

JAH/ep
Clinical Investigation Unit,
Winnipeg General Hospital.

J. A. Hildes, M.D.,
Professor, Department of Medicine.

.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

B.F.
20/5
M.M.O.

Robert Christie, Esq.,
Managing Director,
Burnside House,
1315 Boulevard de Maisonneuve,
Montreal, P.Q.

Ottawa 4, April 9, 1968

A. 1003-1-4A ✓
A. 1009-3

#21

Dear Mr. Christie:

Mr. L.A.C.O. Hunt has passed me your letter dated March 22, 1968 because of the marked interest in the use of snowmobiles in the Eastern Arctic.

We are becoming increasingly conscious of the need for safety precautions and there is no doubt that with the increased use of this type of vehicle in the North, the Territorial Government are giving some thought to legislation on the use of snowmobiles, particularly in communities. In the meantime, however, there is a need for basic rules in the operation of this type of vehicle and your brochure contains some valuable hints. We, therefore, wish to take advantage of your kind offer to send us additional copies and could use forty in English and six in French for distribution to settlements in the Eastern Arctic.

When we have had an opportunity to select pertinent points we plan to have them translated into Eskimo and will certainly send you copies of any of the translations which may be of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

M

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

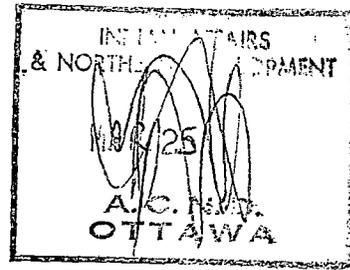
M. Onslow/ev/D

[Handwritten mark]

robert christie associates limited

PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANTS

BURNSIDE HOUSE
1315 BOULEVARD DE MAISONNEUVE
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
849-7747



PA

March 22, 1968

1009-3
March 22

I

L.A.C.O. Hunt, Esq.,
Secretary,
Advisory Committee on Northern Development,
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

In reply to your letter of yesterday, we take pleasure in sending you copies of PLAY SAFE and SOYEZ PRUDENT. If the enclosures are not adequate, please let us know at once and an additional supply will be sent you.

I note with special interest the possibility of this brochure being translated into Indian and Eskimo tongues. If you go forward with this project, I should appreciate being informed and having copies as soon as such copies are available.

All of us here send you warmest personal regards together with our thanks for the many things you have done to help us in ventures undertaken in behalf of Bombardier Ltd.

Yours faithfully,

II Alec Stevenson
For action, pls

Bob.
Robert Christie
Managing Director

RC:ea

cc. Messrs. John W. Hethrington
L. Beaudoin

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

P.A.
M.M.O

DIRECTOR

Ottawa 4, April 8, 1968.

A. 1003-1-4-A
1003-1-4

Northern Research

In response to your memorandum of March 22 our Section Heads were canvassed to see if they had any suggestions for research work which could be handled by universities. The following subjects have been submitted:

- 1) Eskimo Point, N.W.T. - A Community in Transition. Or is it?
- 2) Effects of Separation on Total Personality of Eskimos Hospitalized for Extended Periods in South. (Dr. Atcheson seems to feel that these separations with resulting loss of sensory perception are the cause of a great deal of the troubles at Frobisher Bay and the North).
- 3) Are the Eskimos interested in Family Planning?
- 4) After two Territorial Elections in the Eastern Arctic have the Eskimos gained much understanding of the Democratic Process?
- 5) Methods, economics and provision of facilities for an efficient northern transportation system.
- 6) Economy of various types of foundation construction for buildings and works in permafrost.
- 7) How the new housing program has improved the health of the indigenous people of the Northwest Territories.
- 8) Should the education provided to our indigenous people in the Northwest Territories equip them for earning a living in:
 - i) the north
 - ii) anywhere in Canada
 - iii) in both locales
- 9) A study of the relative success in schools of the south of Eskimos from small settlements in comparison with those from large settlements.

- 2 -

- 10) The impact on the family and group of the return to home settlements of vocational trainees.
- 11) Case studies of Eskimos who have chosen to return to a life on the land.
- 12) A study of the attitudes towards social integration of different groups of non-Eskimos working in the north.

Should you require any elaborations on this material we should be pleased to furnish it.

There may be other areas where university assistance would be of value and I shall let you know should any additional subjects present themselves.



A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

c/c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

P.A.
H.M.O

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, April 3, 1968

A. 1003-1-4-A

Mr. C.T. Thompson - Housing Project

I am not sure whether you are already aware that Mr. C.T. Thompson will be conducting a housing study project at Cape Dorset as Mr. Thompson has apparently made arrangements direct with Mr. Fisher.

- We are attaching a copy of a memorandum dated March 28 from the Chief, Northern Science Research Group confirming this arrangement.

M. Onslow/ev/D


A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

ev

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Mr. Tinling

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
APR 4 1968	
FILE No.	A 1003-1-4A
REFER TO	P 1
REF. No.	



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien Direction
des régions septentrionales

MR. STEVENSON

Ottawa 4, April 3, 1968

1080

date
our file/notre dossier A. 1003-1-4A
your file/votre dossier

Northern Research

In regards to your memorandum of March 28, I cannot at this time suggest any problems within the Industrial field of development which might be handled through Universities. Most of the information we require is supplied from Area Surveys, Fisheries Research Board and the Canadian Wildlife Services who have trained personnel to gather technical information of the natural renewable resources, economy and sociological aspects of the Northern Area.

R.B. Tinling/gv/H
gv

R.B. Tinling
R.B. Tinling,
A/Industrial Superintendent.





ACTION REQUEST

FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. DOSSIER N°

TO — À

[Handwritten signature]

DATE

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE

C-5 *P.A.*

- ACTION
DONNER SUITE
- APPROVAL
APPROBATION
- COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES
- DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE
- MAKE
FAIRE.....COPIES
- NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER
- NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

- P. A. ON FILE
CLASSER
- REPLY
RÉPONSE
- SEE ME
ME VOIR
- SIGNATURE
- TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION
- YOUR REQUEST
À VOTRE DEMANDE
- _____

000421

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Mr. Gorlick

P.A



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

MR. STEVENSON

Ottawa 4, April 2, 1968.

date
our file/notre dossier A. 1003-1-4-A
your file/votre dossier

Northern Research

I refer to your memorandum of March 28, 1968 requesting suggestions for suitable research projects.

- 1) Eskimo Point, N.W.T. - A Community in Transition. Or is it?
- 2) Effects of Separation on Total Personality of Eskimos Hospitalized for Extended Periods in South. (Dr. Atcheson seems to feel that these separations with resulting loss of sensory perception are the cause of a great deal of the troubles at Frobisher Bay and the North).
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- 4) After two Territorial Elections in the Eastern Arctic have the Eskimos gained much understanding of the Democratic Process?

P. GORLICK/ad/H


P.B. Gorlick



HOLD TILL 5/4



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAR 29 1968

FILE No. A 1003-1-4-A
REFER TO 84
REF No.

Miss Stevenson
Miss Ouslow

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Northern Administration Branch

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Direction des régions septentrionales

✓ MR. DEVITT
✓ MR. ARMSTRONG
✓ MR. GORLICK
MR. PELOT
MR. ABRAHAMSON

Ottawa 4, March 28, 1968

date
our file/notre dossier A. 1003-1-4-A
your file/votre dossier

Northern Research

The attached request dated March 19 from the Northern Scientific Adviser has been sent to us for suggestions of suitable research projects. Would you, therefore, let us have a list of the general fields of the special problems within these fields where research would be helpful and which you consider might well be handled through universities.

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- (5) Correlation Between Results of the STANFORD-BINET Test of Intelligence for Eskimos and Non-Eskimos.

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Miss Stevenson

MS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

- 1. Methods, economic and provision of facilities for an efficient north transportation system
- 2. Economy of various types of foundation construction for buildings and works in permafrost.

HOLD TILL 5/4



Rev. 3/4

North A
 Ottawa, Ont.
 182
 MAY 20 1968
 File No. 100-3-1-4
 Refer To *Director*



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development.

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

*W. Smith - Secretary
for preparation of reply letter*

date March 19th, 1968.

our file/notre dossier
vour file/votre dossier

- Mr. J.W. Churchman - Director, Indian Affairs.
- Mr. F.A.G. Carter - Director, Northern Administration.
- Mr. J.R.B. Coleman - Director, National and Historic Parks Branch.
- Mr. A.D. Hunt - Director, Resource and Economic Development.
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G.W. Rowley
G.W. Rowley,
Northern Scientific Advisor.





ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

APR 2 1968

FILE No. A1003-14-11

REFER TO el

REF. No. _____

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

940

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

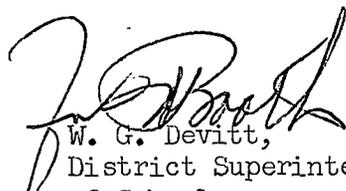
Ottawa 4, April 1, 1968.

our file/notre dossier A1003-1-4-A
your file/votre dossier
date

Northern Research

This is in response to your memorandum of March 28 and the Northern Scientific Adviser's memorandum of March 19. In addition to any or all of the subjects submitted in our memorandum of June 20, 1962 (File A1003-1-4-A, Volume 1 closed), I propose the following:

1. How the new housing program has improved the health of the indigenous people of the Northwest Territories.
2. Should the education provided to our indigenous people in the Northwest Territories equip them for earning a living in:
 - (i) the north
 - (ii) anywhere in Canada
 - (iii) in both locales
3. A study of the relative success in schools of the south of Eskimos from small settlements in comparison with those from large settlements.
4. The impact on the family and group of the return to home settlements of vocational trainees.
5. Case studies of Eskimos who have chosen to return to a life on the land.
6. A study of the attitudes towards social integration of different groups of non-Eskimos working in the north.


W. G. Devitt,
District Superintendent
of Schools.



. Booth:rb:D

HOLD FOR CONSOLIDATION
2/4/68.



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa 4, April 1, 1968.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier **A1003-1-4-A**

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W. G. Devitt,
District Superintendent
of Schools.

W.G. Booth:rb:D

000426

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
MAR 29 1968	
FILE No.	A 1003-1-4-27
REFER TO	23
REF. No.	



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

MR. DEVITT ✓	MR. PELOT
MR. ARMSTRONG	MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. GORLICK	

Ottawa 4, March 28, 1968

date
our file/notre dossier A. 1003-1-4-A
your file/votre dossier

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- (5) Correlation Between Results of the STANFORD-BINET Test of Intelligence for Eskimos and Non-Eskimos.

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A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.



North AGUSTA Bf.
 Ottawa, Ont.
 789
 MAY 20 1968
 File No. 100-3-1-4
 Refer To: Rowley



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development.

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

*Mr. Smith - Secretariat
for preparation of reply letter
20 366*

date March 19th, 1968.
our file number dossier
your file number dossier

- Mr. J.W. Churchman - Director, Indian Affairs.
- Mr. F.A.G. Carter - Director, Northern Administration.
- Mr. J.R.B. Coleman - Director, National and Historic Parks Branch.
- Mr. A.D. Hunt - Director, Resource and Economic Development.
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G.W. Rowley
G.W. Rowley,
Northern Scientific Advisor.





Canada

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

APR 7 1968 4-A
7-100-571156

FILE No. 7-2211156
REFER TO 01
REF. No. _____



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

906

date 28 March, 1968.

our file/notre dossier

your file/votre dossier

MR. A. STEVENSON
ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE.

Mr. C.T. Thompson will be arriving in Cape Dorset, 8 April to continue the housing study project begun in Baker Lake. Mr. David Fisher, Area Administrator, has made arrangements with the Ottochie family to accommodate Mr. Thompson during his stay there. We anticipate a 3-4 month stay in Cape Dorset with exact timing being governed by spring break-up and available transportation.

A. J. Kerr,
Chief,
Northern Science
Research Group.





Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

MR. DEVITT MR. PELOT
MR. ARMSTRONG MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. GORLICK

Ottawa 4, March 28, 1968

date
our file/notre dossier A. 1003-1-4-A
your file/votre dossier

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A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.



North America
 782
 MAR 20 1968
 File No. 100-5-1-4
 Refer To Director



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development.

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

*W. Smith - Secretary
for preparation of reply letter 2/23/68*

date March 19th, 1968.
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

- Mr. J.W. Churchman - Director, Indian Affairs.
- Mr. F.A.G. Carter - Director, Northern Administration.
- Mr. J.R.B. Coleman - Director, National and Historic Parks Branch.
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G.W. Rowley
G.W. Rowley,
Northern Scientific Advisor.



c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

B.F
4/4
M.M.D.
#60

✓ MR. DEVITT X MR. PELOT
✓ MR. ARMSTRONG ✓ MR. ABRAHAMSON
✓ MR. GORLICK

Ottawa 4, March 28, 1968

A. 1003-1-4-A

Phoned Mr Pelot 4/4 - he will reply.
Oral reply - No.

Northern Research

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A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

M. Onslow/lr/D

P.A.

Mr. Stevenson

~~Miss Onslow~~
McSpoke M.Y.O.
MS

DIRECTOR

Ottawa 4, March 27, 1968

AL003-1-4-A

Northern Research

Thank you for your memorandum of March 22 with which you attached a copy of a memorandum from the Northern Scientific Adviser, dated March 19, relating to the carrying out of research on northern problems of specific interest to the Department by involving certain universities. You asked if we might give you a list of the general fields and the special problems where research would be helpful and which we consider might be handled through universities.

We had a similar request a number of years ago and I note that by a memorandum dated June 20, 1962 after canvassing our various sections, we sent you a list of suggestions or requests for research which might be carried out by the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre. I appreciate that this was not entirely associated with universities, such as outlined in your recent memorandum but it has a bearing on the needs. Here again there have been many changes in northern development and I am again canvassing our various sections for their views. I doubt if I can give you a reply by April 5 but I will try to get any views our officers concerned have into your hands as soon as possible.

AS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

Memo. to:
C3, C4, C5, C8 & C14

MAR 28 1968



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAR 25 1968

FILE No. A 1003-14A

REFER TO CI

REF. No. _____

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

1588

COMMISSIONER OF THE N.W.T.
Attention: Mr. Hawkins - Fort Smith
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
DIVISION CHIEFS ✓

Ottawa 4, March 22, 1968.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
date

1003-1-4

Northern Research

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In order that an appropriate reply may be prepared I would appreciate receiving from you a list of the general fields and the special problems within these fields where research would be helpful and which you consider might well be handled through universities. A reply by April 5th would be appreciated.

Director

e-1

Memo to Section Heads C3, 4, 5 '68 #94

MAR 28 1968

Replied April 8/68.





Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
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Director

North Admin Br.
 Ottawa, Ont.
 782
 MAR 20 1968
 File No. 100-3-1-4
 Refer To *Letter*



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development.

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

*W. Smartt - Secretary
for preparation of reply letter
- 20/3/68*

date **March 19th, 1968.**
our file/notre dossier
votre file/votre dossier

- Mr. J.W. Churchman - Director, Indian Affairs.
- Mr. F.A.G. Carter - Director, Northern Administration.
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G. Rowley
G.W. Rowley,
Northern Scientific Adviser.



Mr. Stevenson

B/F April 5, 1968

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REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR -
FRENCHMAN BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, March 19, 1968

A1003-1-4-A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

I refer to my memoranda of February 6 and 8 relating to the International Study - Adaptability of Eskimos. I have no further information from this end but I am wondering if Mr. Haining, the Area Administrator at Igloolik, is in a position to report on developments.

I would be particularly interested to hear if he was able to have the draft on the study translated into Eskimo, which was sent to you by our memorandum of February 6, and any reaction from the Eskimos in this regard.

Any other comments would also be appreciated.

A. Stevenson/jdm/TS(6)
B copies

A
A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

11A
Minutes of the Third Meeting Canadian H.A. Subcommittee, I.B.P.
Room 3115, N.R.C., Sussex Drive, Jan. 22, 1968 - 9:00 A.M.

I. Attendance

A. Members present

J.S. Hart, N.R.C. Chairman

N. Simpson, Queens

D.R. Hughes, University of Toronto

J. LeBlanc, Laval

J. Merriman, University of Saskatchewan

J. A. Hildes, University of Manitoba

B. Members absent

G. Beaton, University of Toronto

C. Invited guests

G. Rowley, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

D. Foote, McGill University, Dept. Geography.

II. Membership and Subcommittee responsibilities

A. Resignations

Dr. R.M. Cherniack, University of Manitoba. A replacement was not considered necessary.

B. Responsibility for International Study of Eskimos

Would remain for progress reports and budgets to C.C.I.B.P. but the project director would be delegated responsibility for carrying out the project.

C. Other responsibilities

1. Review and recommendations on new proposals.
2. Information centre for Canadian H.A. program.

111. New Submissions to H.A. Program

A. Chairman's remarks

1. Four new projects submissions had been received.
2. The Subcommittees' recommendations to C.C. I.B.P. are required in each case.
3. A recommendation for inclusion in the Canadian H.A. program did not carry a commitment for funds initially or in the future.
4. Funding of projects by C.C. I.B.P. was by N.R.C. contract. The situation re other granting agencies was not clear; however, in the case of the International Study of Eskimos the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development had undertaken a limited commitment. (see below).

B. Submission by A. Demirjian - University of Montreal

1. Title - Growth and Development of French-Canadian children.
2. Funds - The project is proposed for 10 years. Funds are available from Department of National Health and Welfare for an initial three year period.
3. Review - Concerned with dental growth and development, and with socio economic and nutritional factors. All but one member had scrutinized the proposal and two had visited Dr. Demirjian. All were favourably impressed by scientific

merit, by the relevance to I.B.P. and by the thoroughness of the proposal which adhered closely to I.B.P. standards for anthropometric measurements.

4. Recommendation - that the project be included in the Canadian H.A. program.

5. Relation to other studies - see below Minute IV.

D. Submission by J. Benoist and J. Gomila - University of Montreal.

1. Title - Comparative Study of Small Isolated French-Canadian Communities.

2. Funds - Supported by Council of Arts of Quebec and Ford Foundation up to and including 1969.

3. Review - French-Canadian and French-Antillean communities are being studied including demography, morbidity and mortality rates, fecundity, inbreeding, anthropometry, genetic markers, ethnology. It is proposed to extend the study to Cambodian populations through an application for support to N.R.C. Most of the anthropometric measurements are according to I.B.P. standards but considerable limitations were noted. The scientific merit was rated high as was the relevance to I.B.P.

4. Recommendation - That the project be included in the Canadian H.A. program without prejudice regarding future financial support.

E. Submission by F. Auger - University de Montreal

1. Title - Selective Factors and Biological Adaptation of Eskimo populations in Northern Quebec and North West Baffin Island.
2. Funding - Apparently the application is for I.B.P. funds at the rate of \$50,000 a year for 6-8 years.
3. Review - The approach, to study the effects of acculturation through anthropometric, genetic and health studies is I.B.P. oriented. However, there appears to be a misunderstanding concerning the duration and extent of European and American whaling contact with the Igloolik Eskimos.
4. Recommendation - That Dr. Auger be encouraged to integrate his interests with the International Study of Eskimos.

IV Canadian Conferences on Growth and Development

- A. In the course of discussions related to Minutes 111 B and C above it was suggested that:
 1. If comparable measurements of important parameters were made on these and other Canadian Studies of Growth and Development, the use of these could be extended to greater generalizations of Canadian children. Even wider application would be possible if the data were comparable with those on other populations being studied under the I.B.P.
 2. In addition to the two projects noted above there were other Canadian studies on Growth and Development 000441

of children.

(a) the Burlington study by J. Anderson - McMaster

(b) studies by Dr. Van der Merve - Department of Physical Education (Coomen) University of Toronto.

(c) growth and development aspects of the International Study of Eskimos.

3. Ethics - The extent of informed consent and the ethics of repeated x-ray measurements were of some concern. Informal telephone advice to Dr. Hildes by the Radiation Protection Division of Department of National Health and Welfare indicated that such matters should be submitted to local Institutional Committees established for these purposes.

B. Recommended that the Canadian H.A. Subcommittee sponsor a Canadian conference of growth and development studies to discuss common aims, methods and differences, in the expectation that a useful exchange, and hopefully, collaboration would result.

C. Participation of Dr. Tanner.

The Chairman was requested to write to Dr. Tanner:

1. pointing out the discrepancies between recommended methods and these being used in a study to which he is a consultant;
2. requesting clarification of his own views of the importance of such discrepancies;

3. requesting an expression of his interest in participating in a Canadian conference.

V. International Working Party - Cross Cultural Psychological testing

The Chairman reported that two Canadian Psychologists - Dr. Ertie, University of Ottawa, and Dr. MacArthur, University of Alberta, had participated in a conference held in London in September 1967 under the aegis of the International Union of Psychology and the I.B.P.

Although the proceedings of the Conference were not yet available, the Chairman understood that the Working Party recommended the inclusion of psychological cross cultural methods when appropriate in H.A. projects.

VI. International Study of Eskimos

A. Report on Working Party Conference - Point Barrow, Alaska, November 1967 - J.A. Hildes.

1. Background

(a) Proposed as a necessary step to plan details of the studies, the integration of studies of the selected communities, and the integration with other circumpolar studies.

(b) Winnipeg meeting April 1967 Areas of study were outlined, list of interested investigators compiled, and time and place of conference was set.

(c) University of Wisconsin meeting September 1967
i. agenda and administrative arrangements were made.

ii. A change in concept from International teams in each discipline studying all selected communities to national responsibility for selected communities was necessitated by the U.S. project leaders requirement for a detailed budget prior to Working Party conference and by the relatively advanced state of planning for the Wainwright studies.

iii. Dr. Milan, previously designated International coordinator, was required to assume field responsibility for Wainwright. This necessitated appointment of a Canadian project director.

(d) Dr. D. Hughes, University of Toronto was designated by H.A. Chairman as Canadian project director.

2. The Working Party Conference - Point Barrow

(a) Conference Chairman - Dr. Milan.

(b) Participants from U.S.A. and Canada representing major disciplines involved - other participants representing Danish and French studies in Greenland and other circumpolar studies. No Russian delegate.

(c) Sessions

i. first plenary session- background papers, statements by U.S., Canadian and Danish project directors, reports of other circumpolar studies.

ii. Working parties in major disciplines to define the details of studies to be undertaken and the

methodology to be used.

- iii. second plenary session to hear reports of the working parties.

(d) Other activities

- i. visit to Wainwright by most participants.
- ii. meetings of the Canadian group to work out Canadian proposals.
- iii. establishment of International Committee of project directors and terms of reference re data forms, data storage and processing - publication, integration of national groups, integration with other circumpolar studies.

