

Through the co-operation and assistance of university extension departments, provincial education authorities and various health and welfare organizations, the Branch-sponsored programs for community development have been greatly expanded in recent years. The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University has directed an intensive program in community action by Indians on the Sydney and other reserves in Nova Scotia. Leadership training courses for Indians have been held annually under the auspices of the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg. Universities are assisting in planning and developing programs for Indian groups in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec. In Ontario, the Community Programs Branch of the provincial Department of Education has planned and organized a special leadership training course for Indian band chiefs and councillors.

The Eskimos*

Each year, an increasing number of Canada's 11,500 Eskimos who live on the northern mainland and Arctic islands begin the transition from a nomadic life of hunting to regular wage employment. Growing economic development in the North, coupled with a decrease in some types of game, is attracting the Eskimo people to northern centres of population. More and more of them are finding employment as skilled tradesmen and moving into homes in settled communities. The Government of Canada, through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and other agencies, is helping the Eskimo people through this adjustment period by providing education, family welfare services and technical training.

One of the most encouraging economic developments in the Arctic is the success of Eskimo co-operatives with their basic approach, already traditional with the Eskimos, of pooled labour and shared harvests. During 1961, five Eskimo fishing co-operatives were catching, processing and shipping Arctic char to markets in southern Canada. Soapstone carvings and graphic art, valued at \$78,000, were produced by the West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative during the year; the work maintained its standard of excellence and continued to bring Eskimos, and Canada too, world-wide recognition in the field of art. The sealskin handicrafts industry produced a variety of high-quality items that were in great demand in southern Canada. By conservative estimate, Eskimo co-operatives brought more than a quarter of a million dollars in cash to northern communities during 1961. An additional \$200,000 a year is earned by people in the North through participation in rehabilitation projects which produce and market a wide variety of goods and services.

In addition to the Eskimos who are self-employed as co-operative members, skilled Eskimo tradesmen are working in many other special fields. In the nickel mine at Rankin Inlet, some 85 Eskimos are regularly employed; nearly 100 are working on the Distant Early Warning Line; and about 40 are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1961, the young Eskimo Assistant Chief of the Eskimo Rehabilitation Centre at Frobisher Bay was a key speaker at the Northern Development Conference in Edmonton; and an Eskimo who was previously Manager of the Arts and Crafts Section at the Frobisher Bay Rehabilitation Centre became Manager of the CBC Station at Inuvik. An Eskimo girl employed by the Welfare Division of the Northern Administration Branch edits *Inuktitut*, Canada's only Eskimo-language magazine, and two Eskimo girls, one in Montreal and one in Frobisher Bay, produce Eskimo-language broadcasts for the CBC Northern Service. In many northern communities, Eskimos work as diesel mechanics, electricians, carpenters and power-plant operators; women are clerks, hospital aides and waitresses. About 40 p.c. of the Eskimos still remain outside of main centres of economic and government activity and continue to live as their fathers lived—by hunting, trapping and fishing.

* Prepared in the Information Section, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.