

In addition to providing business experience and work opportunities, vital for a feeling of independence, the co-operatives also brought in more than \$200,000 cash to northern communities during 1961. This amount was considerably higher, if not doubled, in 1962. Through participation in rehabilitation projects which produce and market a wide variety of goods and services, an additional \$175,000 was earned by people in the North during 1962.

The increasing number of settled wage earners has created a need for permanent homes. Through a program of loans and grants initiated by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, more and more Eskimos now own their homes. A \$1,000 subsidy covers part of the cost; the owner may borrow the remainder from the Eskimo Loan Fund and repay it on terms adjusted to his income. A man's labour in constructing his house helps to keep the cost to a minimum. All financial arrangements encourage the Eskimo to remain self-reliant and independent under changing economic conditions. At Frobisher Bay, a group of 15 families has established a co-operative which aims to provide all members with adequate housing. Other housing is provided as a relief measure to help those who, through physical or other disability, cannot afford to pay for their own shelter.

As Canadian citizens, the Eskimos receive the same social benefits as those who live farther south—family allowances, old age security, old age assistance, blind and disabled persons' allowances. The Federal Government also operates family and child welfare services and a rehabilitation and medical social service program designed to strengthen family and community life. Tuberculosis has not been eradicated but the incidence of the disease is rapidly decreasing. While the Eskimo infant mortality rate remains high compared with the all-Canada rate, it, too, is dropping with the improvement of health facilities and housing.

In addition to those Eskimos self-employed as members of co-operatives, there are Eskimos with employment in a variety of fields. They work as civil servants and as DEW-line employees. Eskimos are clergymen, miners, carpenters, mechanics, diesel and tractor operators and oil drillers. An Eskimo is manager of the CBC radio station at Inuvik and an Eskimo girl produces Eskimo-language programs for the CBC Northern Service. Another Eskimo girl, employed by the Welfare Division of the Northern Administration Branch, edits the Eskimo-language publication *Inuktitut*. Other Eskimo women work as interpreters, waitresses, nursing assistants, secretaries and clerks—in southern as well as northern communities.

With the continuing development of Northern Canada and the many changes it is bringing, more responsibility and opportunity have come to the Eskimos. In June 1962, for the first time, Eskimos of voting age in the Franklin and Keewatin Districts were able to cast their ballots in a federal election and returns showed that a majority of the Eskimos had taken advantage of the opportunity. In connection with the proposed division of the Northwest Territories, the Eskimo and other residents of the Eastern Arctic were asked to select the name of the new territory to be created. Ballots were cast and the name decided—*Nunassiq—The Beautiful Land*.

For countless years the Eskimo has survived in a land that many have called harsh and unyielding. Circumstances have changed, however, and both are now on the threshold of even greater change. Adapting to a new environment, learning new trades and skills, Canada's hardy and intelligent Eskimos will play a more important role in the development of the country's last and most challenging frontier.

Section 4.—Statistics of World Population

World population figures given in Table 38 are from the United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Report* for October 1962 and, except as otherwise noted, are mid-year estimates for 1961. The area figures are from the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook, 1961*.