B. Canadian Program - International Study of Eskimos - Dr. D.P. Hughes.

1. The proposal - which he had compiled from the meetings at Point Barrow and subsequent submissions from principle investigators was presented for submission by the H.A. Committee to C.C. I.B.P. meetings (23 and 25 Jan) the Chairman had also pre-circulated it to the members of that Committee.
2. Ecology Study - Dr. Hughes had proposed that the ecology proposals be a separate but related project since:
 - (a) he was not personally familiar with the disciplines involved;
 - (b) the budget submitted for this aspect

of the study was so large relative to what might be considered the more central aspects of the study;

- (d) the ecological study might be considered suitable for support by agencies not primarily concerned with research related to humans such as the Fisheries Research Board.

3. Committee views of Dr. Hughes' proposal

- (a) Dr. Beaton - Dr. Hart reported that Dr. Beaton agreed in principle with the International Study of Eskimos but he felt the proposal was underbudgeted and not satisfactorily integrated as a unitary study.

- (b) It was urged that the three aspects of the study delineated under aims and objectives paras 2 a, b and c (page 2, Dr. Hughes's submission) be presented as a complete package. This would enhance the value of the project even though it appeared to be broader than the U.S. proposals for Wainwright.

4. Assistant project directors

In the light of the above discussions Dr. Hart recommended that two assistant directors be appointed - Dr. Hildes for health related aspects and Dr. Foote for ecology - since the scientific disciplines involved covered such a wide spectrum and since the administrative duties would be

onerous.

Dr. Hughes endorsed this recommendation, and Drs. Foote and Hildes concurred but the latter asked for a formal request which would allow him to present to his institution the implications of time involved.

5. Provision of laboratory space and living accomodation

- (a) Mr. Rowley announced that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development had agreed to provide this year a three bedroom house. This would have fuel and electricity supplied but no staff this year. One of the five rooms could be used also for a laboratory.
- (b) His department was also considering the establishment of an eastern Arctic laboratory comparable to the Inuvik laboratory. This could well be established at Igloolik and serve the needs of the study for its duration but would be a permanent laboratory for the use of other projects later. Such a facility would have an administrative staff. This facility could not be available before late summer 1969.
- (c) In reply to a question about the desireability of a field administrator for the project Mr. Rowley felt that the experienced and able area administrator Mr. J. Haining, perhaps supported by an assistant or by the above mentioned laboratory administrator, could best handle administrative matters for the project. Also he felt strongly that the area administrator was the

only acceptable channel for relations between the scientists in the field and the Eskimo populations.

- (d) Local transport - Mr. Rowley stated that his department could undertake to provide limited local transport including surface transport from Hall Beach to Igloolik.
- (e) Other local facilities - there were nursing stations at both Hall Beach and Igloolik. Local provisions were available (with advance notice) from the Hudson Bay Company post at Igloolik.

6. Rapport with the Eskimo population

1. Mr. Rowley presented a draft explanation of the proposal to be translated in syllabics for transmission to the Eskimos through the area administrator and the Eskimo council. Further explanations and consultations with the Eskimos would precede each phase of the field operation in order to gain their cooperation and consent.
2. It was agreed that the scientists had more than the usual responsibility to safeguard the Eskimos against unethical procedures and intrusion on their rights as individuals, because it was difficult to obtain thoroughly informed consent.

All proposals including the methods of obtaining and recording informed consent, should be submitted to Institutional committees on the Use of Human Subjects in Research.

3. Remuneration to subjects as well as to hired help should be made on a scale approved by the area administrator.

7. Ecology program

Dr. Hart invited Dr. Foote to elaborate or reconsider any changes in his proposals since it seemed likely that his budget could not be met.

Specifically questioned were the computer equipment requested. Dr. Foote, in answer to Dr. Hart indicated that although they had selected the ring seal as the main target of their research they were prepared to include other animals such as bearded seals, white whales, walrus and caribou in order to provide comprehensive information of the ecological basis of the Eskimos for all purposes throughout all seasons.

It was agreed that any thing short of that was more oriented to the biology of the seal rather than human ecology.

Dr. Foote explained that in addition to the number and size of seals taken, information concerning sex and age and stomach content was important to determine the productivity of the waters for seals in order to assess if hunting pressures or other factors were critical in the success of any particular hunt. In order to reduce his information to terms of physical energy balance he required an input from the physiologists about energy costs of various types of activity under various conditions. In return he was offering data on micro climatology if the physiologists needed this. Since the offer had not been taken up, Dr. Foote could assume with confidence that the physiologists were prepared themselves to make what ever environmental temperature measurements etc. they required and therefore Dr. Foote need not go to any expense on their account.

Dr. Foote indicated that funds available from McGill from N.C.R.C. and perhaps U. of A. funds might be available to him in some of his studies.

8. After this discussion the Committee voted to submit the project to C.C. I.B.P. for approval and funding.

VII. Other programs

- (a) The Chairman tabled for information only the proposal of Professor J. Lotz to collaborate with U.S. studies on urban migration.
- (b) Physical fitness studies - Dr. Merriman reported that the methodological studies carried out by Dr. Shephard in the summer of 1967 had been carried forward to the stage that a report in manuscript had been prepared and would be submitted for publication as two papers in scientific journals.

VIII. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned late in the afternoon. The Chairman thought that most of the Subcommittees business could be dealt with by correspondence but that he hoped to have a modest budget for 1968 for at least one H.A. Sub-committee meeting and other administrative meetings in connection with the International Study of Eskimos and the conference on growth and development.

c.c. Mr. Stevenson

RA
A

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR -
PROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, February 8, 1968

A1003-1-1A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

I refer to my memorandum of February 6 relating to the plans for the International Group Study on Eskimos, with particular reference to Igloodik. I have now received from Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre a chart outlining the project timetable. Two copies are attached, one for your files and one for passing on to Mr. Haining.

In sending this to us Mr. G.W. Rowley of the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre says he hopes this information is what Mr. Haining wants and to let us know if there is anything else he would like. Furthermore, in connection with this chart he understands that Foote and his assistant will not require any accommodation as they will be living in tents and will be in the field most of the time. Burch and his team will not be in the Igloodik area at all this year. He has also heard today that Hughes' visit will probably be delayed as he is planning to go there with the medical x-ray team. So the chart should be considered as an indication and Mr. Rowley will pass along to us any further information as it is received in his office.

In the meantime, please send a copy of this memorandum and the chart on to Mr. Haining and if he has any questions let us know.

A. Stevenson/jdm/D


A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Sous-ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

TO: Mr. A. Stevenson
A: Admin of the Arctic

Date 8/2/68

- Approv / Approbation
- Signature
- Comment / Commentaire
- Action / Donner suite
- Direct Reply / Répondre directement
- Copy for this office / Copie pour ce bureau
- Preparation of reply by / Réponse d'ici le
- May we discuss / Discussion avec nous
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- Information

G.W.R.

000452

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

FEB 8 1968

FILE No. A1003-14A

REFER TO e1

REF. No. _____



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

1361

date Ottawa 4, February 8, 1968.
our file/notre dossier _____
your file/votre dossier _____

MR. A. STEVENSON,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC.

Thank you for your memorandum of February 6th on file A1003-1-4A and the copy of "The Midnight Sun" which I now return. Igloolik seems to have changed. If one does not get put in jail for life for entering somebody's home without permission (and the law makes no exceptions), you run a good risk of being killed immediately by touching a wire. In these circumstances a lot can be said for drinking something stronger than water, which also appears to have a good chance of being lethal there.

I received today a chart from Dr. Hart and I send you two copies, one for yourself and one for Mr. Haining. I hope this has the information he wants, and that he will let us know if there is anything else he would like. In connection with this chart, I understand that Foote and his assistant will not require any accommodation as they will be living in tents and will be in the field most of the time. Burch and his team will not be in the Igloolik area at all this year. I have also heard today that Hughes' visit will probably be delayed as he is planning to go there with the medical x-ray team. So the chart should be continued as an indication, I will feed into you any more information as we get it.

G.W.R.

Attachments

*Memo to Bob
8/2/68
'Midnight Sun' returned to M. Devitt
8/2/68*



I.B.P.(H.A.) INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ESKIMOS - IGLOOLIK PROJECT TIMETABLE - 1968

	← 67-68 →				← 68-69 Fiscal Year →								
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Epidem. & Health				Hildes & Schaefer									<u>Interpreters Needed</u>
Popul. Gen.					Hughes								Hughes: 2 weeks
Growth & Constitut.													de Pena: 6 weeks
													Milne: 6 weeks
Nutrition													(1 interpreter 4 MO)
													<u>Accommodation Needed*</u>
Ecology													Hildes & Schaefer ?
													Hughes: 2 weeks
Demography & Genealogy													♀ de Pena: 6 weeks
													♀ Milne: 6 weeks
Total at Igloolik		-	2	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
Each 2-wk. Period													*(House provided by
													D.I.A.N.D. Personal
													arrangements to be
Total Out in Field		-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Around Igloolik													made for cooking etc.)

NORDAIR SCHEDULE

Dep. Montreal Fri. 2300
 Arr. Hall Beach Sat. 0915
 Dep. Hall Beach Sat. 1815
 Arr. Montreal Sun. 0530

SUGGESTED TRAVEL TIMETABLE

Hughes Apr.5 Out Apr.20 Back
 1 + de Pena May 3 Out Jun.15 Back
 1 + Milne Jun.14 Out Aug.3 Back
 Burch
 Foote } Own Arrangements
 Hildes }

Round Trip Fare \$270.00
 Freight (Express) 0.80 per lb.
 Freight (Other) 0.45 per lb.

D.I.A.N.D. will make advance arrangements for Hall Beach--Igloolik travel (50 miles).

c.c. Mr. Stevenson

PA
D

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR -
PROBISHER BAY

Ottawa 4, February 6, 1968

K1003-1-4A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

When Mr. Haining, Area Administrator at Igloolik, was in Ottawa recently we told him something of the plans for an international group study on Eskimos. Canada, United States, Denmark and France are collaborating in this, on the adaptability of Eskimos. In so far as Canada is concerned, Canadian scientists will examine Eskimo adaptability at Igloolik, American scientists will study Eskimos at Wainwright, Alaska and Danish and French researchers will be working with the Eskimos in Greenland. We gave Mr. Haining some material so that he could discuss this with the local people at Igloolik and also asked him to give us some advice on available accommodation for four scientists who will go to Igloolik in March as a preliminary step in the study. Your telex to us, P3570 dated January 23, covers this.

We passed this information on to the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre for Dr. L. Sanford Hart of the National Research Council who is co-ordinating the Canadian study planned for Igloolik. We have not had a reply as yet as to the actual date of arrival but we hope to be able to give you something shortly.

-- In the meantime, I now attach two copies of a draft in English as an explanation for the Eskimos as to what the Human Adaptability Study is all about. Would you please send one copy on to Mr. Haining with the request that it be translated locally, given wide circulation, discussed at Council meetings and possibly have a copy run in the Igloolik paper. When this has been done, please advise us and send us a copy of the translation for our records.

A. Stevenson/jdm/D


A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

C-1 N. S. M.

this is a terrific study - if it is completed (all five years) and material prepared so lay people can read - we shall have some interesting reports to ponder over.

One point - I note that the medical chaps plan to conduct quite an extensive series of tests & examinations. In the process of doing so they are going to find people who are ill and require treatment. (When you turn your M.D.'s loose in a settlement where they have never had services of doctor this can be expected). If, they refer many such cases for treatment to South or Frobiisher Bay, the population of Igloolik may not be too happy about participating in the study. Also, I assume this matter of referral has been discussed with National Health & Welfare and they have come up with a workable plan.

will take up later

AR

6/2/68

Mr. Stevenson

3

B/F

Feb 19, 1968

AS

G.W. ROWLEY, ESQ.
NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION AND
RESEARCH CENTRE

Ottawa 4, February 6, 1968

A1003-1-1A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

I refer to your memorandum of February 1 with which you attached a copy of an explanation on the proposed Human Adaptability Study slated for Igloolik. I think this will be most helpful to our Area Administrator in discussions with the local people at Igloolik and rather than have it translated here we have sent a copy to him. He will be in a good position to have it done at Igloolik and avoid any difficulties with dialect which sometimes arise when material is put into Eskimo syllabics in the Branch or this office. There is also a small machine in the school so there would be no difficulty in running off a number of copies for distribution.

In addition, I have asked Mr. Haining to give a copy to the editor of the Igloolik paper for publication. This too, I think, might be preferable to having you write to the editor. I am, however, trying to obtain a copy of the paper for you to see. I have also asked Mr. Haining to send me copies of the translated statement prepared by you and I will keep you advised of the action taken. I should also be glad if you would keep me advised of any developments regarding Dr. Hart's plans. For example, I do not believe there has been any reply sent to Mr. Haining regarding his recent telegram which I sent to you by memorandum dated January 25.

AS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

P.S. I have now obtained a copy of the Igloolik newspaper which is entitled "The Midnight Sun". It is attached and as it is the only copy in our office I should be glad if you would return it to me at your convenience.

Where does N. Ho Welfare fall in?
they have statistics.

AS

AS

Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

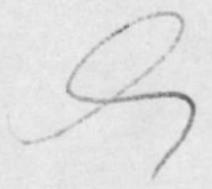
Sous-ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

TO: Mr. A. Stevenson
A: Admin of Arctic

Date 1/2/68

- Approval / Approbation
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- Preparation of reply by / Réponse d'ici le

- May we discuss / Discussion avec nous
- As requested / Selon indications
- Note / Noter
- Note and return / Noter et retourner
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- Information
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G.W.R.

000458

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

FEB 2 1968

FILE No. A1003-1-4A

REFER TO CI

REF. No. _____



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

1159

date Ottawa 4, February 1, 1968.

our file/notre dossier

your file/votre dossier

MR. STEVENSON

I attach an explanation for the Iglulingmiuts of the Human Adaptability study.

Can you have it translated into Eskimo? I think that a large number of copies should be made so that Mr. Haining can give one to every family.

I could also send a copy to the editor of the Igloolik paper with a covering letter if you thought this was a good idea, and if you could let me know the names of both the paper and the editor.

G.W.R.

Attachment.



HUMAN ADAPTABILITY STUDY

Explanation for Eskimos

The number of people living in the world is increasing very rapidly each year. Each year more food is needed. The people of the world must find out how more food can be obtained. Many countries are working together on this great problem. Their scientists are trying to discover how fish grow in lakes, how many animals can live on the land, and many other subjects. They are also studying man himself, such as how fast he grows, what he eats, and how he can adapt to different conditions and different foods.

People who live in the north live under extreme conditions. They have had to adapt themselves to live under more difficult conditions than other people. By studying northern people very carefully scientists may learn more about how man is able to live. It is impossible to study in detail all those who live in the north, so three groups of Eskimos in America and some northern people in Europe and possibly Asia are being selected. One of the Eskimo groups is in Alaska--those who live in Wainwright. Another is in Greenland--those who live at Upernavik. The third group should be in Canada and the most suitable group would be those who live in the Igloolik area.

The studies that are being planned will involve measuring, weighing, and describing in detail such things as colour of hair and eyes, sharpness of sight, and hearing. Samples of urine and blood will be needed and x-rays of hand, teeth and feet taken. It would mean that several scientists would be in the Igloolik area from time to time over the next few years. This program will be possible only if those who live in the Igloolik area are willing to help. The work of the scientists will certainly take up some of your time, but they will try to be as little trouble as possible.

- 2 -

The work should benefit the Igloolik people and their children because scientists will find out more about the health of those concerned and how it can be improved. The work will also be part of studies designed to benefit the whole world. The Canadian committee of scientists who are responsible for the Canadian part of this international study is therefore asking whether you are willing to help them by participating in this work.

Some of the scientists who hope to take part in this work will be visiting Igloolik this spring and summer to discuss the program, to answer any questions you have about it, and to arrange how to let you know how their studies get on.

A11003-1-111

Extract from The Editorial Page of the
Financial Post - January 27, 1968

What Else is under way?

Canada, the U.S., Denmark and France have agreed to study Eskimo residents of their respective lands to find out how they have adapted to their changing environments.

One of the key questions the scientists want answered: Are the Eskimos of the Canadian Arctic, Alaska and Greenland genetically similar or different? Once established, the cause of any regional difference among the groups can be tracked down to environmental or genetic reasons.

The Eskimo study is part of a larger, 50-nation research program to plumb the problems of survival in a world of rapid and wrenching change. Known formally as the International Biological Program, the mass study of populations will compare many different peoples living by traditional means to determine how they have adapted genetically, physiologically and technologically to their environments.

In the interests of science, what they find out will be of undoubted value. But will it be of any use to the Eskimo? He is losing his culture, he cannot escape the white man's influence, and the white man is plainly unsure of how to help him. Perhaps there is some consolation in the thought that the present study is unlikely to make things worse.

Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Sous-ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

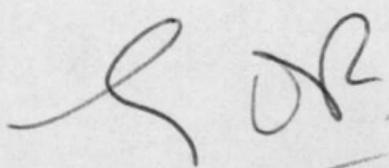
TO: Mr S. Jensen

Date 26 Jan 68

- Approval / Approbation
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- Information

This is the proposal that went to the I.B.P. Committee last week (It is the document that Jim Haining already has). I understand that the I.B.P. committee trimmed, but ^{did} not radically alter, the proposal.



000463

A PROPOSAL FOR HUMAN ADAPTABILITY STUDIES OF IGLOOLIK ESKIMOS

THE CANADIAN ASPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ESKIMOS

BACKGROUND

The following general and specific scientific proposals derive from a decision taken at the first meeting of the Canadian H.A. Subcommittee to examine the merits and feasibility of an intensive interdisciplinary study of Eskimos as a major Canadian I.B.P. effort in the field of Human Adaptability. (1). After a survey of Canadian biological scientists showed considerable interest in the proposals, further steps, in close collaboration with the U.S. H.A. Subcommittee, resulted in an outline of the major disciplines and interested responsible investigators (2), and the eventual convening of a Working Party conference at Point Barrow, Alaska (3) when detailed studies in the various disciplines were examined by a group of 32 scientists from Canada, U.S.A., and Denmark with invited guests from Japan, Sweden, Norway, and France - meeting as working groups in the major disciplines, both in national subgroups, and in plenary sessions. The keynote address to the opening session of this conference by W.S. Laughlin provides an expanded discussion of the scientific aims and objectives of studying Eskimos in the I.B.P. (4).

The Canadian proposals for the study of Igloolik Eskimos developed from these examinations and provide here the detailed scientific plans and objectives, the methods for carrying out the studies, the responsible investigators in each area, the organizational structure, the timetable of studies together with budgeting details and predictions for the five years of the study.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. The overall aim of the international study is to assess human adaptability as it is displayed by Eskimos: by internal comparison between Eskimo populations from Alaska to Greenland and by external comparison of Eskimos with other Circumpolar people studies under the I.B.P. programs. It is hoped that such comparative descriptions of the populations, now proposed comprehensively for the first time, will elucidate adaptive mechanisms.

2. The studies of Igloolik Eskimo are designed to describe the population and the environment in sufficient detail to determine quantitatively the dynamic interchange between them

in terms of physical energy, as well as to describe the energy chain by which the productivity of the community is maintained. Within this broad relationship between the Eskimo and their environment three major areas of scientific study are identified.

(a) the description of the human population in terms of its physical, genetic, health and physiological characteristics;

(b) the social organization, structure and linguistic boundaries of the Igloolik Eskimo society in relation to other Eskimo groups and Eskimo society in general;

(c) the ecological base provided by the environment (marine and terrestrial) and the extent and methods by which the human population exploits the environment for food and fabrication materials and for export.

The description of the human population ((a) above) will be the major basis for comparison of Igloolik with Alaskan and Greenland Eskimos. If the study were limited to these parameters adequate descriptive comparisons between these Eskimo groups could be achieved. However, the study of Eskimo society ((b) above) will provide a broader base for assessing the social component of Eskimo adaptability. The study of the energetics of the interaction between the populations and their environment is required to assess the productivity of the Igloolik community. This aspect of the study ((c) above) overlaps the major areas of H.A. and Marine and Terrestrial productivity. Although such studies are pertinent to human biology in a broad sense, they might well be considered more appropriately organized as a separate I.B.P. project.

3. Another major area of considerable Canadian interest is the social and health effects of acculturation of Eskimos to the Canadian-European way of life. With the changes currently in progress in the Igloolik population, many aspects of this area might be encompassed and clarified by internal comparisons. However, it may be desirable for this purpose to compare the Igloolik population with other smaller populations with less acculturation and with more acculturated populations.

NOTES.

1. First meeting, Canadian H.A. Subcommittee, held in November 1966 in Ottawa.
2. Joint U.S.-Canadian Meeting No. 2 (I.B.P., H.A.), held March 30 - April 1, 1967, in Winnipeg.
3. Joint U.S.-Canadian-Danish I.B.P., H.A. Working Party Conference, held in November 1967, at Point Barrow, Alaska.

4. Laughlin, W.S. 1967. 'The point of studying Eskimos for the International Biological Program'. Paper read before the Point Barrow meeting ((3) above).

SPECIFIC AREAS OF STUDY PROPOSED FOR THE

IGLOOLIK STUDY

The following specific areas of study are those utilized at the Point Barrow Working Party Conference, and have now been adopted by the U.S., Canadian and Danish teams of investigators. The principal Canadian investigators are shown alongside each area of study. In many cases, fields of interest may be expected to overlap.

1. Demography and Genealogy (Dr. E.S. Burch,
Mr. T. Correll)*
2. Population Genetics (Dr. D.R. Hughes,
Dr. J.R. Miller,
Dr. Nancy Simpson)
3. Growth and Development (Dr. Joan de Pena)
4. Epidemiology and Health (Dr. J.A. Hildes,
Dr. O. Schaeffer,
Dr. N.W. Choi)
5. Physiology (Dr. R.J. Shepherd)
6. Nutrition (Dr. G.H. Beaton,
Dr. Heather Milne)
7. Behaviour and Psychology (Dr. R.S. MacArthur,
Dr. C. Hobart)
8. Ecology (Dr. D.C. Foote)

These specific areas of study will next be discussed in terms of the proposed research projects. The details of budget estimates will be found in Appendix 2.

* To be based also on current research work of Dr. David Damas, Ethnology Division, National Museum of Canada, and of other workers and informants, together with most recent disc lists of the Igloolik area population (5).

1. Demography and Genealogy

As the population of Igloolik is relatively small (see Appendix 1) demographic studies of the classic type may not be appropriate; detailed description of the genealogies, however, are essential to all other aspects of the Canadian project. Collection of these genealogies will be assisted by existing data (5) and by utilization of current disc lists. The data thus obtained will be verified subsequently by the findings of the Population Genetics investigators, thus identifying, for example, undisclosed adoptions in the population.

Dr. E.S. Burch, University of Manitoba, and Mr. T.S. Correll, of the same university propose to correlate the information outlined above, and to incorporate them into a wider research project designed principally to develop a general theory of the social structure of the Igloolik community and to furnish an intensive structural and functional analysis of an Eskimo population as a communication network. It is anticipated that this kind of study will provide some insight into the nature and dynamics of human interaction in this community, and thereby contribute to an understanding of the problems of human, social and biological organization. Their further intention is to undertake a parallel study of an Alaskan Eskimo community.

The initial plans of the Joint U.S.-Canadian Study of Circumpolar Populations (2) make explicit provision for studies of this socio-cultural and linguistic type (aa. 5 and 13 of the Minutes of the Winnipeg meeting in March 1967) and emphasize the overlap of interests with certain of those of Behaviour and Psychology.

The submission received from Burch and Correll incorporates the following outline for a 3-year period of research. Details of estimated expenditure appear in Appendix 2.

A. Summer, 1968

Research will be carried out in the region between Igloolik and Baker Lake and between Igloolik and Coppermine and Cambridge Bay. The primary focus of this study will be on structures of solidarity (social structures of a permanent nature) and political allocation of valuables. The work will

be carried out by the senior investigator and research assistant. The primary objectives of the study will be to define the social and linguistic boundaries of the Igloolik population.

B. 1969-70: Senior Investigator to take a leave of absence for a full academic year, all or most of which will be spent in the field. The details of the location of this research, and its precise emphasis will depend on the results of the previous work outlined above, library research, and the structure and status of HAP studies in general. It may be anticipated, however, that it will be focussed on the Igloolik area.

C. 1970-71: Senior Investigator and research assistant to conclude their research work on the Igloolik population, and to prepare a final report on the research project.

An aspect of this proposed research already briefly referred to is its overlap with the interests of the Population Genetics investigators.

Burch stresses the relationship of social systems to breeding populations in the following terms:

(1). It is generally agreed that panmictic populations do not exist in nature. As a minimum, no population is in equilibrium because in no population is mating entirely at random.

(2). In species from lower Orders, mating patterns can possibly be explained solely in terms of the factors of the heredity of that species and of the nonspecies environment (including factors of physical proximity).

(3). In Man, however, there is no possibility that mating patterns can be explained in such simple terms. More particularly, the mating patterns of men cannot be explained without reference to the social systems in terms of which the individuals involved are operating.

(4). The study of the transmission of hereditary characteristics in man cannot proceed without reference to the genealogies of the individuals being studied. However, the genealogies of the individuals being studied are at least in part a function of the structure of the social systems in terms of which those individuals are operating.

(5). Therefore, since genetic studies of human populations must concern themselves with the mating patterns of the individuals involved, they must ultimately be concerned with the social structures in terms of which those individuals operate.

(6). The research now proposed is thus highly relevant to the studies included in the Minutes of the March 30 - April 1 meeting of the Joint Committee under the heading of "Genetic Markers"*, as well as to the areas already mentioned.

Correll stresses the relevance of his linguistically-oriented research as follows:

The contributions of an ethno-linguistic study of an Eskimo population to the International Biological Programme concern with Human Adaptability can be visualized in at least the following ways:

- a. Identification of the boundaries of dialects and/or language communities with reference to the congruence or non-congruence of these borders with the other genetic and social structural units.
- b. Elucidation of the mechanisms employed to provide for and maintain language group identity. These may be linguistic, societal, and biological.
- c. Analysis of the nature of information and the means for disseminating information within and without the community.
- d. Description of the characters of communication. An investigation of the human roles and the conditions for various kinds of communicative events in the culture.
- e. Attitudes of members of the Igloolik-Igloomingmiut population toward others of their group and toward members of other groups as reflected in lexicon and discourse.
- f. Explanation of the place of language and communication in a society who were until recently exclusively band-organized hunters and gatherers.
- g. Explication of native concepts associated with marriage, heredity and intergenerational biological and social relationships.

* The term "Genetic Markers" was discarded in favour of "Population Genetics" at the Point Barrow Working Party Conference. (D.R.H.)

2. Population genetics

It was agreed at the Point Barrow Working Party Conference that the following programme of research into population genetics should be carried out at Igloodik, at Wainwright, and at Iquravik.

Aims

1. To prepare, both from existing data and from new data deriving from the proposed field studies, a comprehensive description in genetical, anthropometric and anthroposcopic terms, of the selected Eskimo populations.

2. To exchange this information, so as to facilitate genetic analysis and to establish a quantitative basis on which comparisons can be made for points of similarity and dissimilarity, and for a study of interpopulational processes of a genetic nature.

Dr. D.R. Hughes, University of Toronto, will be concerned with anthropometry and anthroposcopy; Dr. J.R. Miller, University of British Columbia, and Dr. Nancy Simpson, Queen's University, will be concerned with haematological aspects of the research and with genetical analysis.

Parameters to be studied

1. Anthropometry

The measurements adopted closely follow the recommendations contained in the Second Draft of the I.B.P. Handbook on Growth and Physique prepared by J. Hiernaux and J.M. Tanner. It is intended to undertake the "Short List" of anthropometric measurements recommended therein. This list incorporates, as well as many of the conventional anthropometric observations, certain circumferential measurements and skinfold thicknesses.

2. Anthroposcopy

- (1) Dermatoglyphic impressions from fingers, palms, toes and soles
- (2) Hair type studies, with samples taken for spectrophotometric analysis and cross-sectioning
- (3) Body-hair, scalp-hair and facial-hair distribution patterns
- (4) Skin pigmentation studies by means of spectrophotometer
- (5) Incidence of hairy pinnae
- (6) Ear lobe variability

- (7) Ear shape features
- (8) Incidence of mid-phalangeal hair
- (9) Collection of dental impressions for casting
- (10) Eye pigmentation
- (11) Handedness, arm-folding, handclasping
- (12) Tongue folding, tongue rolling
- (13) Standardised somato type photography
- (14) Photography of characters of especial interest, e.g. eye shape, nose shape.

3. Collection of samples

- (1) Blood samples, for analysis by blood group systems, abnormal haemoglobins, etc.
- (2) Saliva samples
- (3) Urine samples
- (4) Hair samples
- (5) Ear wax samples

4. Other parameters

- (1) Anomalies of colour vision (3 tests)
- (2) Taste sensitivity to P.T.C.

Timetable

The study should begin with a reconnaissance visit to Igloolik by Dr. Hughes early in 1968. It is intended to initiate the skin pigmentation studies at this stage and to collect some of the anthropometric and anthroposcopic data. The contributions of Dr. Miller and Dr. Nancy Simpson will begin in 1969 when blood samples become available in the course of the medical examination outlined under Epidemiology.

A bibliographical analysis of existing literature relating to the human biology of Eskimos will be conducted in 1968 by Mr. Christopher Meiklejohn, of the University of Toronto. This will be amplified by a cooperative effort by Denmark to analyse articles in Danish and unavailable in English. Provision will be made to reproduce this research and circulate it to U.S., Canadian and Danish H.A. researchers.

The 1968 programme is estimated to cost \$6500. The remaining four years of the research are estimated to cost \$42,000.

3. Growth and Development

Dr. Joan de Pena, University of Manitoba, proposes to undertake a five-year study of growth patterns and physique attainment of the Igloolik population (or a representative sample of it) in order to obtain

- A. Base-line data for growth potential and range of variability that would furnish information necessary for:
 - 1. comparative intra- and inter-isolate relationships,
 - 2. determination of potential "genetic markers" of growth patterns and physique attainment, and
 - 3. more reliable evaluation of bio-social changes effected by proposals and operations of public health (and other government and non-government) agencies; and
- B. Indices of the relationship of the "genetic markers" of growth and physique to the presently accepted linguistic groupings and social systems of geographically contiguous Eskimo populations.

Indirect measurements and assessments of age and developmental attainment, e.g., X-rays of joints, mandibular molars, and interviews for menarche, severe illness, and accidents.

- C. Geneological data, or verification of existing data, in so far as this can be reliably obtained through interview. Data to be collected on that portion of the population selected for subsampling and for longitudinal study should include all of the above and involve also the collection of the following data:
 - 1. Physical measurements, direct. Those of the more detailed listing in the IBP Handbook.
 - 2. Physical measurements, indirect. Further assessment through X-rays of dentition, bony diameters and joints, fat, muscle, cortical growth, pathologies; photographs of physiques, secondary sexual characteristics, phenotypic patterns of known heredity. (See Garn 1961)
 - 3. Detailed geneological information for reconstruction of breeding lines, if not yet obtained or not fully available.
 - 4. Dietary habits, quantified if possible, especially with respect to imports, e.g. tea, coffee, sugar, flour (see Hildes 1966).

5. Practices, attitudes, values of health and disease, including maternal care. The problem of quantification may preclude their inclusion for sub-sample.
6. Filmed recording of sequence and timing of development of motor habits associated with habitual postural positions, locomotion, manipulation, eating, visual awareness and concentration. There is scanty reference in the existing literature relating to the racial or populational variability of such development, but it is probable that such studies are not usually carried out in conjunction with studies eliciting data relating to known morphological change, or to know agents of such change.

It is proposed that this investigation be conducted in these phases, viz.

Phase I to have as its aim the obtaining of a systematic stratified cross-section of all peoples considering themselves to be 'Igloolik' in distinction to 'non-Igloolik'. The stratification here should be in terms of sex, age, and possibly community in which the majority of visiting and/or temporary residence occurs (that is, the community with which individual families have the closest ties). This sample should also be disproportionate as to number of individuals 0 - 25 years of age and those of over 25 years of age.

Phase II to be conducted at the same time as Phase I, will involve the selection of a sub-sample from the extended de jure population of Igloolik-proper, employing the same stratification levels but more intensive methodologies. In this way the more detailed knowledge gained from the sub-sample may be expected to provide some predictive expressions of morphological (and genetic) limitations of variability for Igloolik peoples. Obviously, a rigorous account of genealogies would have to be exercised here so as to include only those individuals who are of, say, three generations of Igloolik ancestry. Such distinctions are apparently neither obviously made in linguistic or social terms, nor are the Igloolik necessarily aware of them.

Phase III would deal with those families selected for long-term study, and would of necessity be chosen on the basis of data obtained in Phases I and II. It is suggested here that these families be stratified for residence pattern and relative inbreeding in a manner approaching the following:

- (1) Permanent residence in a community,
- (2) Seasonal residence in a community (this might be subdivided to winter and summer seasonal residents),
- (3) Occasional visitor to community (3-4 times/year), with each of these residence

patterns including families of Igloolik-Igloolik, Igloolik-non-Igloolik, and possible Igloolik-non-Eskimo matings*.

Such categories of families would permit sufficient comparisons of parent-child and sibling relationships. To this point, although we endorse Tanner's (1966) suggestion of a minimum of five years for study particularly in terms of speedier publication of data about growth, we are aware that proper parent-child comparisons are unlikely to be effectively carried out over that time period.

The vagaries of seasonal access and the relative smallness of total population size also tend to work against the choice of 3-monthly groups from birth to 1 year, and 6-monthly groups ages 1 to 2 years (Tanner 1966). Perhaps the more regularized times of population influx to settlements would be sufficient, i.e. Easter after the winter land hunt and Thanksgiving after the summer fishing.

It is proposed that Phases I and II be completed during the summer of 1968. Phase III could then begin with the Easter influx to the settlement of Igloolik-proper in Spring 1969.

Anticipated results

1. Provision of data directly comparable to similar studies on other segments of Eskimo population, both contiguous and non-contiguous.
2. Qualification (or validation) of Eskimo morphological homogeneity.
3. Greater specificity of social mechanisms involved in maintenance of Eskimo racial phenotype.
4. Predictability factors for the manner in which changes in health practices, diet, economic habits could affect Eskimo phenotype.
5. Validity of certain components of growth and physique as "genetic markers".
6. Distribution (although limited) and frequencies of these genetic markers in certain presently accepted social and linguistic Eskimo groupings.

* Estimating from an assumed average of 5 children per mating, and selecting for 6 I-I, 3-IN, 3 I-NE matings there would be some 336 persons involved in sample; 168 I-I, 84 I-N, and 84 I-NE. (I-I, Igloolik-Igloolik; I-N, Igloolik-non-Igloolik, I-NE, Igloolik-non-Eskimo matings).

7. Assessment of an 'index of isolation' for Eskimo racial characters (Lasker 1960).
8. Clues for studies of population continuity through time and space in recognition of bony features associated with "genetic markers" of growth in osteological evidence of past populations.

The budget estimates for this proposed research are for 1968 and approximately a year for each of the subsequent four years of the study. Details appear in Appendix 2.

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4. Epidemiology and Health

The following research proposals are submitted by Dr. J.A. Hildes, University of Manitoba, Dr. O. Schaeffer, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Dr. N.W. Choi, University of Manitoba. Participation by other investigators is expected, e.g. Dr. Wilt (bacteriology) and paediatricians and respirologists from McGill University.

The proposals are closely based upon the report of the Working Committee on Epidemiology and Health of the Point Barrow Working Party Conference, and although here considered mainly in their Canadian Arctic context, they form part of a concerted comparative programme that it is anticipated will be carried out in Canada, Alaska and Greenland.

General Goals

The goals of the herein recommended studies in Epidemiology and Health will be to:

- A. Provide a description of the Igloolik Eskimo population at a point in time in regard to interactions of selected morbidity parameters of particular relevance to the Arctic Environment.
- B. Conduct intensive epidemiologic studies, including longitudinal prospective investigations of selected diseases, where data derived from Eskimo groups such as that of Igloolik may contribute in a more universal fashion to concepts of etiology and pathogenesis.

General description of research areas of interest

- A. General review of health background.
 1. Necessary as background, to any Epidemiologic study of disease among Arctic Eskimos, is an appraisal of mortality and morbidity status and trends in the geographical areas in which these studies are taking place. There is therefore proposed an analysis of available mortality and morbidity statistics with emphasis on determining relative frequencies for broad

Note: The committee feels that determinations of incidence and prevalence for certain diseases such as Diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease among Eskimos may require collection of data from larger numbers of individuals than are currently residing in the IBP-HA selected communities of Wainwright, Igloolik, and Upernavik. Inclusion of additional communities in specific studies may be required.

ICD* disease categories using two discrete time intervals (1950-55, 1960-65). Mortality data should derive from the respective registrars of vital statistics for Northwest Territories, Alaska, and Greenland. Morbidity data should derive from analysis of clinic and inpatient records from selected hospitals in these areas.

2. In order to establish a firm background in pathology as a basis for proposed health studies, it is intended that collection and analysis of data derived from a series of autopsies on Eskimos in Canada, Alaska, and Greenland be encouraged, with particular emphasis on gross and microscopic analysis of the lungs, heart and great vessels, and a search for neoplasma.
- B. Specific research areas of universal concern where important contributions to general biologic knowledge may be made.

1. Cardiovascular disease.

Since coronary heart disease is purported to be rare among Eskimos, prevalence surveys in Igloolik, Wainwright, Upernavik, and a sufficient number of surrounding communities to ensure adequate denominators, as well as more intensive collection of data relating to coronary heart disease precursors in the three IBP communities, are essential to shed light upon genetic and environmental components of this condition.

2. Studies of carbohydrate metabolism.

In addition to the importance of such studies in relation to arteriosclerotic heart disease, the probable low incidence of diabetes mellitus in Eskimos makes further studies of the metabolism of glucose essential. Data acquired may be used for comparison with populations manifesting high diabetes prevalence, e.g. Pima Indians, to shed further light upon genetic and environmental mechanisms.

3. Chronic respiratory disease.

Present data indicate that in addition to tuberculosis, Eskimos suffer inordinately from nontuberculous chronic lung disease. Most significant in the Western Arctic is a high incidence of bronchiectasis in the absence of

*International Classification of Diseases, 7th revision.

tuberculosis. Further, diseases of the respiratory tract are the most frequent cause of non-violent mortality among Alaskan and Canadian Eskimos. Cross sectional studies of lung disfunction in the three IBP communities including respiratory function tests as well as longitudinal prospective studies of acute viral insult to the respiratory disability and the etiological relationship of repeated acute respiratory infections.

A continuing longitudinal study of viral respiratory disease already exists at Bethel, Alaska under the aegis of the Arctic Health Research Laboratory, the National Communicable Disease Center, and the Division of Indian Health of the U.S. Public Health Service. A similar study undertaken at Igloolik may be able to expand the data base and provide valuable comparative information. It is therefore proposed that such a study be initiated within the framework of IBP and that Igloolik be considered for the project site. Recruitment of a defined population of families into an on-going study of at least five years duration will be required. The establishment of a medical clinic and a small laboratory with two professional personnel residing continuously on site, as well as adequate transportation for removal of specimens at routine intervals to a reference diagnostic laboratory, is also required. It would presently appear desirable to investigate the possibility of implementing this study with laboratory support and direction to be derived from the University of Manitoba. Laboratory facilities and personnel could also be used to support other infectious disease studies as required.

- C. Specific research areas related to health status description and evaluation in Arctic populations.
1. Prevalence studies of eye and ear disease. Eye and ear examination with particular reference to visual acuity, PKC, glaucoma, otitis media, and hearing deficiency are intended in Igloolik.
 2. A dental survey to ascertain present DMF rates in Igloolik will be undertaken.
 3. It is intended that sero-epidemiologic and skin test surveys be conducted in Igloolik for selected diseases of known as well as possible importance in the Arctic. These should include serologic screening for brucellosis, tularemia, psittacosis, arboviruses, and selected respiroviruses.

IV. Description of recommended examination to be undertaken on residents of Igloolik (all subjects unless otherwise noted).

A. Medical History

1. Record of previous hospitalizations
2. Standardized questionnaire for angina and possible MI; subjects over age 34.
3. Respiratory disease history.

B. Examinations

1. Ears

- a. Otoloscopic examination with visualization of drums for evidence of perforation and drum scarring.
- b. Audiometry - using standardized and calibrated equipment, 1964 ISO standards, all children under age 15, and random selection of older age groups up to 100 individuals in each village.

2. Eyes

Ophthalmologic exam with slit lamp: observation for PKC. Fundus evaluation: subjects over age 34. Tonometry and visual acuity.

3. Mouth.

Dental examination to determine DMF rates.

4. Chest

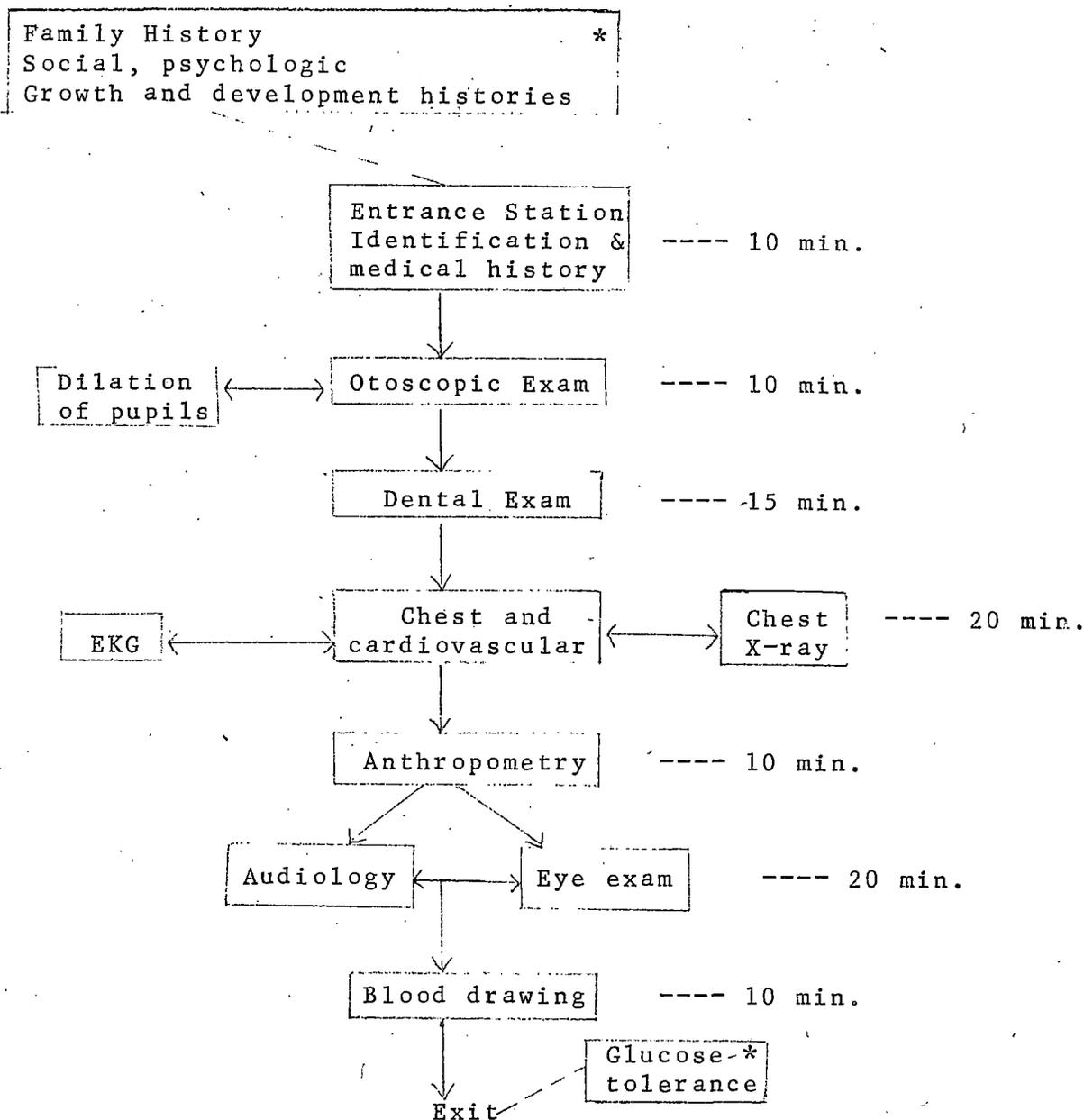
- a. Routine percussion and auscultation.
- b. X-ray to include PA and lateral of chest.
- c. Standard clinical pulmonary function tests to include maximum breathing capacity, maximum expiratory flow rate, and diffusion capacity with exercise. Random sample of all subjects over age 15 to include up to 100 individuals in each village.

5. Cardiovascular examination.

- a. Standardized recording of casual blood pressure, left arm, Auscultation, Palpation of pedal pulses.

- b. Standard 12 lead EKG on all subjects over age 34, with standardized Blackburn Code interpretation.
6. Anthropometric Exam.
Height, weight, subscapular and triceps skin folds.
 7. Hematology and biochemistry.
 - a. Hemoglobin and blood smear interpretation.
 - b. Serum iron and serum lipid profile to include cholesterol, free and total fatty acids, and serum triglycerides. Serum proteins, total protein and electrophoresis.
 - c. Oral glucose tolerance tests with one and two hour blood sampling: All subjects over age 14.
 8. Serology and skin tests.
 - a. Serology.
Psittacosis, tularemia, brucellosis, arboviruses, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza virus types 1, 2, and 3.
 - b. Skin test
Trichinella

V. Proposed survey examination plan.



*Data collection in these areas should be arranged independently of survey physical.

NOTE: Processing by family groups, approximately 5-6 people per family. Total examination per family = 95 minutes or 16 minutes per person.

VI. Conclusion

The Working Party Epidemiology and Health Committee felt that in order to realize the full potential of the IBP International Study of Eskimos, considerable attention must be paid to coordination and standardization of data collection in all three IBP villages. This should include estimations of instrument and observer variation for all measurements where within and between village comparisons are anticipated. This is particularly crucial for epidemiologic studies of blood pressure. Consideration should be given to reducing the number of observers and instruments used for data collection in the three areas. Thus, one ophthalmologists using a single set of instruments might conduct the ophthalmologic exams in Igloolik, Wainwright, and Upernavik. Blood pressure as well as certain anthropometric measurements could be accomplished in the same manner.

It is proposed that this inquiry should be conducted in three phases, viz.

Phase I - 1968 - Reconnaissance of medical conditions at Igloolik, together with collection of all existing health records relating to previous medical examinations.

Phase II - 1969 - medical examinations as outlined in the research proposals and the establishment of prospective studies.

Phase III - 1969 to 1972 (inclusive) - prospective studies of the epidemiology of acute respiratory disease. Studies of the metabolism of carbohydrate.

The estimated budget required is \$1500. for 1968 and a total of \$90,000. for the subsequent four year period. Details appear in Appendix 2.

5. Physiology

Dr. R.J. Shepherd, University of Toronto, proposes to direct the following physiological research.

It is considered that several problems mitigate against immediate implementation of the physiological phase of the project at Igloolik, including the disturbance to the community by an additional team of investigators, the limited space for living and laboratory accommodation currently available, and rather rapid changes in patterns of housing, nutrition and activity that are now in progress. However, it is suggested that there be mounted a preliminary study in the more highly acculturated community of Inuvik in the summer of 1968. This will provide essential field training for the investigating team, and at the same time will provide an interesting and meaningful contrast with the Igloolik community when logistic considerations permit transfer of the physiological operations to the main site of effort.

The primary objectives of the physiology teams are set out as follows:

A. Working capacity

- (1) Daily activity pattern. What is the daily activity pattern in the Eskimo living under primitive conditions? Is he more active than a 'civilised' man? ???
- (2) Seasonal variations. How widely does the activity pattern vary with the length of daylight and climatic conditions?
- (3) Physiological responses to activity. How are the physiological responses to activity affected by habitual activity, and by seasonal variations?
- (4) Genetic factors. Are the community genealogies sufficiently clearly defined to permit study of the relative contributions of inheritance and activity to working capacity?
- (5) Growth and ageing. Are the rates of growth and ageing of working capacity modified in a primitive community?
- (6) Diet and response to exercise. How is the response to exercise altered by the diet of the Eskimos (for instance, in terms of hypertension and ST depression)?

The proposed procedures are as follows:

(1) Sub-maximum and maximum tests of oxygen intake. The choice of exercise procedure would seem to lie between a step and a bicycle ergometer test (for discussion of this question, see preliminary data from the I.B.P. working party, Toronto, 1967). The main advantages of the bicycle ergometer over the step test are a slightly lesser degree of 'habituation' - the change of pulse rate at a fixed VO_2 - and a more consistent level of mechanical efficiency; these seem unlikely to be realised in a primitive community. The step test apparently permits the development of a slightly larger maximum VO_2 than the bicycle ergometer, and for various technical reasons (cost, logistics, absence of a need for calibration or repairs, and lack of influence of environmental temperature), it would seem preferable for the present purpose.

In view of possible requirements to study larger groups of primitive populations elsewhere, using sub-maximal tests, both sub-maximum and maximum tests should be carried out on the projected expedition. Further, in view of the findings of the Toronto working party, both sub-maximum and maximum tests may be of progressive form, the sub-maximal tests serving as a 'warm-up' for the maximal tests, and permitting prediction of the approximate aerobic power. A typical exercise schedule would include:

Rest	15 min
Progressive sub-maximal test (ascent of double 9 inch step, normally 10,15,20,25 times per min, but with slight adjustment of 'loads' depending on fitness	12 min
Rest	5 min
Progressive maximal test (ascent of 18 inch step at speeds estimated to yield work rates of 90%, 100%, 110%, and 120% of aerobic power for 2 min each)	8 min
Recovery measurements	11 min

Pulse rate and electrocardiogram would be monitored throughout. Ventilation, carbon dioxide output and oxygen consumption would be sampled by Douglas bag during the final minute at each intensity of exercise, with further bags being collected as often as practical during the recovery period. (See further : oxygen debt). Broad-necked Douglas bags rather than meteorological balloons would be used for gas collection, since the latter are particularly liable to tear under cold field conditions. Gas samples would be collected in syringes and analysed by infra-red and paramagnetic techniques, the previously analysed by chemical methods in the base laboratory. Gas volumes would be measured using a gas-meter previously calibrated against a Tissot spirometer.

(2) Body dimensions. Height, weight, and measurements of skinfold thickness, muscle girth and other data necessary to the interpretation of physiological function would be studied in close collaboration with the Population Genetics and Growth and Development groups.

(3) Daily activity. Twenty four hour tape recordings of pulse rate would be supplemented by careful observation using a skilled observer and standard sheets for recording activity. There would be a need to obtain information regarding life patterns in the remainder of the year.

Note on Logistics

All equipment would be carried in duplicate, or where possible in triplicate, to avoid dislocation of effort through equipment failure. A minimum of one technician would accompany each member of the scientific team, and if a sufficient number of adequately trained personnel could not be recruited for this purpose within Canada, funds would be required to transport technical staff from the laboratories of visiting scientists. The estimated expenditure is \$20,000/year.

6. Nutrition

Dr. G.H. Beaton has formulated the following proposal for nutritional studies of the Igloolik population.

Purpose and Relationship to Other Projects

The purposes of the nutrition studies must be divided into two distinct segments: (1) a description of the eating patterns of the population and identification of subpopulations exhibiting distinct patterns of nutrient intake, and (2) detailed investigations of certain population samples to study problems of nutritional interest becoming apparent from the dietary studies. These objectives, though related to each other are sufficiently different in their relationship to the other IBP projects in Igloolik that they must be considered separately.

A. Dietary Studies - Description of Population

A description of the dietary habits of the study population is an obvious necessity in the proposed Igloolik project as a whole since this is an important variable to be considered in comparing population groups in various parts of the world. It is also of importance in its own right as a description of the changes brought about during the transition of the Eskimo from a nomadic hunting life to cash-economy settled community. In addition, the possibility of a co-ordination of data collected by the ecology-oriented studies of hunting practices and the food use-oriented studies of the nutritionist, may permit the description of the effects of social change on the total "economics" of the community and provide some assessment of the effect of these changes on the well-being of the Eskimo. Thus, it should be possible to assess, perhaps on an energy basis of total food available and distribution in the community, the transition from heavy dependence on the food obtained by hunting to a cash economy in which the cash obtained from hunting is used to buy food; the settlement in a community being one of the causes/symptoms of the change. This would be facilitated by the existence of multiple subpopulations such as camp-dwellers with a primary dependence on hunting, village-dwellers who are more engaged in a cash economy based on hunting (Igloolik) and village-dwellers engaged in a cash economy based on employment (Hall Beach). If such a division no longer exists due to the rapid transition of the population, it may still be feasible to measure the effects of transition on a longitudinal basis over a 4-5 year period.

With reference to the growth and development studies, it is obviously necessary to collect data on infant weaning practices and the changes that take place here with "acculturation". It is not certain whether this should be collected by the nutritionists or by those concerned with assessment of growth and development or perhaps by both.

B. Biochemical Studies - Intensive Studies

It is anticipated that the dietary studies proposed in this submission will serve to identify nutritional characteristics of the population which will form the basis of intensive studies.

Thus, for instance, if the population, or a sub-population, is still heavily dependent upon hunting as a source of food it is probable that these persons will be accustomed to a very high protein intake. This is a situation which would exist in very few areas of the world and would afford an opportunity for unique nutritional studies on selected volunteers. In such volunteers, a number of areas of investigation could be envisaged. These might include carbohydrate tolerance (measuring the parameters of blood sugar and blood lipids), protein metabolism (does the high intake promote adaptive changes in metabolism) and the requirement for individual nutrients which may be influenced by protein. Until the dietary characteristics of the population are ascertained it is not possible to define the specific problems to be studied or even the specific investigators.

However, it is clear that this aspect of the nutritional studies bears little relationship to the other studies to be conducted in Igloolik but is closely related to the overall IBP concept of measuring man's adaptation to environment, in this case diet.

Principal Investigators

A. Dietary Studies

Professor Heather Milne, Department of Nutrition, School of Hygiene, has assumed the role of principal investigator for the continuing dietary investigations.

She expects to be able to recruit supporting personnel from government agencies/universities and possibly from among the graduate student body. Her hope is to be able to use the same persons for short periods in each phase of the studies to provide continuity in data collection. It is hoped

that the persons to be involved will be able to obtain short leaves of absence; in the budget provision is made for replacement of salaries if this is needed.

B. Biochemical Studies

Because the nature of these studies depends on the basic data to be collected by Miss Milne, the actual projects and principal investigators cannot be defined at present. A budget figure has been included, on a provisional basis; the staff of the Department of Nutrition will undertake the dissemination of knowledge about the possibility of specific studies and encourage the submission of specific proposals for future consideration by the HA subcommittee. Until the completion of the second year of the overall project, there will not be sufficient data to permit the design of specific studies; therefore, this budget will not apply until the third year.

Specific Proposals

A. Dietary Studies

Without preliminary observation of the type of food habits and attitude of the people toward questioning, it is impossible to describe specific methodology for the dietary surveys. It is proposed that Miss Milne spend three weeks in Igloolik this summer with the objective of obtaining more background information about the dietary habits, perhaps testing some preliminary approaches and introducing herself to the community. At this time it is possible, though not probable, that a decision will be made to omit or greatly modify the proposed nutrition studies on the basis of difficulty of obtaining reliable information. Assuming that the decision is favourable, Miss Milne proposes to meet with the other principal investigators in the early fall to undertake logistical planning and agree on the assignments of responsibility for specific areas of information. Following this meeting, Miss Milne proposes to convene the 4 investigators who will go to the field the following summer and winter to discuss and agree upon the precise methodology that will be used in obtaining dietary information. This meeting will be convened in sufficient time to permit the subsequent preparation of survey forms, letters of explanation in syllabics, etc. as may be deemed necessary.

The full study would be initiated the following summer (1969) with four persons in the field for one month (or possibly two persons for two months each) simultaneously.

An extra week would then be allowed for compilation of data collected by the team (either in the field or in Toronto). The team would then return in the following winter and repeat their study for 4 + 1 weeks.

The following two summers, 1970, 1971, Professor Milne and one assistant would spend up to two months in the field, collecting detailed data on selected families, obtaining auxiliary information which may be required in the light of the analysis of data already obtained, and, most important, monitoring and recording the changes in eating pattern that take place with acculturation. If deemed advisable, one of these periods could be during the winter rather than the summer.

Finally, in the summer of 1972 and the following winter, three years after the first survey, the larger teams would again enter the area and repeat the earlier survey to provide comparable data for description of alteration in eating pattern.

It is again emphasized that this proposal is tentative and subject to alteration in the light of early experience. However, it forms the basis of the budget submitted.

The proposed expenditure for 1968 is \$7575.; an estimated \$63,000. is required for the subsequent four years of the study.

7. Behaviour and Psychology

Dr. R.S. MacArthur, University of Alberta, proposes to initiate a pilot study, involving psychological measurement, during 1968 amongst Indians in Alberta. It has now been agreed that this should be considered as falling outside the scope of the specific Igloolik studies. In 1969, 1970 and 1971, however, Dr. MacArthur proposes to study the Igloolik Eskimo population and the Iquravik (Greenland) Eskimo population from certain psychological aspects. |||||

Introduction and Abstract

One aspect of human adaptation concerns the mental abilities various peoples have developed in adapting to their own natural and cultural environments. Another aspect concerns the potential of various peoples to develop mental abilities likely to be useful in adapting to a more technological way of life. Laughlin (1967) states: "The Eskimo concern with orientation and sequence, manifested in their unusual mechanical abilities, inventiveness, navigational skills, their anatomical knowledge and in the structure of the language itself, represents an intellectual adaptation with a neurophysiological base and important genetic correlates." ??

It is one purpose of the project herein proposed to assess selected aspects of this intellectual adaptation for general samples of Eskimo in Igloolik and in Greenland (paralleling a similar study in Wainwright) using standard procedures recommended by the International Union of Psychological Science for use in the International Biological Programme. Within-group and between-group-differences in these abilities will be related to assessments of variables in the socio-cultural environment also made using procedures recommended by the International Union of Psychological Science. Beyond this, differences in mental abilities will be related to a selection from the wealth of environmental and genetic data which will emerge from the Joint U.S. - Canadian Study of Eskimos. Further, IBP data from projects using similar standard procedures in other parts of the world will in time be available to compare Eskimo performance with that of many other peoples.

A second purpose of this project is to assess a much broader range of intellectual and educational attainments for samples of Eskimo school pupils in Igloolik and in Greenland using adaptations of procedure used by Vernon (1965,1966) or

Do our Education staff know about this
PSS

by MacArthur (1965,1967) with pupils in several parts of the world, including Eskimos in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. These also will be related to variables in the socio-cultural environment and to a selection from the environmental and genetic data which will emerge from the Joint U.S. - Canadian Study of Eskimos.

Specific Aims

Three main questions will guide the investigation. Both within and between the Eskimo groups, and for the Eskimo groups in comparison with other groups from whom IBP data will become available, of the abilities assessed:

- (1) What abilities are least affected by differences in socio-cultural environment?
- (2) What abilities are most affected by differences in socio-cultural environment, and what particular abilities by what particular environmental influences?
- (3) What is the relationship of these abilities to some of the wide variety of additional variables - genetic, anthropometric, epidemiological, nutritional, physiological, and so on, for which data will be available in the course of the joint U.S. - Canadian Study?

For many sub-questions under (1) and (2) above, theory and previous research can lead to clear-cut testable directional hypotheses. For example: Child-rearing practices which emphasize initiative and curiosity on the part of the child will foster the development of spatial-perceptual skills and field-independence (Berry, 1966).

For many sub-questions under (3) above relationships will have to be studied without the guidance of clear-cut a priori hypotheses.

Data Collection

Samples

General Sample - 300 Eskimos age 7 or more years selected randomly from the Igloolik population, stratified on sub-bases as age, sex, and degree of acculturation. They must, however, be those cases for whom the main data from other projects of the whole Igloolik study will be available. To this sample will be administered a core battery of tests.

It is being proposed by Dr. Bock of the University of Chicago that the same core battery be administered to a parallel group of Wainwright Eskimo. Very preliminary conversations with Dr. J.B. Jorgensen of Copenhagen indicate that it may be feasible to administer the core battery to a third parallel group of Greenland Eskimo.

School Sample - 100 Eskimo attending school at Igloolik, who have had at least two years of schooling. (It may be necessary to include pupils from a second school, such as Pond Inlet, to obtain 100 cases). To this sample will be administered the school battery of group tests indicated below. To a sub-sample of 50 cases age 9 to 12 years the school battery of individual tests will be administered. It may be feasible to replicate the school sample testing for a parallel group of Greenland Eskimo pupils.

Some Relations of this Proposed Project

In general, this proposed project relates to other Igloolik studies, to the Joint U.S. - Canadian Study of Eskimos, and to IBP/HA studies in other parts of the world, in a manner analogous to the relationship of psychology to the IBP/HA programme as a whole. This relationship includes description of variation in psychological performance both as one facet of human adaptability and in relation to other variables of human adaptability, and also provision of control of psychological variables if desired when other variables are under study.

Relation to General Objectives of Joint U.S. - Canadian Study of Eskimos.

Psychology in its own right is one of the aspects of human adaptability suggested for inclusion in the Joint Study (Canadian Participation in International Programme on Circumpolar Populations, 1967). Further, intellectual ability variables should be among those reflecting considerable change when traditional groups of Eskimo are contrasted with those in a more transitional state of acculturation; the school battery and school sample should be especially revealing in this regard. However Laughlin (1967) has drawn attention to the considerable intellectual adaptation of the Eskimo in his traditional setting as well.

Dr. Bock of the University of Chicago is proposing to use most of the core battery of tests with the Wainwright Eskimo; since intellectual ability variables have not been

included in the Greenland IBP studies, this proposal includes a Greenland sample so that comparable data may be obtained for Eskimo in the three geographic locations.

Intellectual ability variables will be expected to interact with variables of each of the other six topic areas of the Joint Study, and with other variables of the seventh topic of behavior. In some instances theory and previous research, at least with regard to the Eskimo, is at such an early stage that investigators will simply be seeking, at a descriptive level, for relationships between psychological and other variables.

Relation to other Studies at Igloolik.

For most psychological functions it is essential to recognize that an individual's performance on any test depends partly on the extent to which his family and society have provided relevant experience and reinforcement which help or hinder component skills. Interpretation of data from this project and even some details of its design, therefore, will be particularly dependent upon very careful review of all previous anthropological and linguistic work relevant to the Igloolik Eskimo, and upon the specific 1968 work of Damas, Hughes, de Pena, Freeman, Correll, and Burch in the Igloolik Study.

Beyond this, and in accordance with statements already made above, intellectual ability variables will be studied in interaction with selected variables in the subject areas of genetics (Miller), epidemiology (Hildes, Schaefer), nutrition (Beaton), physiology (Shepherd) and ecology (Foote). The Igloolik Study offers a first opportunity for these disciplines to study their relationships to intellectual development of the Canadian Eskimo, assessed in any standardized way and in such a multivariate setting.

Relation to World-Wide IBP/HA and Other Programmes.

The use of standard procedures as they will appear in the IBP/HA Handbook of Agreed Methods will facilitate comparisons with data from other parts of the world where such psychological measures will have been used.

Though this project has built on many previous cross-cultural studies of intellectual development, the General Sample sub-study expands particularly the work of Vernon with Canadian Western Eskimo, Jamaicans, and Ugandans.

While not including such plans directly in this proposal, MacArthur expects to replicate much of this study in Zambia at a later date, extending the work which he did in that country in 1963.

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Dr. MacArthur's estimated expenditure at Igloolik in 1969 is \$10,410. Further expenditure totalling \$11,110. is estimated for 1970 and 1971.

8. Ecology

Dr. D.C. Foote, McGill University, proposes an elaborate interdisciplinary study which is described separately in Addendum A.

Careful consideration was given to this research project, and to its implications with the I.B.P. Human Adaptability Project.

There is no doubt that it will furnish many of the research workers in other areas with important background material, but as a research project it involves many more scientific disciplines than are represented in the various Human Adaptability projects.

It is therefore thought appropriate that it should be considered separately from the remainder of the research proposals concerned in the International Study of Eskimos, and that a method should be worked out of proportionately sharing the costs between the various interested I.B.P. sections and other interested agencies.

The Project Director considers, too, that it should be separately directed, with close liaison maintained between it and the International Study of Eskimos.

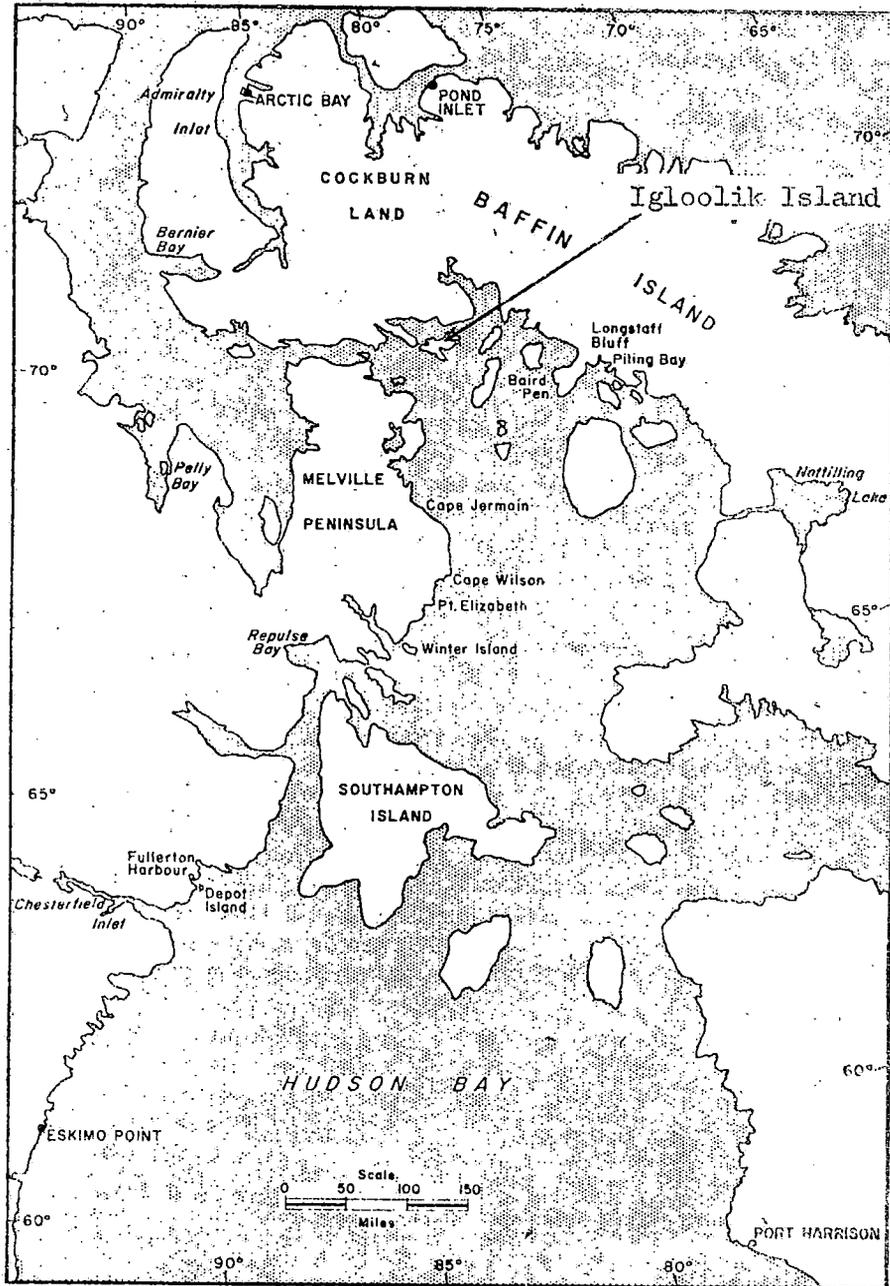
APPENDIX I

NOTES ON THE IGLOOLIK REGION AND ITS POPULATION

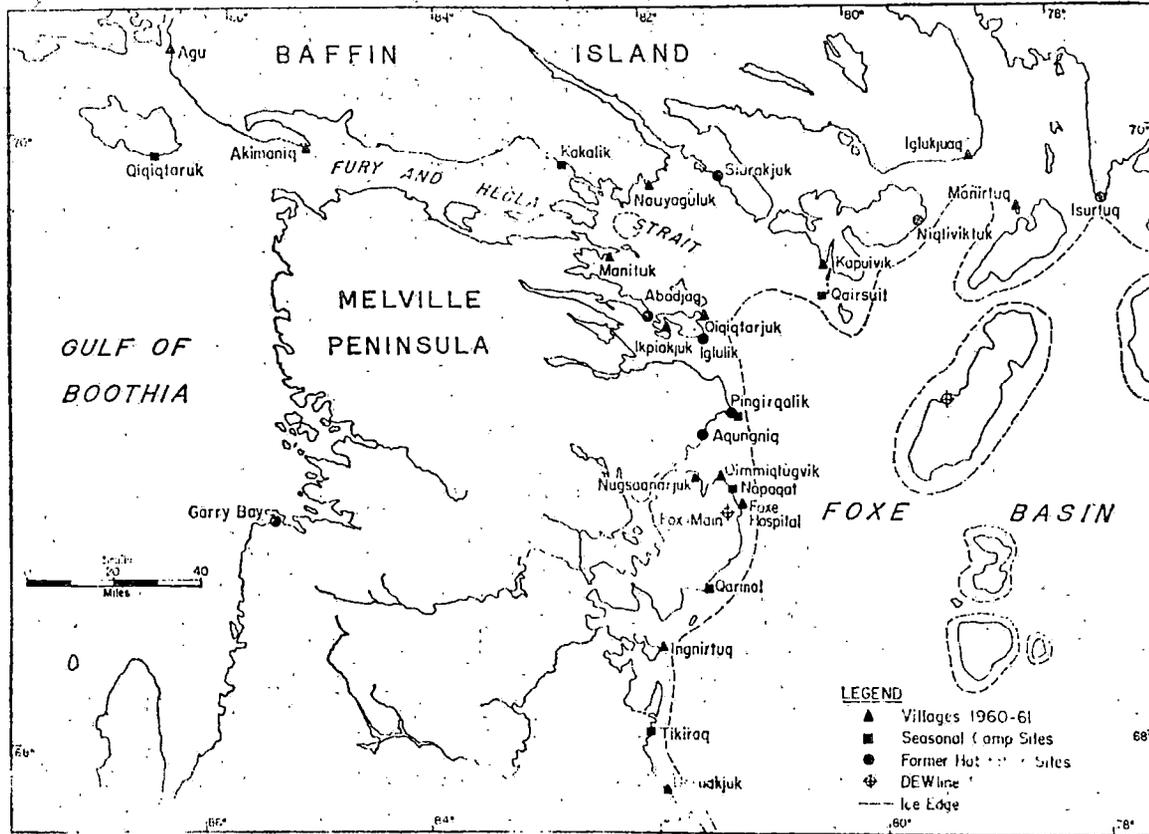
The boundaries of the area occupied by the Igluligmiut (which is what other eskimo call the people of the Igloolik area) have been indicated as, in the south, the coastline between Cape Wilson and Cape Jermain (mainly uninhabited) and in the north by the watershed in the interior of Cockburn Land. To the south-east, the Igluligmiut range as far as Piling (See Map I).

The prevalence of evidence of prehistoric sites suggests long occupation by man of the Igloolik area. Radio carbon dates of 3700± 300 years B.P. indicate the oldest traces so far discovered.

The most recently available disc lists show a total of approximately 700 persons now living the the Igloolik (Ikpiakjuk) and at Hall Beach (Foxe Main-DEW-line Station) where in 1966 there were reported to be 239 and 142 individuals respectively. The population at Igloolik was reported to be expanding with the provision of government housing, and one recent assessment (G. Rowley, verbatim, Point Barrow) is that the majority of the smaller camps have now been abandoned in favour of settlement within houses at Igloolik. The assumption is that the speed of acculturation has been accelerated in recent years. Although groups living more traditional and less acculturated lives are known in the Canadian Arctic, the sample sizes are very small and the groups are therefore less susceptible to vigorous statistical analysis of biological, genetical and other data. This was an important consideration in the selecting of the Igloolik population for intensive study. (See Map 2).



MAP 1 : Eastern Central Arctic, Place Names
(after Damas, D., 1963)



MAP 2 : Igloolik Region, Habitation Sites
(After Damas, D., 1963)

Reference:

Damas, D. 1963 "Igluligmiut Kinship and Local Groupings: A Structural Approach"; National Museum of Canada, Bulletin No.196; Ottawa.

Summary of Proposal

It is intended to restrict the research studies during 1968 to a reconnaissance of the Igloolik area by certain of the principal investigators. The feasibility of the proposals for the further four-year period of research can then be assessed by these investigators and, if necessary, the proposals can be modified to accord with local conditions. Special consideration will be given during this preliminary portion of the research to the possible disruptive effects of an intrusion of scientific workers and to the ethical problems involved in obtaining the cooperation of the Igloolik population. The year's work will introduce the project to the people there, and valuable contacts will be made with officials, workers from other institutions such as churches, and with local inhabitants willing to act as guides, boat crew or interpreters. With the advice of the principal investigators concerned, a co-ordinated timetable for future research can then be drawn up so as to keep the number of scientific workers in the area at the same time to a reasonable minimum.

Responsibilities of Project Director

The responsibilities of the Project Director may be summarized as:

- (1) The general administration of the Igloolik project, with the advice of the principal investigators, and that of other competent scientists whom it might be deemed necessary to consult.
- (2) Establishment and maintenance of informed relations with the Eskimo community.
- (3) Arranging for the hiring of local assistants, and for ensuring the minimum of disruption in the normal activity schedule of the subjects of the researches.
- (4) Maintenance of relations with various agencies, such as federal, territorial, local, academic, research or mission oriented ones.
- (5) Travel arrangements and accommodation for researchers.
- (6) Arrangements for exchange of scientific personnel between the three populations involved in the international study.
- (7) Scheduling of research at Igloolik.
- (8) Ensuring the exchange of information between researchers before as well as after the field work.

- (9) The issuing of contracts to principal investigators.
- (10) The project director shall be responsible to the Canadian H.A. Sub-committee, and shall report periodically to it on the progress of the research at Igloolik.

APPENDIX 2

ESTIMATED BUDGET
 1968-69

A. PHYSICAL PLANT

Permanent building such as D.I.N.A. "Eskimo house" of at least 600 sq.ft. of floor space	\$8,000.00
Garage for storage of boat, motor, "skidoo" etc.	\$1,500.00
Miscellaneous lumber, etc. for conversion of house interior into laboratory & living quarters	\$1,500.00
Furnace & ducts for house, diesel generator 5000 watts capacity; fridge, stove	<u>\$3,750.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$14,750.00</u> *

* It is suggested that these expenses, or part of them,
 may be defrayed by D.I.A.N.D.

B. PERSONNEL, FOOD, AIR TRANSPORT

Secretarial assistance to project director	\$4,500.00
Administrative assistance (graduate student, part-time)	<u>\$3,000.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$7,500.00</u>
1. <u>Demography and Genealogy</u>	\$1,540.00
<u>Research Assistants, salaries</u>	
Air transport and local travel	\$2,000.00
Food and lodging	<u>\$2,430.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$5,970.00</u>

Cont'd.....

APPENDIX 2 - Cont'd

2 Population Genetics

Research assistant, salary	\$ 350.00
Air Transport (2 persons) & local travel	\$2,000.00
Freight charges, equipment	200.00
Food and lodging (42 man-days @\$25.diem)	\$1,040.00
Services of interpreter and guide	200.00
Bibliographical survey research assistant 4 months @ \$400. and travel	<u>\$2,000.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$5,790.00</u>

3 Growth and Development

Research assistant, salary (4 months) *	\$1,000.00
Air Transport (2 persons) & local travel	\$2,000.00
Food and lodging (120 man-days @\$25.)	\$3,000.00
Services of interpreter and guide	<u>\$ 250.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$6,250.00</u>

* to include film processing and editing

4. Epidemiology and Health

Air transport (2 persons) & local transport	\$2,000.00
Food & lodging (28 man-days @\$25.)	\$ 700.00
Services of interpreter and guide	<u>\$ 200.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$2,900.00</u>

5. Physiology

NIL

As not specifically a study in the Igloolik area,
 not supported in the 1968-69 year.

Cont'd....

APPENDIX 2 - Cont'd

6. Nutrition

In lieu of summer supplement, one professional Secretarial and Technical Assistant	\$1,000.00
	\$1,000.00
Services of interpreters, 3 man-weeks @ \$80.	\$ 240.00
Air transport (1 person)	\$ 500.00
Local transport	\$ 100.00
Food and lodging (1 person; 3 weeks)	<u>\$ 525.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$3,365.00</u>

7. Behaviour and Psychology

NIL

8. Ecology

(A shared basis for expenditure must here be agreed)

C. OUTFITTING, SUPPLIES, ETC.

Initial purchases of arctic clothing for the seventeen persons involved in first year of programme (\$400 per person)	\$6,800.00
Fuel oil for diesel generator, furnace oil, gasoloine for boat motor	\$ 500.00
Six beds, with sleeping bags, kitchen utensils, cleaning materials	\$ 750.00
	\$ 250.00
Tables, chairs, cupboards	\$ 250.00
General camping equipment, tent, mattresses, arctic sleeping bags, etc., portable stove	\$ 850.00
Boat, 22ft.	\$ 750.00
Outboard motor 20h.p.	\$ 450.00
Lifejackets, paddles etc.	\$ 100.00
Skidoo, or similar motorised sled	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$11,700.00</u>

Cont'd ...

APPENDIX 2 - Cont'd

D. SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

1. Demography and Genealogy

NIL

2. Population Genetics

Photovolt Spectrophotometer with tri-filter head and accessory power pack \$1,250.00

Colour-vision anomaly tests \$ 75.00

Polaroid Land Camera \$ 300.00

Polaroid Film \$ 100.00

P.T.C. impregnated paper strips \$ 20.00

Standardized data sheets (in pads) \$ 100.00

Grundig Portable Dictaphone & Cassettes \$ 150.00

Sub-Total \$1,975.00

3. Growth and Development

Bollex-Reflex Film Camera (or Beaulieux model) \$1,250.00

Film, 16mm. \$1,000.00

Sub-Total \$2,250.00

4. Epidemiology and Health

NIL

5. Physiology

NIL

6. Nutrition

Supplies (cost of preparation and printing of survey forms, literature in syllabics, small calculating machine, 2 tape-recorders, publication of information, dietetic scales etc.) \$1,000.00

Sub-Total \$1,000.00

7. Behaviour and Psychology

NIL

Cont'd....

APPENDIX 2 - Cont'd

8. Ecology

(shared basis of costs to be agreed)

E. MISCELLANEOUS

It is recognized that many unforeseen expenses recur in high arctic research. This category is to cover unexpected contingencies that might arise. It is intended to cover possible items such as repairs, maintenance, air charters, boat hire, rent of snowvehicles and dog-sleds, payments for special services rendered.

Sub-Total \$1,000.00

Total estimated expenditure for 1968-69
exclusive of Item PHYSICAL PLANT under Section
A, and exclusive of contribution to ECOLOGY
studies.

\$49,700.00

1969-1973
 (costs based on 1966-67 levels)

A. PHYSICAL PLANT

A second permanent building such as described under 1968-69 will now be required, together with furnace, generator, fridge, stove, etc. \$13,250.00

Sub-Total \$13,250.00

B. PESONNEL, FOOD, AIR TRANSPORT

Secretarial assistance to project director 4 years @ \$4,500., \$4,600., \$4,700., and \$4,800. \$18,600.00

Administrative assistance, graduate student, part-time. 4 years @ \$3,000. \$12,000.00

Sub-Total \$30,600.00

1. Demography and Genealogy

1969-70
 Research assistants, salaries \$1,540.00

Air transport and local travel \$2,000.00

Food and lodging \$2,430.00

\$5,970.00

1970-71
 Itemized as above \$5,970.00

Sub-Total \$11,940.00

2. Population Genetics

1969-70
 Research assistants (2), salaries @\$400. per month, for 2 months \$1,600.00

Air transport (3 persons) & local travel \$2,000.00

Food and lodging (84 man-days @ \$25.p.d.) \$2,080.00

Services of interpreter and guide \$ 250.00

Rental of boats \$ 250.00

Cont'd....

1969-1973
 (Costs based on 1966-67 levels) - Cont'd

2 Population Genetics - Cont'd

Technical assistance and services, Laematology laboratory	\$5,000.00
Air freight, equipment	\$ 500.00
Air freight, blood specimens	\$1,000.00
Data processing facilities	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
	\$13,680.00
1970-71 Itemized as above, except Data processing facilities	<u>\$2,000.00</u>
	\$14,680.00
1971-72 Itemized as above, except Data processing facilities	<u>\$2,500 00</u>
	<u>\$15,680.00</u>
1972-73 Itemized as above for 1972-73	<u>\$15,680.00</u>
	<u>\$15,680.00</u>
	Sub-Total <u>\$59,720.00</u>

3 Growth and Development

1969-70 (These four years'	\$6,250.00
1970-71 expenditures are itemized	\$6,250.00
1971-72 as for 1968-69)	\$6,250.00
1972-73	\$6,250.00
Contingencies	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
	Sub-Total <u>\$25,500.00</u>

4. Epidemiology and Health

1969-70 An estimate has been received for
 1970-71 this four-year portion of the programme,
 1971-72 including "finger-dipping" testing.
 1972-73 A precise breakdown is impossible
 until the 1968 reconnaissance is completed

Sub-Total \$90,000.00

Cont'd....

1969-1973
 (Costs based on 1966-67 levels) - Cont'd

5. Physiology

1969-70 An estimate has been received for
 1970-71 this four-year portion of the
 1971-72 programme, including a study of pulmonary
 1972-73 function. A precise breakdown is impossible
 until a preliminary assessment of the Igloodik
 situation has been made.

Sub-Total \$90,000.00

6. Nutrition

1969-70
 Professional salaries (in lieu of summer
 supplements from universities)
 6 x \$1,000. + 1 x \$1,000. \$7,000.00

Services of interpreters (4) for four wks.
 (4 x \$80. per week) \$1,280.00

Air transport (8 trips) \$4,000.00

Local travel \$1,000.00

Data processing facilities \$1,100.00

Laboratory analysis of foodstuffs \$2,000.00

Secretarial and technical assistance \$2,000.00

Food and lodging, 32 man-weeks @\$175. \$5,600.00

\$23,980.00

1970-71

Professional salaries (2 x \$1,000.) \$2,000.00

Services of interpreters (2) for 4 weeks \$ 640.00

Secretarial and technical assistance \$2,200.00

Air transport (2 trips) \$1,000.00

Local transport \$ 500.00

Food and Lodging (8 man-weeks) \$1,400.00

Data processing services \$ 200.00

\$7,940.00

1969-1973
 (Costs based on 1966-67 levels) - Cont'd

1971-72

Professional salaries (2 x \$1,000.)	\$2,000.00
Services of interpreters (2) for 4 weeks	\$ 640.00
Secretarial and technical assistance	\$2,400.00
Air transport (2 trips)	\$1,000.00
Local transport	\$ 500.00
Food and lodging (8 man-weeks)	\$1,400.00
Data Processing services	<u>\$ 200.00</u>
	<u>\$8,140.00</u>

1972-73

Professional salaries 6 x \$1,000. + 1 x \$1,000.	\$7,000.00
Services of interpreters (4) for 4 weeks	\$1,280.00
Secretarial and technical assistance	\$2,600.00
Air transport (8trips)	\$4,000.00
Local travel	\$1,000.00
Food and lodging (32 man-weeks)	\$5,600.00
Data Processing services	<u>\$1,100.00</u>
	<u>\$22,580.00</u>
Sub-Total	\$62,640.00

Nutrition (Supplementary Budget)

If the proposals incorporated into the nutrition study relating to biochemical studies are considered feasible in view of the preliminary inquiries, and are approved, the following supplementary budget will apply:

Cont'd....

1969-1973
 (Costs based on 1966-67 levels) - Cont'd

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
<u>Salaries</u>			
Professional	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Technicians (3-base lab)	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Local Field assistants (2x2 weeks 8hr day)	350.00	350.00	350.00
Services of interpreters	240.00	240.00	240.00
Air Transport 3 trips 4 trips	1,500.00	2,000.00	
3 trips			1,500.00
Local transportation of subjects to Igloolik	500.00	500.00	500.00
Food and lodging 3 x 3 weeks 4 x 3 weeks	1,575.00	2,100.00	
3 x 3 weeks			1,575.00
Payment of Volunteers	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Sub-Totals	<u>\$20,165.00</u>	<u>\$21,190.00</u>	<u>\$20,165.00</u>

7. Behaviour and Psychology

1969-70

Salaries for technical assistants	\$5,700.00
Travel and subsistence	\$4,110.00
Contingencies, miscellaneous	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
	\$10,310.00

1970-71

Salaries for technical assistants	\$5,700.00
Travel and subsistence	\$4,510.00
Contingencies, miscellaneous	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
	\$10,710.00

1971-72

Expenses connected with data processing & reporting results	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 21,520.00</u>

Cont'd....

1969-1973
 (Costs based on 1966-67 levels) - Cont'd

8. Ecology

1969-70
 1970-71 Agreement on
 1971-72 shared costs to be reached.
 1972-73

C. OUTFITTING, SUPPLIES, ETC.

Purchase of arctic clothing for ten persons involved in field studies between 1969 and 1973 at \$400. each	\$4,000.00
Fuel oil for generators, furnaces, gasoline for boat, skidoo, at \$500. a year for 4 years	\$2,000.00
Six beds, with sleeping bags-kitchen utensils	\$ 750.00
cleaning materials	\$ 250.00
Tables, chairs, cupboards	\$ 250.00
General camping equipment	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
Sub-Total	\$7,750.00

D. SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

1. Demography and Genalogy

NIL

2. Population Genetics

Vacuum ampoules for blood samples, glass phials, (saliva); bottles (urine); syringes, lancets, surgical prints, vacuum flasks for blood transport	\$3,000.00
Film, Polaroid (\$100. per yr.)	\$ 400.00
Film, Kodak Tri-X black white, 35mm. (\$100. per yr)	\$ 400.00
Film, Kodachrome, 35mm (\$100. per yr)	<u>\$ 400.00</u>
	<u>\$4,200.00</u>

3. Growth and Development

16 mm film and processing (\$1000 per year)	<u>\$4,000.00</u>
	\$4,000.00

4. Epidemiology and Health

(not yet itemized, included within previous subtotal of \$90,000.)

1969-1973
 (Costs based on 1966-67 levels) - Cont'd

5. Physiology

(not yet itemized; included under earlier subtotal of \$90,000.)

6. Nutrition

Supplies, as defined for 1968-69

1969-70	\$2000.	
1970-71	\$ 750.	
1971-72	\$ 750.	
1972-73	<u>\$1000.</u>	\$ 4,500.

Supplies, as previously defined (biochemical studies)

1970-71	\$3000.	
1971-72	\$3000.	
1972-73	<u>\$3000.</u>	\$ 9,000.

Sub-total \$13,500.

7. Behaviour and Psychology

1969-70 Tests and Equipment (3 testers)

Progressive Matrices Standard	\$145.	
Progressive Matrices Coloured	150.	
Wechsler Intelligence Scales (1 set)	95.	
Kohs Blocks	50.	
Witkins Embedded Figures	35.	
Bock's Tests	150.	
Formboard	95.	
Herskovits Illusions	95.	
Stop Watches	90.	
Portable Tape Recorder, Tapes, Batteries	500.	
School Battery of Tests	300.	
Mimeographing Additional Test Materials	250.	
Delivery Charges on Tests	<u>150.</u>	\$2,105.

1970-71 Tests and Equipment, as above \$2,105.

\$4,210.

1969-1973
(Costs based on 1966-67 levels) - Cont'd

8. Ecology (Agreement on shared costs to be reached).

E. MISCELLANEOUS

(As previously defined \$2000. a year for 4 years \$8000.

Estimated total expenditure 1969-1973,
exclusive of Item PHYSICAL PLANT under
Section A, and exclusive of contribution
to Ecology studies

\$495,000.

Administration of expenditure

If the expenditure outlined above is approved, then it is intended that the funds should be put in the charge of the University of Toronto, or an appropriate committee of that university, for purposes of administration. A charge is made for providing such services; in this case it will be approximately 7½% of the gross expenditure.

To the estimated totals, therefore, should be added the following administrative charges:

1968-1969	\$ 3,479.
1969-1973	<u>\$34,697.</u>
Total	\$38,176.

Organizational Budget (Meetings, etc.)

It is assumed for the purposes of this budget estimate that provision will be made under a separate organizational heading for periodic meetings to assess the progress of the project, to plan specific research studies, and to report to the H.A. Subcommittee in Canada, and to the International H.A. Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J.S. Weiner.

c.c. Mr. Stevenson

B/F Feb 8, 1968
M

(37)

G.W. HOWLEY, ESQ.
NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION AND
RESEARCH CENTRE

Ottawa 4, January 25, 1968

A1003-1-4A

International Study -
Adaptability of Eskimos

I refer to our telephone conversation yesterday and previous meetings on the proposed International Study on the Adaptability of Eskimos. The following is a telex received from Jim Haining, Area Administrator at Igloolik, via our Regional Office at Probisher Bay:

"RE VISIT OF FOUR SCIENTISTS TO IGLOOLIK MARCH 1968. ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE. PROBABLY HAVE TO DO OWN COOKING BUT THIS COULD BE ARRANGED IF NECESSARY. PLEASE ADVISE DATES OF ARRIVAL SOONEST."

I should be glad if you would pass this on to Dr. L. Sanford Hart who, I understand, is co-ordinating the Canadian study planned for Igloolik. In this regard, Dr. Hart was to send you some material, copies of which you would be passing to me so that I may in turn send them to our field officers concerned. This would be most useful to them not only for their information but for any discussions they may have with Eskimo Councils or other organizations which might render assistance in this study.

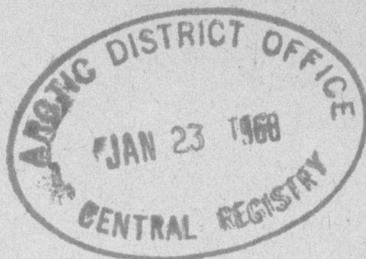
M

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

C

PA
M



M

CN TEL OTT TD
DIAND B OTT

CNT GA001 38/31 NL FROBISHER BAY NWT 22

ADMIN OF ARCTIC DIAND

400 LAURIER AVE OTTAWA

F3570 RE VISIT OF FOUR SCIENTISTS TO IGLOOLIK MARCH 1968.

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COULD BE ARRANGED IF NECESSARY. PLEASE ADVISE DATES OF ARRIVAL
SOONEST.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

000515

C O P Y

NRC NEWS RELEASE

National Research Council

Ottawa 7, Canada

Tel. 99-3-9101

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A new agreement has been reached by Canada, the United States, Denmark and France to make possible an international study of the adaptability of Eskimos before their culture is submerged by the white man.

The agreement represents an expansion of an earlier accord between Canada and the United States for a study of Eskimos in the Canadian and American Arctic.

Under the new agreement, Canadian scientists plan to examine Eskimos at Igloolik, a remote settlement off the northeast coast of Melville Peninsula in the Northwest Territories. American scientists will study Eskimos at Wainwright, Alaska and Danish and French scientists will study groups of Eskimos in Greenland.

The multi-nation study will be conducted within the framework of the International Biological Program, a 50-nation research program designed to give mankind new insight into the problems of survival in a world undergoing rapid technological changes. Studies under IBP of human populations will compare groups of people living by traditional means in various parts of the world in order to learn how they have adapted genetically, physiologically and technologically to their environments.

The Canadian Eskimo study, to be conducted in co-operation with the Eskimos concerned, is being co-ordinated by a Subcommittee on Human Adaptability of the Canadian Committee on IBP.

Dr. L. Sanford Hart, Chairman of the Subcommittee and Head of the Animal Physiology Section of the Division of Bioscience of the National Research Council, says Eskimos, like other groups of peoples, are becoming increasingly changed by contact with European stock. He says it is hoped that these changes in Eskimos "can be recorded before their culture disappears forever."

-2-

Eskimos are considered uniform racially but exist in groups from Alaska to Greenland in increasing genetic isolation from their original point of origin - Alaska.

Under the agreement, the multi-national teams will attempt to determine whether there are any regional population trends correlated with the presumed genetic differences. This requires correlation of genetic markers with other studies in a multidisciplinary approach.

If the Eskimos across the Arctic turn out to be genetically similar, any regional differences will be attributable to environmental factors, the nature of which should be revealed by the study. Probable regional differences requiring special attention include differences in social customs, in physical environment, in nutrition and availability of food, in disease patterns and in degree of contact with Europeans in the past and at present.

Probably the most powerful influence operating on the Eskimo today is the change in his traditional culture due to pressure from the white society.

A basic question to be asked by the Canadians and the other groups is what is the effect of this acculturation on the Eskimos. In the Canadian study at Igloolik, scientists from the Universities of British Columbia, Manitoba and Toronto, McGill University, Montreal, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Federal Health Department, plan to study Eskimos of common genetic background living with various degrees of contact with the white man.

"It is hoped by an internal comparison of the population to sort out the effects of this contact by study of social and disease patterns, nutrition, activity, physiology and ecology within the population, " Dr. Hart says.

-30-

January 1968

000517

*Ottawa Journal
January 15, 1968*

ians.

International Group to Study Eskimos

(By The CP) — Canada, the United States, Denmark and France are collaborating in a new study of the adaptability of Eskimos, the National Research Council announced today.

The study is an extension of an earlier accord between Canada and the U.S. to study Eskimos in the Canadian and American Arctic.

Canadian scientists will examine Eskimo adaptability at Igloolik, on Melville Peninsula in the Northwest Territories. American scientists will study Eskimos at Wainwright, Alaska, and Danish and French scientists will study groups of Eskimos in Greenland.

The studies are part of a 50-nation research project, the International Biological Program, designed to give mankind new insight into the problems of survival in a world undergoing rapid technological change, the NRC announcement said.

NRC *news release*

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

TEL. 99-3-9101

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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MORE....

... 2

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MORE....

... 3

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"It is hoped by an internal comparison of the population to sort out the effects of this contact by study of social and disease patterns, nutrition, activity, physiology and ecology within the population," Dr. Hart says.

- 30 -

January, 1968

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

NOV 27 1967

FILE No. A1003-1-41

REFER TO C1

REF. No. _____



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre

3508

Ottawa 4,
date 27 November, 1967.
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

MR. A. STEVENSON,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Mr. C.T. Thompson, NCRC staff, appears to have settled into Baker Lake in a very satisfactory fashion. May I express my thanks on behalf of the Centre for the assistance provided both by your office in Ottawa and by the field offices.

A. J. Kerr,
Chief,
Northern Co-ordination
and Research Centre.

*Noted AD
H.H.O.
28/11*





Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre

Ottawa 4,
date **27 November, 1967.**

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Chief,
Northern Co-ordination
and Research Centre.



Q16

PA.

CNTGA028 37/20 NL

FROBISHER BAY NWT NOV 1/67

ADMINISTRATOR OF ARCTIC DIAND

OTTAWA

F2569 RE YOUR MEMO HOUSING STUDY FILE A 1003-1-4 DATED
OCTOBER 24. ANSWERED. FORWARDED MEMO OCTOBER 4 OUR FILE

530-140-1A

A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR.

F2569 A 1003-1-4 24 4 530-140-1A.

REC'D
NOV 1 1967
TELEX UNIT

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
NOV 1 1967
CENTRAL REGISTRY

Noted H40
Now on
A1003-1-4A



send this message subject to the terms on back
dépêche à expédier aux conditions énoncées au verso

RA
A1003-1-4A

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
400 LAURIER AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

2569

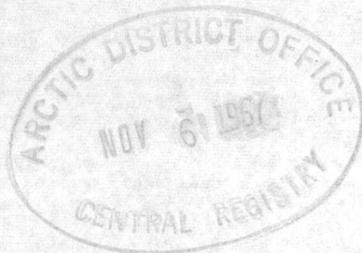
FROBISHER BAY, OCTOBER 31, 1967

NIGHT LETTER

F-530-140-1A

RE YOUR MEMO HOUSING STUDY FILE A 1003-1-4 DATED OCTOBER 24. ANSWERED. FORWARDED
MEMO OCTOBER 4 OUR FILE 530-140-1A

L. Elkin
A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR.



check mots	full rate plein tarif	day letter lettre de jour	night letter lettre de nuit	X	tolls coût
charge account no. numéro du compte	cash number numéro de caisse				
sender's name for reference only nom de l'expéditeur pour référence seulement					
DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT					
address and telephone adresse, téléphone					

Canadian National Railway Company (Telecommunications Department)

Hereinafter called the Company.

H. J. Clarke, general manager, Toronto.

Terms and conditions upon which telegraph and cable messages shall be transmitted are prescribed by Order No. 49274, dated December 5th, 1932, of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and published in The Canada Gazette.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeatable telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding \$200.00, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavour to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender

and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

La Compagnie des Chemins de fer Nationaux du Canada (Service des Télécommunications)

Ci-après nommée la Compagnie.

H. J. Clarke, directeur général, Toronto.

Les termes et conditions suivant lesquels les télégrammes et câblogrammes doivent être transmis sont prescrits par les ordonnances nos 49274 et 57471 de la Commission des Transports du Canada portant respectivement la date du 5 décembre 1932 et du 22 mai 1939, et publiées dans la Gazette du Canada.

Il est convenu entre la Compagnie et l'expéditeur de la dépêche écrite au verso que ladite Compagnie n'encourra aucune responsabilité au delà du montant perçu pour la transmission de ladite dépêche, à l'égard de tous dommages pouvant résulter du défaut de transmission ou de livraison, ou d'une erreur dans la transmission ou la livraison de toute dépêche non répétée, que ces dommages soient imputables à la négligence des employés de ladite Compagnie ou autrement, ou à des retards causés par une interruption dans le fonctionnement de

ses lignes, ou à toute erreur dans des dépêches chiffrées ou de sens obscur, ou à toute erreur due à une écriture illisible.

Pour éviter tout risque d'erreur, la Compagnie répétera toute dépêche moyennant un versement supplémentaire de la moitié du tarif régulier, et dans ce cas, la responsabilité de la Compagnie vis-à-vis de l'expéditeur sera limitée à \$200 à l'égard de tous dommages dus à la négligence de la Compagnie dans la transmission ou la livraison de la dépêche.

On peut s'assurer contre tout risque d'erreur dans la transmission et la livraison des dépêches, au moyen d'un contrat écrit stipulant le montant de l'assurance, et sur paiement (en sus du taux ordinaire pour les dépêches répétées) d'une prime calculée sur la base suivante: soit, 1 p. 100 du montant assuré, pour toute distance n'excédant pas 1,000 milles, et 2 p. 100 pour toute distance plus grande.

Ladite Compagnie ne sera pas responsable du fait ou de l'omission d'une autre Compagnie mais s'efforcera de transmettre toute dépêche par toute Compagnie de télégraphe dont il faudra se servir afin de faire parvenir la dépêche à destination, mais la Compagnie n'agira en ce cas qu'en qualité d'agent de l'expéditeur et sans assumer de responsabilité. La Compagnie n'assumera de responsabilité qu'à l'égard des dépêches présentées et acceptées à l'un de ses bureaux d'expédition; lorsqu'une dépêche est expédiée à un tel bureau par un messenger de la Compagnie, ce messenger sera sensé être l'agent de l'expéditeur; lorsqu'une dépêche est communiquée par téléphone, la personne qui le reçoit sera sensée agir pour l'expéditeur et avoir l'autorité nécessaire pour consentir aux présentes en son nom. La Compagnie ne répondra d'aucuns dommages, à moins qu'avis ne lui en soit donné par écrit dans les 60 jours qui suivront la remise de la dépêche pour transmission.

Aucun employé de la Compagnie n'a le droit de changer les présentes conditions.

Mr. Stevenson
Miss M. Onslow

B.F.
22/11
M.Y.-0

11

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
PROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

OTTAWA 4, October 24, 1967.

A. 1003-1-4A

Housing Study Program
- Mr. C. Thompson.

See
Reply
Oct 4

May we please have a reply to the memorandum dated September 22, concerning accommodation for Mr. C. Thompson. Would you let me know if you were able to discuss the matter with Mr. A.J. Kerr, when he visited in September.

M

M. ONSLOW:vt:d

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

d.

c. c. Mr. Stevenson

PA
N

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
CHURCHILL, MAN.

Ottawa 4, October 23, 1967

A1003-1-4-A

Sociological Study of the Departmental
Housing Program

I refer to our telephone conversation and telex of today's date, relating to the proposed visit of Mr. Charles Thompson to Baker Lake. Mr. Thompson has already made one brief field trip to Probrisher Bay in connection with the housing program study. He had hoped to get over to one of the smaller communities such as Cape Dorset or Pangnirtung but because of transportation difficulties they have decided to postpone work in that Region until next spring.

The Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, however, and the Branch, would like to study the housing program at Baker Lake. I fully appreciate all the shipping problems you have had. However, it was agreed that Mr. Thompson would go in this week and remain at Baker Lake initially for a month. During this month, in addition to background research, he will investigate the possibilities of accommodation with an Eskimo family or an acceptable alternative. Your guidance, or advice of the Area Administrator at Baker Lake, will be invaluable in this connection. Although you kindly arranged that he should stay at the Roman Catholic Mission at Baker Lake, as he gets more familiar with the community he will no doubt wish to move in with an Eskimo family, which I believe is more effective for the study. This arrangement, however, would be entirely up to any Eskimo family that might be approached for accommodation.

Then there is the matter of an interpreter. Mr. Thompson has already received some information that a Mr. John Puunnaq might be available at Baker Lake. I am not sure who the Eskimo in question is or whether we have been given the right spelling of the name. However, Mr. Thompson will be asking your advice on interpreters.

Following this initial month, Mr. Thompson will report back to N.C.R.C. for a brief period of a week or two, after which he hopes to return to Baker Lake for two to three months for further field work.

I should be glad if you would give me a report on how Mr. Thompson is making out.

AS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/hdm/D

s.c. Mr. Stevenson

PA
A

DIRECTOR

Ottawa 4, October 23, 1967

A1003-1-4-A

Sociological Study of Departmental
Housing Program

I refer to a memorandum dated October 12 from Mr. A.J. Kerr, Chief of the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, relating to the proposed visit of Mr. Charles Thompson to Baker Lake in connection with the sociological study of the departmental housing program. As you are probably aware, Mr. Thompson carried out a brief study in Frobisher this summer. He did, however, wish to go to a smaller community such as Pangnirtung or Cape Dorset and live with an Eskimo family. Because of transportation difficulties and other related problems it was decided to postpone work in that Region until next spring. Now the wish is to have Mr. Thompson go to Baker Lake initially for a month when he will report back to the Centre for a brief period of a week or two and will return again to Baker Lake for two to three months of further field work.

I am pleased to report that through the co-operation of our Regional Administrator at Churchill and the Area Administrator at Baker Lake, accommodation arrangements have been made. They are also endeavouring to find an interpreter and furthermore, as agreed to with Mr. Kerr, I have explained to Mr. Gunn that when Mr. Thompson has had an opportunity to review the situation at Baker Lake, he will no doubt wish to arrange accommodation with an Eskimo family which I believe is more effective for the study. This arrangement, however, would be entirely up to any Eskimo family who might be approached for accommodation.

Mr. Thompson will be arriving at Churchill on Thursday, October 26 and will go into Baker Lake on Friday, 27th. Arrangements have been made for overnight accommodation at Churchill and Mr. Gunn will make a point of seeing Mr. Thompson and discussing his project with him in order to render any assistance for a successful study. I have told Mr. Kerr by telephone of these arrangements and I attach an extra copy of this memorandum in order that you may pass it to the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre for their records.

AS

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic

A. Stevenson/jdm/D

A 1003-1-4A

T+

IAND CHUR

~~PA~~
M

IAND OTT

OCT 23/67

AA 789 REOUR TELCON CHARLES THOMPSON WILL ARRIVE CHURCHILL TRANSAIR
THURSDAY 26TH DEPARTING F BAKER LAKE NEXT DAY PLSE ARRANGE
OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATION IN CHURCHILL AND DISCUSS WITH HIM HIS
ASSIGNMENT AND RENDER ANY ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE YOU DEEM ADVISABLE
MEMO FOLLOWS

ADMINISTRATOR OF ARCTIC

IAND OTT

2ND LINE DEPARTING FOR BAKER LAKE



IAND OTT

000530



Department of Indian Affairs
 and Northern Development

MESSAGE FORM

Ministère des Affaires indiennes
 et du Nord canadien

FORMULE DE MESSAGE

TO:
 À REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
 CHURCHILL, MAN.

FROM:
 DE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
 Branch
 Direction
 Division

Not to be included in Message:
 A ne pas comprendre dans le message:

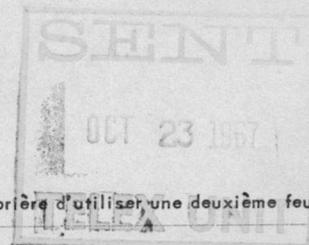
File No.
 Dossier n° A1003-1-1-A

Telex Phone No. (if available) Numéro de téléphone telex (s'il on le sait)	PRIORITY (Check whichever is applicable)		Délai (pointer le délai voulu)	
	For Delivery De Livraison	Within 1 hr. D'ici 1h <input type="checkbox"/>	Within 3 hrs D'ici 3h <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	By 8:30 A.M. Tomorrow Au plus tard à 8h30 demain matin <input type="checkbox"/>

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY OR TYPE MESSAGE BELOW
 PRIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE EN MOULÉ OU DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER LE MESSAGE DANS L'ESPACE CI-APRÈS

CODE NO-CODE N°	
Originator's - Envoyeur	Addressee's - Destinataire
AA-789	

REOUR TELECON CHARLES THOMPSON WILL ARRIVE CHURCHILL TRANSAIR THURSDAY 26TH DEPARTING FOR BAKER LAKE NEXT DAY. PLEASE ARRANGE OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATION IN CHURCHILL AND DISCUSS WITH HIM HIS ASSIGNMENT AND RENDER ANY ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE YOU DEEM ADVISABLE. MEMO FOLLOWS



If further space is required please use a second page - Si cet espace est insuffisant, prière d'utiliser une deuxième feuille.

The following information must be supplied but will not be sent with the above message.
 Prière de fournir les renseignements suivants qui, toutefois, ne feront pas partie du message ci-dessus.

Message Prepared by- Rédigé par-	Telephone No.: Numéro de téléphone:	Date	Signature of Person Authorizing Message: Signature de la personne autorisant l'envoi du message:
A. Stevenson/jmd/D	2-5735	23/10/67	<i>A. Stevenson</i>

000531



File A1663-14-A
Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre

Handwritten initials

Ottawa 4,
date October 12, 1967.
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC,
ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE,
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH.

Sociological Study of the Departmental Housing Program

Plans for study of the impact of the housing program at Cape Dorset have been discussed with you. Because of transportation difficulties, and the unavoidable delay in getting there, we wish to postpone work at Cape Dorset until spring, when we are told transportation is relatively simpler. Subject to your agreement, we would like to study the housing program at Baker Lake, where transportation appears to pose much less difficulty. Baker Lake has been discussed with Dave Davies, who feels it would be a suitable spot.

If it can be arranged, we would like to have Mr. Charles Thompson go to Baker Lake, initially for a month. During this month, in addition to background research he will investigate the possibilities of accommodation with an Eskimo family or an acceptable alternative. The guidance and advice of the area Administrator at Baker Lake will be invaluable in this connection.

Mr. Thompson has received information that a Mr. John Punnnaaq has worked as an interpreter in the past, and might be available again. Mr. Thompson will be asking for advice about interpreters.

Following this initial month Mr. Thompson will report back to the Centre for a brief period of a week or two, after which it is planned that he will return to Baker Lake for two to three months of further field work.

See p. 2

*Spoke to Mr. Gunn on this. He will ..2
check this out and see what can be done
Room maybe with Rita Choyce. ETC request
still under study. He will advise Monday Oct. 23.*

AS



Our information is that TransAir run two flights a week into Baker Lake from Churchill. We would like Mr. Thompson to reach Baker Lake by 27 October, subject to the agreement of yourself, Barry Gunn, and the Baker Lake Administrator. If this date is not satisfactory, please suggest an alternative. In summary, the information we need is:

- A. Accommodation - initially whatever is available, advice about securing accommodation (room and board) for longer period.
- B. Availability of interpreters.
- C. Confirmation of 27 October as a satisfactory date of arrival at Baker Lake.



A.J. Kerr,
Chief,
Northern Co-ordination and
Research Centre.

October 12, 1967.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC,
ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE,
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH.

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Original Signed by
A. J. KERR

A. J. Kerr,
Chief,
Northern Co-ordination and
Research Centre.

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

*PA
mem.*

DIRECTOR

Ottawa 4, October 12, 1967.

A. 1003-1-4-A

Current Research Projects

Officers of Arctic District have considered your memorandum of September 29 and enclosures and have come to the conclusion that the Arctic District in itself has no projects of this nature. I agree with their views but would mention the project on levels of community development by Mr. Dave Flynn and financed by Welfare Division, the one on the effects of the new housing scheme on the Eskimo society by Mr. Thompson and financed by N.C.R.C., and that on Eskimo camps by Messrs. D. Cramer and P. Poder for the Eskimo Camp Committee. The Chairman of this latter project is Mr. G. Anders of the Industrial Division.

None of the above is directly concerned with engineering, which seems to be the type of research Mr. Cass Beggs has in mind, and quite possibly all of them have been brought to your attention by Division Chiefs. I might mention also the regular economic program of the Industrial Division and Dr. D. Stevenson's study of Eskimo mining families done for the N.C.R.C. this summer. The branch or N.C.R.C. will have more information on the amount of aid and estimated total cost and duration of these projects than we have in Arctic District Office.

mem.

A. Stevenson
A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

M. G. Moore/na/M

cd
cd



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa 4, October 12, 1967.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
date

A. 1003-1-4-A

Current Research Projects

In reply to your memorandum of October 3, the following projects are known to me. None of them are directly concerned with engineering, and none of them are directly concerned with education in this district, but I offer what information I have:

- (1) Research on levels of community development, done summer of 1967, by Mr. Dave Flynn, financed by Welfare Division.
- (2) Research on the effects of the new housing scheme on Eskimo society, done at present by Mr. Thompson, financed by N.R.C.C.
- (3) Research on Eskimo camps, done at present by Messrs. D. Cramer and P. Poder for the Eskimo Camp Committee, chairman G. Anders of Industrial Division.

Apart from the regular economic survey program of Industrial Division, and Dr. D. Stevenson's study of Eskimo mining families, done for the N.R.C.C. this summer, I know of no other projects in, or affecting, the Arctic District.

W.G. Devitt,
District Superintendent of
Schools.





Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa 4, October 12, 1967.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

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W.G. Devitt,
District Superintendent of
Schools.





Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. ARMSTRONG
MR. DEVITT

Ottawa 4, October 3, 1967.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
date

A. 1003-1-4-A

Current Research Project

The Deputy Minister has been asked by the Privy Council Office for information relating to research projects which might be carried out by this department. While it seems that they are particularly interested in engineering and physical research, the request has been passed to us for any information we might be able to give. I quote the following paragraph from the letter received by Mr. Cote:

"The type of information we would like to obtain includes the name of the department or agency responsible for the project or granting the money and the recipient or agency undertaking the research; the title and purpose of the research or development project, together with a brief description of the work; the amount of aid (equipment and money), and the estimated total cost and duration of the project."

It may be that the branch will cover everything for both districts but, since we have been asked to participate, I think we should list any research projects relating to the Eastern Arctic and indicate whether they are financed by Arctic District funds or by Branch funds.

As I must reply to the Director before October 12, would you please give any information relating to your discipline to Miss Moore no later than October 10.

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.



Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

TEMPORARY FILE

DOSSIER PROVISOIRE

BRANCH / DIRECTION

File No. - Dossier N°

A 1003-1-4A

Temp. File No. - Dossier provisoire n°

Subject - Sujet

~~15-30-140-1A~~ 6.

Low Cost Housing - Rental

Main File is charged to - Dossier principal inscrit au nom de

© 10/10/10

REFERENCE - RENVOI

ACTION TAKEN - MESURES PRISES

Referred to - Destinataire	Remarks - Remarques	Date	Initials - Initiales	P.A. Date or T. - Date de rangement ou de transmission	B.F. Date - Date de rappel	Initials - Initiales	Registry Inspection - Examen du service des Archives
© 15	14/9 #2401	10/10	mm	13/10/67		mm	mm
© 15	4/10 #2385	10/10	mm	16/10/67		mm	mm

000540



CANADA

Department
of Northern Affairs
and National Resources Northern Administration Branch
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

Ministère
du Nord canadien et
des Ressources nationales Direction des régions septentrionales
Frobisher Bay, October 4, 1967

10
PA
16/10/67

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO
OCT 10 1967
FILE No. A-530-140-1A
REFER TO C.L.S.
REF. No.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

our file / notre dossier F-530-140-1A
your file / votre dossier

2385

Housing Study Program - Mr. C. Thompson

I regret the delay in providing the information required about Mr. Thompson, but the matter was only resolved recently, and Mr. Elkin who was aware of the circumstances, has been away on a Regional field trip.

As you will recall, accommodation with an Eskimo family was arranged in Frobisher Bay after Mr. Thompson returned from his unsuccessful visit to Pangnirtung. He stayed with Shoo in their new low rental house in Ikaluit. At this same time, our Housing Section canvassed several settlements to make firm arrangements for accommodation and plans were finalized for Mr. Thompson to stay in Cape Dorset with Ottochie [redacted].

During Mr. Kerr's visit, however, it was decided that Mr. Thompson would not visit Cape Dorset at this time, but would return to Ottawa. Apparently, Mr. Thompson intends to visit Cape Dorset sometime in the new year. Mr. Kerr should be able to clarify this whole matter for you.

On Mr. Kerr's arrival we talked in general about research in the north and what facilities should exist at Frobisher Bay to accommodate visiting scientists. I outlined our accommodation problems, but pointed out that every effort would be made to provide transient accommodation to those people visiting Frobisher Bay or merely passing through to other settlements. I believe that N.G.R.C. is giving some thought towards possibly establishing their own lodging facilities here for visiting research workers.

S.W. Hancock
S.W. Hancock
Regional Administrator

*noted MDW
16-10-67
- Mr. Thompson is now
making arrangements to
visit Baker Lake.*

s.19(1)



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. ARMSTRONG
MR. DEWITT

Ottawa 4, October 3, 1967.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
date

A. 1003-1-4-A

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As I must reply to the Director before October 12, would you please give any information relating to your discipline to Miss Moore no later than October 10.

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

No research projects
in so far as I am
aware.

GA
4/10/67





Department of Northern
Indian Affairs and Administration
Northern Development Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

Miss Moore

~~MR. ABRAHAMSON~~
~~MR. ARMSTRONG~~ *Wella*
~~MR. DEWITT~~

Ottawa 4, October 3, 1967.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
date
A. 1003-1-4-A

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As I must reply to the Director before October 12, would you please give any information relating to your discipline to Miss Moore no later than October 10.

24533

Miss Moore

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

*We are not undertaking any
field research projects now
can we with the large number
of vacant Senior Engineering field positions?*

*Reyo
4-10*



c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Moore

B7
Oct 10
mejm
#2

MR. ABRAHAMSON
MR. ARMSTRONG
MR. DEVITT

Ottawa 4, October 3, 1967.

A. 1003-1-4-A

Current Research Project

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As I must reply to the Director before October 12, would you please give any information relating to your discipline to Miss Moore no later than October 10.

mejm.

M. G. Moore/na/M

U.S.

AS
A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

Thursday Oct 10 - Industrial + Welfare - none
checked with Education - Kell Crowe working
on it.



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SEP 29 1967

FILE No. A1003-1-4-7

REFER TO CI

SEE No. _____

*Miss Moore
see me*

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

COMMISSIONER OF THE N.W.T.

Attention: Mr. Hawkins

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC ✓

Ottawa 4, September 29, 1967.

our file/notre dossier 1003-1-4
your file/votre dossier
date

Current Research Projects

2112

- Attached is a copy of a memorandum to Mr. Rowley from Mr. Côté dated
- September 7 as well as a copy of the letter to Mr. Côté from Mr. Cass-Beggs, dated September 5 referred to in the memorandum.

Would you please forward the information requested in paragraph three of Mr. Cass-Beggs' letter by October 12, if possible, in order that a consolidated report for the Branch may be prepared.

Director





Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

COMMISSIONER OF THE N.W.T.

Attention: Mr. Hawkins

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Ottawa 4, September 29, 1967.

1003-1-4

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
date

Current Research Projects

-- Attached is a copy of a memorandum to Mr. Rowley from Mr. Côté dated
-- September 7 as well as a copy of the letter to Mr. Côté from Mr. Case-Beggs,
dated September 5 referred to in the memorandum.

Would you please forward the information requested in paragraph three of
Mr. Case-Beggs' letter by October 12, if possible, in order that a consoli-
dated report for the Branch may be prepared.

Director



P. A.



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre

Mr. Rowley

Ottawa 4, September 7, 1967.

date

our file/notre dossier

your file/votre dossier

I am attaching a letter from Mr. Cass-Beggs of the Science Council of Canada requesting information on the nature and scope of current research projects with which the Department is involved.

I would be most grateful if you could consult with the appropriate Branch officials and co-ordinate the necessary information.

As the letter indicates, the National Research Council has made available the services of Mr. A. J. Bachmeier, of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, to work on the project, especially with regard to government sponsored research, and I have advised Mr. Cass-Beggs that you will be available to discuss this matter with Mr. Bachmeier and to assist him in obtaining the necessary data.

E. A. Côté,
Deputy Minister.

POND/mt

c.c. Mr. D. A. Munro
Mr. A. D. Hunt
Mr. F. A. G. Carter
Mr. J. R. B. Coleman
Mr. J. W. Churchman



1987 1987

000547

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

BUREAU DU CONSEIL PRIVÉ

SCIENCE SECRETARIAT

CANADA

SECRETARIAT DES SCIENCES

I. A. & N. D.	
CENTRAL SERVICES REGISTRY	
6 1967	
FILE No.	85-11-1
CORR. No.	
REFER. TO	<i>Smith</i>

O t t a w a
September 5, 1967

E.A. Côté
Deputy Minister
Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Department
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Science Council of Canada the Science Secretariat has convened a working committee to make a study of the state of Engineering Research in Canada today. Mr. G.E. Sarault has been appointed director of this group. The National Research Council has made available the services of Mr. A.J. Bachmeier, of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, to work on the project, particularly with respect to government sponsored research. He will be gathering information from various government departments, agencies and laboratories which may be relevant to this study.

The various Federal agencies or departments whose main activity is to conduct research or distribute grants to promote research are being approached directly. There are, however, some departments which support research work by contract or grant on a scale that is small in relation to their normal business but which may still be significant in total. The Secretariat would like to obtain information concerning such research activities, particularly if they are in the field of engineering or the application of the physical sciences.

The type of information we would like to obtain includes the name of the department or agency responsible for the project or granting the money and the recipient or agency undertaking the research; the title and purpose of the research or development project, together with a brief description of the work; the amount of aid (equipment and money), and the estimated total cost and duration of the project.

- 2 -

If your department is involved in research or development work of the nature described, either directly or through the medium of financial assistance, we should be very pleased to know of it and would appreciate having the name of some member of the department who would have authority to discuss the work and to assist Mr. Bachmeier in securing the necessary data. We believe a direct discussion with an informed individual would be preferable to asking you to complete a questionnaire which would necessarily be somewhat involved.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "D. Cass-Beggs". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a solid horizontal line.

D. Cass-Beggs
Special Adviser
Power and Transportation

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

B.F.
23/X
H.Y.O.

Reminder
OCT 24 1967

#9

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

Ottawa 4, September 22, 1967.

A. 1003-1-4-A

Housing Study Program - Mr. C. Thompson

On reviewing our files we cannot find that any further information was sent to us concerning Mr. Charles Thompson as promised in the Telex P. 1626 dated August 16 from the A/Regional Administrator.

I am wondering if suitable accommodation was found for Mr. Thompson in Cape Dorset or Broughton Island and also if the matter was discussed with Mr. A.J. Kerr when he visited Frobisher Bay at the beginning of September. Although Mr. Kerr returned some time ago, he has not mentioned the subject and I would like to know how the matter was finally resolved. You will recall that Mr. Kerr's memorandum to me dated June 30 clearly stated that "accommodation with an Eskimo family would be preferred". Yet when Mr. Thompson arrived, he specifically requested to live with an Eskimo family.

Would you let me know the final outcome of this matter and also let me have any views or comments emanating from your discussions with Mr. Kerr.

AS

M. Onslow/ad/D

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

2

CN TEL OTT NTD+

IAND OTT

IAND OTT

SEPT 1/67

PA
MA

A1003-1-4B

N L

A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

FROBISHER BAY NWT

AA 562 MR A J KERR NORTHERN RESEARCH CO-ORDINATION CENTRE
ARRIVING FROBISHER ~~XXX~~ AM SEPT 5TH WILL REMAIN 2 DAYS
ACCOMMODATION ARRANGED AT HOME OF SERGEANT SARGENT SUGGEST YOU
SEE HIM DURING HIS STAY IN FROBISHER AS HE WISHES TO TAKE UP A
NUMBER OF MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THIS ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATOR OF ARCTIC

CHARGE 2-200-55751

SENT
SEP 1 1967
TELEX UNIT

IAND OTT



Department of Indian Affairs
 and Northern Development

Ministère des Affaires indiennes
 et du Nord canadien

MESSAGE FORM

FORMULE DE MESSAGE

TO: A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
 À FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

FROM: ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
 DE

Branch
 Direction
 Division

Not to be included in Message:
 A ne pas comprendre dans le message:

File No. A. 1003-1-4A
 Dossier n°

Telex Phone No. (if available)
 Numéro de téléphone telex (s'il le sait)

PRIORITY (Check whichever is applicable)

Délai (pointer le délai voulu)

N/L

For Delivery
 De Livraison

Within 1 hr.
 D'ici 1h

Within 3 hrs
 D'ici 3h

By 8:30 A.M. Tomorrow
 Au plus tard à 8h30 demain matin

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY OR TYPE MESSAGE BELOW
 PRIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE EN MOULÉ OU DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER LE MESSAGE DANS L'ESPACE CI-APRÈS

CODE NO.-CODE N°	Originator's - Envoyeur	Addressee's - Destinataire
	AA 562	

MR. A.J. KERR NORTHERN RESEARCH CO-ORDINATION CENTRE ARRIVING
 FROBISHER AM SEPTEMBER 5. WILL REMAIN TWO DAYS. ACCOMMODATION
 ARRANGED AT HOME OF SERGEANT SARGENT. SUGGEST YOU SEE HIM
 DURING HIS STAY IN FROBISHER AS HE WISHES TO TAKE UP A NUMBER
 OF MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THIS ADMINISTRATION.



If further space is required please use a second page - Si cet espace est insuffisant, prière d'utiliser une deuxième feuille.

The following information must be supplied but will not be sent with the above message.
 Prière de fournir les renseignements suivants qui, toutefois, ne feront pas partie du message ci-dessus.

Message Prepared by A. STEVENSON Rédigé par-	Telephone No.: Numéro de téléphone: 2-5735	Date 1/9/67	Signature of Person Authorizing Message: Signature de la personne autorisant l'envoi du message:
--	--	----------------	---

000552

PA

A1003-1-4A

Reply received
17/8/67

*
CN TEL OTT TA+
IAND OTT
AUG 10/57 F R
A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
FROBISHER BAY NWT

AA 503 RE CHARLES THOMPSON UNDERTAKING HOUSING STUDY FOR NCRC
UNDERSTAND HE IS COMPLAINING NO ACCOMMODATION IN PANGNIRTUNG
WHERE IS HE STAYING NOW AND CAN HE BE ACCOMMODATED AS INDICATED
OUR TLX AA 356 JULY 5TH AND MEMORANDUM JULY 10 AND UR REPLY
F 1316

ADMINISTRATOR OF ARCTIC

CHARGE 2-200-55751

Mr. Heskie called 11/8 & asked if
we had had a reply for F.B.
He was going on leave & would
I call Mr. Kerr when we had
IAND OTT an answer. M.M.O.

SENT
AUG 10 1967
TELEX UNIT

0
CN TEL OTT TC
IAND B OTT
CNT GA009 47/41 NL

Miss Onslow

Advised NRC C - to place
Ethie also saying to place
him in Daseel on Brighton
with Eskimo Family

(A1003-1-4A)
B.F.
18/9
C16
AT FROBISHER
NOW 17/8/67
AS

FROBISHER BAY NWT AUG 16

ADMINISTRATOR OF ARCTIC DIAND

400 LAURIER AVE OTTAWA ONT

F1626 CETEL AA 503 CHARLES THOMPSON. AREA ADMINISTRATOR OF
PANGNIRTUNG ADVISE US THAT AFTER CANVASSING LOCAL COUNCIL AND
HOUSING AUTHORITY NO ACCOMODATION AS REQUIRED AVAILABLE.

EXPECT MR THOMPSON TO RETURN TO FROBISHER THIS WEEK AND WILL
ADVISE FURTHER ON THIS SUBJECT

A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

F1626 AA 503..

1026AM 17TH AUG 1967

CN TEL OTT TC

IAND B OTT

C

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
AUG 17 1967
CENTRAL REGISTRY

REC'D
AUG 17 1967
TELEX UNIT

#15
J.



Department of Indian Affairs
 and Northern Development

MESSAGE FORM

Ministère des Affaires indiennes
 et du Nord canadien

FORMULE DE MESSAGE

TO: **A**
H/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T

FROM: **DE**
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE
ARCTIC

Branch
 Direction
 Division

Not to be included in Message:
 A ne pas comprendre dans le message:

File No. **A1003-1-44**
 Dossier n°

Telex Phone No. (if available) / Numéro de téléphone telex (si on le sait)

PRIORITY (Check whichever is applicable) / Délai (pointer le délai voulu)

For Delivery / De Livraison: Within 1 hr. / D'ici 1h

Within 3 hrs / D'ici 3h

By 8:30 A.M. Tomorrow / Au plus tard à 8h30 demain matin

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY OR TYPE MESSAGE BELOW
 PRIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE EN MOULÉ OU DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER LE MESSAGE DANS L'ESPACE CI-APRÈS

CODE NO.-CODE N°	
Originator's - Envoyeur	Addressee's - Destinataire
AA503	

RE CHARLES THOMPSON UNDERTAKING HOUSING
 STUDY FOR NCRC ~~AT THE MOMENT~~ UNDERSTAND
 HE IS COMPLAINING NO ACCOMMODATION
 IN PANGWIRTUNG WHERE IS HE STAYING NOW
 AND CAN HE BE ACCOMMODATED AS INDICATED
 OUR TELEX AA356 JULY 5 AND MEMORANDUM
 JULY 10 AND YOUR REPLY F1316.

If further space is required please use a second page - Si cet espace est insuffisant, prière d'utiliser une deuxième feuille.

The following information must be supplied but will not be sent with the above message.
 Prière de fournir les renseignements suivants qui, toutefois, ne feront pas partie du message ci-dessus.

Message Prepared by - Rédigé par - M. M. ONSLOW	Telephone No.: Numéro de téléphone: 2-6642	Date AUG. 10 1967	Signature of Person Authorizing Message: Signature de la personne autorisant l'envoi du message: A. Stevenson
---	--	-----------------------------	--



ACTION REQUEST FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. _____ DOSSIER N° _____

TO — A

Mr. W. M. Keon

DATE

Aug. 14/67

LOCATION — ENDROIT

Arctic District office

FROM — DE

A7 Branch

ACTION
DONNER SUITE

P. A. ON FILE
CLASSER

APPROVAL
APPROBATION

REPLY
RÉPONSE

COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES

SEE ME
ME VOIR

DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

SIGNATURE

MAKE
FAIRE.....COPIES

TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION

NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER

YOUR REQUEST
À VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTÉ & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

ARCTIC DISTRICT
AUG 14 1967
CENTRAL REGISTER

*Would you please advise
if the attached items
are required?
S.M.*

000556



ACTION REQUEST FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

TO — À

Mr. Jackson

DATE

LOCATION — ENDROIT

Northern Admin.

Room 955

FROM — DE

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION
DONNER SUITE | <input type="checkbox"/> P. A. ON FILE
CLASSER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL
APPROBATION | <input type="checkbox"/> REPLY
RÉPONSE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME
ME VOIR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MAKE
FAIRE.....COPIES | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR REQUEST
À VOTRE DEMANDE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

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000557



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
FILE No.	A00-14419877
REFER TO	A1003-14
BY No.	C10

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

0687

MR. COLEMAN

Ottawa 4, August 3, 1967

our file/notre dossier	D-3-1
your file/votre dossier	
date	

C.A.D.C. Offer to Purchase 251-3-226711
RCN Surplus Materiel - Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

-- Further to telephone conversation Mr. Packwood-Mr. Elliott, attached is a copy of the a/n Offer to Purchase and accompanying letter from Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.

For your information I understand from Mr. Winters that all items are in the "repairable" category, and that no reasonable offer will be refused.

Please advise me whether or not you wish to buy these items.

L.H. Robinson
 L.H. Robinson,
 Chief, Materiel & Supply.

Encl.

15/8/67
 Requisition 23-148-117AR
 prepared offering \$121.00
 for complete lot of
 equipment.
 RB
 C-10:



**CROWN ASSETS
DISPOSAL CORPORATION**

1010 SOMERSET STREET WEST



CANADA
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**LA CORPORATION DE DISPOSITION
DES BIENS DE LA COURONNE**

1010 OUEST, RUE SOMERSET

POSTAL ADDRESS

P.O. BOX 451, OTTAWA 2, ONT.

ADRESSE POSTALE

C.P. 451, OTTAWA 2, ONT.

August 2, 1967

REF. FILE NO. 251-3-226711
DOSSIER NO. _____

Dept. of Indian Affairs &
Northern Development,
1400 Laurier Avenue, W,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attn: Mr. R.C. Elliott,
Chief Supply Officer

Dear Sir:

Following our recent telephone conversation please find enclosed offer forms covering material located at The Canadian Forces Station (Navy) Frobisher Bay and listed on the above file.

It was noted on the original declaration that your people at this location have requested the opportunity of purchasing these units.

We would greatly appreciate a reply at your earliest possible convenience.

Thanking you, we remain.

Yours truly,

G.H. Winter,
Salesman, Ottawa-Mfld. Sales,
Commodity Sales Division.
(phone: 6-2047)

GHW:db
Encl.





ACTION REQUEST FICHE DE SERVICE

TO — À

12

DATE

3, 1 7/67

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE

C-2

ACTION
DONNER SUITE

P. A. ON FILE
CLASSER

APPROVAL
APPROBATION

REPLY
RÉPONSE

COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES

SEE ME
ME VOIR

DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

SIGNATURE

MAKE
FAIRE.....COPIES

TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION

NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER

YOUR REQUEST
À VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

*Please place attached
on NCRC File*

000560

Miss M. New →

Let's phone Frobisher later

M
21

Name: Dr. Paul Fenimore Cooper, Jr.

A1003-14A

Terms of reference of contract:

- 1) To measure properties and study performance of Utilidor system at Frobisher Bay;
- 2) To study problems occurring in operation of proposed ~~util~~ econo-utilidor system at Inuvik.

Tel: 2-2397

Aug 1 - W 5th

Contract with NERC
 Arranged with B. YATES

Phoned Frobisher 1:30 PM
 30/7/07
 M

A1003-1-4-A

CV6

REC'D
JUL 20 1967
TELEX UNIT

P.A

20815

CNT16 37/29 NL FROBISHER BAY NWT 19
ADMN OF THE ARCTIC DIAND

OTT

F1316. REURTEL AA356. ACCOMMODATION CONFIRMED FOR
CHARLES THOMPSON ARRIVING JULY 29. PANG FLIGHT SHOULD
TAKE PLACE WITHIN TWO TO THREE DAYS LATER PANG
ADVISED OF HIS ARRIVAL AND REQUESTS
E ELKIN A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

F1316 AA356 29

ADMINISTRATOR

(855A).

AUG 10 1967 - AM.

Telephone conversation
Leskie/Ouslow.

Thompson called Mr Rowley
last night (Radio Tel-Pang)
& said there was no accom-
modation for him in Pang & he would
have to return to F.B.
Telex sent x/s to F.B.
M.M. Ouslow x/s.

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
JUL 20 1967
CENTRAL REGISTRY

Phoned
Mr LESKIE

JUL 20 1967 10:30

A.M.

M.M.O.

000562



Department of Indian Affairs
 Northern Development

Ministère des Affaires indiennes
 et du Nord canadien

MESSAGE FORM

FORMULE DE MESSAGE

TO: À REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.	FROM: DE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC Branch Direction Division	Not to be included in Message: A ne pas comprendre dans le message: File No. A 1003 - 1 - 4 - A Dossier n°
--	---	---

Telex Phone No. (if available) Numéro de téléphone telex (si on le sait)	PRIORITY (Check whichever is applicable) For Delivery Within 1 hr. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 3 hrs <input type="checkbox"/> De Livraison D'ici 1h <input type="checkbox"/> D'ici 3h <input type="checkbox"/>	Délai (pointer le délai voulu) By 8:30 A.M. Tomorrow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Au plus tard à 8h30 demain matin
---	--	---

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY OR TYPE MESSAGE BELOW
 PRIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE EN MOULÉ OU DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER LE MESSAGE DANS L'ESPACE CI-APRÈS

CODE NO.-CODE N°	
Originator's - Envoyeur AA 356	Addressee's - Destinataire

CHARLES THOMPSON RESEARCH OFFICER N.C.R.C.
 PLANS SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY PANGWIRTUNG UNTIL
 FREEZE UP HE REQUESTS APPROXIMATE DATE
 OF FLIGHT INTO PANGWIRTUNG PREFERABLY
 WEEK BEGINNING JULY 24 AND ACCOMMODATION
 IN PANG PREFERABLY WITH ESKIMO FAMILY.
 PLEASE ADVISE DATE HE SHOULD TRAVEL TO
 FROBISHER AND CONFIRM ACCOMMODATION
 REGRET SHORT NOTICE - MEMO FOLLOWS.

If further space is required please use a second page - Si cet espace est insuffisant, prière d'utiliser une deuxième feuille.

The following information must be supplied but will not be sent with the above message.
 Prière de fournir les renseignements suivants qui, toutefois, ne feront pas partie du message ci-dessus.

Message Prepared by- Rédigé par- M.M. ONSLOW	Telephone No.: Numéro de téléphone: 2-1069	Date JULY 5 1967	Signature of Person Authorizing Message: Signature de la personne autorisant l'envoi du message:
---	--	----------------------------	---

000563

cc: Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow.

P.A.
M.M.O.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
CHURCHILL, MANITOBA.

Ottawa 4, July 18, 1967.

A. 1003-1-4-A

Loan of Equipment -
Professor Silvio Zavatti

I understand that Mr. Mitchell arranged with you by telephone for Professor Silvio Zavatti to borrow four small tents and camp cots. He has been advised to get in touch with you on arrival and obtain them.

M. Onslow:vt:d

AS
A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.



Canada

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre

*Miss Onslow
see me
McAit*

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

Attention: Mr. H. Mitchell

Ottawa 4,
date 13 July, 1967.
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
JUL 13 1967	
FILE No.	A1003-1-4A
REFER TO	C2
REF. No.	

7164

I refer to our recent telephone conversation concerning four small tents and camp cots for Professor Silvio Zavatti. I understand that these are available for use by Professor Zavatti and his party.

I have informed Professor Zavatti that when he arrives in Churchill to contact the Regional Administrator to obtain the tents and cots.

Thank you for your assistance and co-operation.

[Signature]
M. S. Leskie,
for Chief,
Northern Co-ordination
and Research Centre.

*Phoned Mr Leskie
He understood
Mr Mitchell to say
he had checked
with Churchill &
they were to
reserve tents
& cots.*



See memo. 18/7

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

P.A.
M.M.O.

CHIEF
NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION AND
RESEARCH CENTRE

Ottawa 4, July 10, 1967

A. 1003-1-4-A

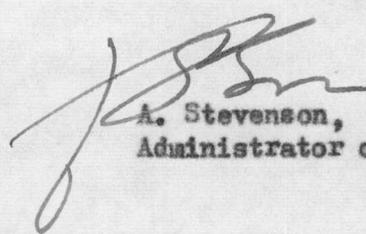
N.C.R.C. Housing Study Program
and Travelling Arrangements

In reply to your memorandum of June 30 we have asked our Regional Administrator, Frobisher Bay to let us know what arrangements can be made for Mr. Charles Thompson for his transportation to Pangnirtung and stay there. I believe Mr. Thompson is being optimistic in expecting to remain in Pangnirtung until the end of October as freeze-up is usually near the beginning of the month.

I will let you know as soon as I hear anything further. ||

Telephone call Neskie/Onslow
JUL 20 1967

M. Onslow/lr/D
#3


A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

B.F.
14/7
M.Y.O.
#31

A/REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

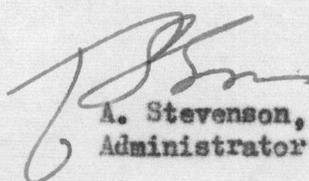
Ottawa 4, July 10, 1967

A. 1003-1-4-A

N.C.R.C. Housing Study Program
and Travelling Arrangements - Mr. C. Thompson

As a follow up to our Telex AA356 dated July 5, I am attaching a copy of the memorandum from the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre relating to the visit of Mr. Charles Thompson to Pangnirtung.

As I mentioned in the telex, the short notice is regretted. It is hoped however that arrangements can be made along the lines indicated in the memorandum. You will see that Mr. Thompson also requires accommodation in Frobisher Bay on his return from Pangnirtung.


A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.

M. Onslow/lr/D

Phoned Mr Hammond F.B. He advised he pass
JUL 19 1967 along message & ask someone
to reply

Telex received JUL 20 1967
copy Mr McKie N.C.R.C.



Department of Indian Affairs
 Northern Development

MESSAGE FORM

Ministère des Affaires indiennes
 et du Nord canadien

FORMULE DE MESSAGE

#11
 B.F.
 2/17

TO: REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
 FROBISHER BAY,
 N.W.T.

FROM: ADMINISTRATOR OF
 THE ARCTIC

Branch Direction
 Division

Not to be included in Message:
 A ne pas comprendre dans le message:

File No. A 1003 - 1 - 4 - A
 Dossier n°

Telex Phone No. (if available)
 Numéro de téléphone telex (si on le sait)

PRIORITY (Check whichever is applicable)
 Délai (pointer le délai voulu)

For Delivery Within 1 hr. Within 3 hrs By 8:30 A.M. Tomorrow
 De Livraison D'ici 1h D'ici 3h Au plus tard à 8h30 demain matin

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY OR TYPE MESSAGE BELOW
 PRIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE EN MOULÉ OU DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER LE MESSAGE DANS L'ESPACE CI-APRÈS

CODE NO.-CODE N°	
Originator's - Envoyeur	Addressee's - Destinataire
AA 356	

CHARLES THOMPSON RESEARCH OFFICER N.C.R.C.
 PLANS SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY PANGWIRTUNG UNTIL
 FREEZE UP HE REQUESTS APPROXIMATE DATE
 OF FLIGHT INTO PANGWIRTUNG PREFERABLY
 WEEK BEGINNING JULY 24 AND ACCOMMODATION
 IN PANG PREFERABLY WITH ESKIMO FAMILY.
 PLEASE ADVISE DATE HE SHOULD TRAVEL TO
 FROBISHER AND CONFIRM ACCOMMODATION
 REGRET SHORT NOTICE - MEMO FOLLOWS.

SENT BY CN CP MESSENGER

S?

If further space is required please use a second page - Si cet espace est insuffisant, prière d'utiliser une deuxième feuille.

The following information must be supplied but will not be sent with the above message.
 Prière de fournir les renseignements suivants qui, toutefois, ne feront pas partie du message ci-dessus.

Message Prepared by - Rédigé par - M.M. ONSLOW	Telephone No.: Numéro de téléphone: 2-1069	Date JULY 5 1967	Signature of Person Authorizing Message: Signature de la personne autorisant l'envoi du message:
--	--	------------------------	---

000568

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

JUL 5 1967

FILE No. A-1003-14A

REFER TO C-1

REF. No. _____



*Miss Onslow
Moose
write Frob
acknowledge memo*

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre

See Telex July 5

Memo. July 10

Ottawa 4,
date 30 June, 1967.
our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier

MR. A. STEVENSON
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC

6822

Re: NCRC Housing Study Program and Travel Arrangements

The Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre is beginning a program of study into the sociological changes that the government rental housing policy will bring about. We expect this to be a continuing research project of at least five years, which will begin in the Eastern Arctic and will continue westward into the Mackenzie District.

Charles Thompson, Research Officer in the Centre, has begun library investigations into the evolution of Eskimo Housing and its sociological implications and the Centre would like to send him to the settlement of Pangnirtung for preliminary field work. This settlement seems to offer the best study possibilities before we continue our program into the areas where the rental housing program has not yet been initiated, because it can provide access to both a settlement with rental housing and to Eskimo camps.

The Centre would like to send Mr. Thompson north during the last week in July (23-29) and would appreciate the Arctic District's assistance in making travel arrangements from Frobisher Bay to Pangnirtung. Commercial flights into Frobisher Bay are available on Monday July 24, Wednesday, July 26 and Saturday, July 29; if there is any foreknowledge of flights from Frobisher Bay to Pangnirtung, Mr. Thompson will adjust his schedule so that as little time as possible is spent in Frobisher Bay since we realize that accommodation space is at a premium during the summer months.

Mr. Thompson expects to remain in Pangnirtung for three months and accommodation with an Eskimo family would be preferred if it is at all possible. Travel out of Pangnirtung will be needed during the last week in October, and accommodation, again preferably with an Eskimo family, in Frobisher Bay will be needed for six to eight weeks before he returns to Ottawa.

.... 2

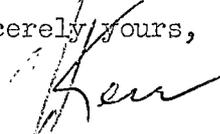


Telex

- 2 -

The Centre will be most appreciative for any assistance and advise that the Arctic District Office can give us at this time.

Sincerely yours,



A. J. Kerr,
Chief,
Northern Co-ordination and
Research Centre.

c.c. Mr. Stevenson
Miss Onslow

P.A.
4.4.0

DIRECTOR

Ottawa 4, March 22, 1967.

A. 1003-1-4-A

Departmental Personnel engaged on Research

-- As requested in your memorandum of March 10, attached is a report giving data on the costs of manpower expended on research in the District. We had difficulty in establishing a formula because the terms used were unclear and there was lack of agreement in defining them.

Our report is based on the understanding that practically no applied or fundamental research is performed at the district or regional level. The figures given therefore mainly reflect expenditure on man-hours spent on investigation to produce management data. Some research projects initiated by the Industrial section are not however, considered in this category and have therefore been shown separately.

I hope this information is on the lines required for your reply to the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre.



M.M. Onslow/al/H

A. Stevenson,
Administrator of the Arctic.



Expenditures on Research Manpower 1966/67

	<u>Man Years</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Education	23.4	\$165,681
Welfare	1.8	12,002
Administration	8.8	55,775
Industrial (Investigations)	1.9	12,926
" (Project) (Research)	2.85	19,389

Estimate for 1967/68

Education	25.2	\$178,935
Welfare	1.9	12,962
Administration	9.5	60,237
Industrial (Investigations)	2.05	13,960
" (Project) (Research)	3.07	20,940

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE

TO: C1AS DATE: 10/3

SUBJECT: NCRC

For preparation of reply by 20/3

For signature of A. Stevenson

File No. Item No. Date

A1003-1-4A #1944 / 10/3

~~M. Mitchell~~ we speak.
May
Noted AS

WHEN REPLY PREPARED, CORRESPONDENCE
IS TO BE DIRECTED TO MR BARBER C12
WHO WILL ARRANGE FINAL ACTION.



ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAR 10 1967

FILE NO. A1003-1-4A
REF. TO. CI
REC. NO.

Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Northern
Administration
Branch

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Direction
des régions
septentrionales

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MACKENZIE
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC
DIVISION CHIEFS

Ottawa 4, March 10, 1967.

1944

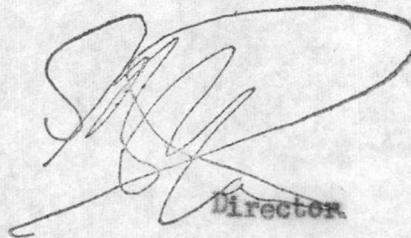
our file/notre dossier 1003-1-4
your file/votre dossier
date

Departmental Personnel Engaged on Research

-- Attached is a copy of a request from the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre for data on costs and manpower expended on research in this Department.

Would you please prepare a report for your District or Division identifying costs and man-years involved in applied and fundamental research as well as investigations undertaken to provide management data for the fiscal year 1966/67 and also include an estimate for 1967/68.

Your report should be sent to the Secretariat not later than March 23 for consolidation in a Branch return.


Director

*Information requested
to be maintained*

MAR 16 1967

Reply 22/3/67



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Deputy Minister

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Sous-ministre	
OTTAWA, ONT.	
9212	
MAR 8 1967	
NO.	
FILE	1003-1-4
DATE	London

Mr. Yule
2-20-67
9:30

- MR. BOLGER, DIRECTOR, N.A.B.
- MR. HUNT, DIRECTOR, RESOURCES & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP
- DR. MUNRO, DIRECTOR, CAN. WILDLIFE SERVICE
- MR. ARMSTRONG, FINANCIAL & MANAGEMENT ADVISER
- MR. RITCHIE, A/PERSONNEL ADVISER
- MR. COLEMAN, DIRECTOR, NATURAL & HISTORIC RES. BR.

Ottawa 4, March 7, 1967.

our file/notre dossier
your file/votre dossier
date

Departmental Personnel Engaged on Research

At the last meeting of the Department's Research Committee, chaired by Mr. Côté, there was discussion on the identification of departmental personnel engaged full time or substantially on research.

The following is an excerpt from the minutes:

Mr. Gordon wishes to have data on the funds and manpower presently deployed in the department on research. This information would lead to a better understanding of the department's efforts and would be helpful in arriving at judgements for assigning resources.

The Chairman asked the secretary to obtain information from the Branches

It is realized that full details on the costs and manpower deployed within the department on research will be difficult to identify. Overheads tend to be lumped, and staff may be employed part time on research and part time on other duties.

..2



- 2 -

However in the new program management the records kept may facilitate compiling data on:

1. Staff employed substantially on research (1967-68 main years)
2. Costs of the research carried out by departmental staff.

In the context of this memorandum the term research includes applied and fundamental research and may include investigations undertaken to provide data and information for management.

Your co-operation in providing the best information available will be appreciated. All the information received as a result of this request will be assembled for the purpose stated in the extract from the minutes (above).

C.L. Merrill

C.L. Merrill,
Northern Co-ordination and
Research Centre.



ACTION REQUEST FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. / DOSSIER N°

TO — A

DATE

H. Mitchell

2 Feb. 67

LOCATION — ENDROIT

*A. O. H.
10th Floor*

FROM — DE

Mr. Leskie McGee

2-0815

ACTION
DONNER SUITE

P. A. ON FILE
CLASSER

APPROVAL
APPROBATION

REPLY
RÉPONSE

COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES

SEE ME
ME VOIR

DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

SIGNATURE

MAKE
FAIRE.....COPIES

TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION

NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER

YOUR REQUEST
À VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

Harold

Any news on the skins?

McGee

000578

LA 10
P.H.
3/2
[Signature]



Department of Indian Affairs
Northern Development
MESSAGE FORM

Ministère des Affaires indiennes
et du Nord canadien
FORMULE DE MESSAGE

TO: **DR. MILTON FREEMAN,**
À **GRISE FIORD, N.W.T.**

FROM: **INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN**
DE **DEVELOPMENT,**
Branch **NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION AND**
Direction **RESEARCH CENTRE,**
Division **OTTAWA 4, ONTARIO.**

Not to be included in Message.
A ne pas comprendre dans le message:

File No.
Dossier n°

Telex Phone No. (if available) / Numéro de téléphone telex (si on le sait)
Priority (Check whichever is applicable) / Délai (pointer le délai voulu)
For Delivery / De Livraison: Within 1 hr. / D'ici 1h
Within 3 hrs / D'ici 3h
By 8:30 A.M. Tomorrow / Au plus tard à 8h30 demain matin

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY OR TYPE MESSAGE BELOW
PRIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE EN MOULÉ OU DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER LE MESSAGE DANS L'ESPACE CI-APRÈS

Originator's - Envoyeur	Addressee's - Destinataire

REURTELEX STOP SKINS SENT TO REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
FROBISHER BAY FOR TRANSMITTAL TO YOU STOP THEY HAVE
APPARENTLY BECOME LOST IN TRANSIT STOP PRESENTLY TRYING
TO LOCATE THEM

CHIEF
NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION
AND RESEARCH CENTRE

c. c. Mr. H. Mitchell,
Administrator of the Arctic's office -

"For your information"

If further space is required please use a second page - Si cet espace est insuffisant, prière d'utiliser une deuxième feuille.

The following information must be supplied but will not be sent with the above message.
Prière de fournir les renseignements suivants qui, toutefois, ne feront pas partie du message ci-dessus.

Message Prepared by - / Rédigé par- MFJ.LESKIE/ml	Telephone No. / Numéro de téléphone: 20815	Date: Feb. 2/67	Signature of Person Authorizing Message / Signature de la personne autorisant l'envoi du message: MFJ. LESKIE Chief,
--	---	------------------------	---

A1003-1-4-A

PA
23/1
of

Phone
New listing
Check with
at F.B. suggest
Resolute but sign out
Leslie ask me
start a check from this end
make to

CN TEL OTT TB+

NANR OTT

F R

JAN 1967

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

FROBISHER BAY NWT

AA 1138 N C R C DISPATCHED VIA NORDAIR AIR FREIGHT A CARTON

CONTAINING 7 REINDEER SKINS TO DR FREEMAN OF GRISE FIORD C40

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR FROBISHER BAY EARLY DEC DR FREEMAN

INQUIRING RE THIS PACKAGE CAN YOU ASCERTAIN IF AH FROBISHER

BAY OR RESOLUTE BAY INFORMATION REQUIRED URGENTLY

ADMINISTRATOR OF ARCTIC

CHARGE 2-200-55751

SENT
JAN 19 1967
TELEX UNIT

M

000580



Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

MESSAGE FORM

Ministère des Affaires indiennes
et du Nord canadien

FORMULE DE MESSAGE

TO: REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT,
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T.

FROM: A. STEVENSON,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCTIC,
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION,
ARCTIC DISTRICT.

Not to be included in Message:
A ne pas comprendre dans le message:
A1003-1-4-A
File No. *A2555/169*
Dossier n°

Telex Phone No. (if available)
Numéro de téléphone telex (s'il on le sait)

PRIORITY (Check whichever is applicable)

Délai (pointer le délai voulu)

For Delivery
De Livraison

Within 1 hr.
D'ici 1h

Within 3 hrs
D'ici 3h

By 8:30 A.M. Tomorrow
Au plus tard à 8h30 demain matin

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY OR TYPE MESSAGE BELOW
PRIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE EN MOULÉ OU DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER LE MESSAGE DANS L'ESPACE CI-APRÈS

CODE NO.-CODE N°	CODE NO.-CODE N°
Originator's - Envoyeur	Addressee's - Destinataire

AA-1138

N.C.R.C. DISPATCHED VIA NORDAIR AIR FREIGHT A CARTON CONTAINING SEVEN REINDEER SKINS TO DOCTOR FREEMAN OF GRISE FIORD CARE OF REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR FROBISHER BAY EARLY DECEMBER. DOCTOR FREEMAN INQUIRING RE THIS PACKAGE. CAN YOU ASCERTAIN IF AT FROBISHER BAY OR RESOLUTE BAY. INFORMATION REQUIRED URGENTLY.



If further space is required please use a second page - Si cet espace est insuffisant, prière d'utiliser une deuxième feuille.

The following information must be supplied but will not be sent with the above message.
Prière de fournir les renseignements suivants qui, toutefois, ne feront pas partie du message ci-dessus.

Message Prepared by Rédigé par—	H. J. MITCHELL	Telephone No. Numéro de téléphone:		Date	19/1/67	Signature of Person Authorizing Message: Signature de la personne autorisant l'envoi du message:	<i>H. J. Mitchell</i>
------------------------------------	----------------	---------------------------------------	--	------	---------	---	-----------------------

000581

C16	22/9 # 9 BF	23/10	M	24/10		
C16	4/10 # 2385	1/11	9	2/11		4-40
4/10 # 2385						
C1	Request	2/11	MOR	2/11/67		902
C16	24/10 # 11 B.T.	22/11	9	22/11		440
C1	27/11 # 3508	28/11	9	T		9
C16	To note re PA #3508	28/11/67		28/11		440
C1	Request	17/11	9		30/1/68	
C1	Req	25/11	9		2/2/68	
C1	Request	26/11	9		8/2/68	
C1	FILE # 05 F.	30/11	M		8/2/68	
C1	1/2 # 1159	5/2	9		6/2/68	
C1	25/1 # 37 B.F.	8/2	9		19/2/68	
C1	8/2 # 1361	8/2	9		6/2/68	
C1	6/2 # 3 BF	19/2	7		7/2/68	
C1	25/1 # 37 BF	14/2	7		13/3/68	
C1	25/1 # 37 B.T.	13/3	9		18/3/68	
C1	22/3 # 1588	25/3	9			
Miss Owsen		25/3/68		20/3		440
C1	29/3 # 853	29/3	9		17 to A1010-16	
C1		2/4	9		7/4/68	
C1	28/3 # 906	2/4	9		T	
C1	1/4 # 940	2/4	9		T	
Miss Owsen	# 906 - 940	4/4		4/4		440
C1	3/4 1080	4/4				
Miss Owsen	# 1080	4/4/68		5/4		440
C1	19/3 11 B.F.	5/4	9	5/4		440
C-16	28/3 6087	3/4	9	5/4		440
C16	request	17/4	9	17/4		440
C1	23/4 # 2397	26/4	9	T		
Mr. Barkich	To note # 2397	25/4/68			24/5	
C1	30/4 # 2609	30/4/68	9	2/5/68		
C1	3/5 # 2745	3/5	9		7/5/68	
Mr. Alphonse	See notes # 2745	3/5		6/5		
C1	3/5 # 2745	13/5	9	4/5/68		
C1	3/5 # 2745 B.T.	13/5	9	13/5/68		
C1	request # 11	14/5	9		27/5/68	
C1	13/5 # 3211	15/5	9	16/5/68		
Mr. Barkich	T. Note # 3211	16/5/68		16/5		
C16	9/4 # 21 B.T.	21/5	9	21/5		440
C5	23/4 2397	24/5	9			
C1	file BT 27/5/68					

these two charges are on new file core

CS	23/4 # 2397 BT	24/5	g	27/5		
el	File B.T	27/5	g			30/5/68
CI	16/5 # 60 B7					
CI	16/5 # 60 B7	30/5	g			11/6/68
CI	File B7	30/5	g			11/6/68
CI	29/5 # 417	3/6			T	
C2	To note # 417 memos	5/6/68			T	
CS	" " # 417 memos					13/6/68
CI	16/5 60 B7	11/6	16			14/6/68
CI	29/7 # 695	30/7	g			
Miss Moore	See note # 698	30/7/68				31-7
CI	24/10 # 1670	25/10				30/10/68
CS	reg	3/11	g			15/1/69
CI	30/10 # 39 BT	28/11	h		T	
C2	See note # 39 B/F	20/11/68	g		T	
CI	To note 29/11/68	29/11	g			29/11/68
CI	Regiment	3/12	h			20/12/68
CI	16/12 # 338	19/12	h			19/12/68
CS	file B/F	15/1	h			1/4/69
C7	7/1 # 748	9/1	h			
CI	6/1 # 806	10/1	h			
C7	See note # 748 & 806	13/1/69	h			15-1
C7	13/1 # 862	14/1	h		T	
CI	" "	14-1	mem			15/1/69
	13/1 862	Trans				680-3-6
C7	27/1 # 145	29/1	h			9-2
CI	7/2 # 1136	7/2	h		T	
Miss Moore	See note # 1136	10/2/69	h		T	470
CI	# 1136	10/2	470		T	
Miss Moore	To note action re: 1136	19/2/69	h			20/2
CI	5/3 # 1794	7/3	h			7/3
CI	10/3 # 1895	10/3	h			14/3
CI	27/3 # 2451	28/3	h		T	
Miss Moore	See note # 2451	1/4/69	h			2-4
CS	file # 7	2/4	h			12/5
CI	24/4 # 3126	24/4	h			25/4/69
C6	See note # 3126	25/4	h			5/5
C7	30/4 # 134 B7	7/5/69	h			9-5
CS	File A7	12/5	h			19/8
C7	14/5 # 3886	15/5	h			16-5