

p. 300). Eskimos in hospitals in the south are kept in touch with distant family members through tape-recorded messages and medical progress reports. Interpreter services are provided to hospital staff. When medical treatment is completed the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for the repatriation of Eskimo patients to their homes. Rehabilitation may include adjustment training in sheltered employment and the adaptation of artificial limbs and equipment.

The base of the economy in Eskimo communities is gradually broadening. A number of successful Eskimo co-operatives have been established by the Industrial Division of the Department, engaging in the production of arctic charr and arctic trout, fur garment manufacturing, logging, lumbering and house construction, and continuing economic surveys are made to pinpoint local resources that have possibilities of development. It is interesting also that, through tourist promotion, increasing numbers of visitors are being attracted to the wide open spaces north of the provinces for sports fishing and hunting. Eskimo sculpture, prints and fine crafts have gained world-wide recognition and bring \$1,000,000 annually to Eskimo artists. Ceramic sculpture, a remarkable new art form, has been added recently to the artistic accomplishments of the people of Rankin Inlet. Art is a major part of the rich heritage of these people and is supported by cultural exchanges of films, radio programs and exhibitions. Literature in the Eskimo language is being collected and a regular publication *Inuititruut*, edited by an Eskimo, is printed in syllabic script and distributed to Eskimo families in the North.

Although many communities are enjoying a greater cash income through the use of local resources and the capacities of their people, the need for the establishment of new industries to provide employment continues to grow. The young people especially, as they leave school, must have opportunities for employment to relieve them of following the traditional harsh and marginal existence on the land. This might be done by giving financial incentives to secondary industry willing to establish in the North. If employment can be provided in this way as well as through primary industry based on mineral resources, the Eskimo population, with its innate ability to live comfortably in the Arctic, can be a tremendous asset to Canada.

#### Section 4.—Statistics of World Population

World population figures given in Table 27 are from the *United Nations Population and Vital Statistics Report* for April 1967 and, except as otherwise noted, are mid-year estimates for 1965. Area figures are from the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1966*.

**Estimated Population of the World by Continents.**—The following statement presents adjusted estimates of the 1965 mid-year population of the world by continental divisions. These aggregates do not coincide exactly with the sum of the figures for individual countries because they include, in addition, adjustments for over- and under-enumeration, over-estimation, data for categories of population not regularly included in the official figures, and approximations for the countries that have not provided official 1965 data.

<i>Continental Division</i>	<i>Population</i>
	'000
Africa.....	311,000
North America.....	294,000
South America.....	166,000
Asia.....	1,827,000
Europe.....	448,000
Oceania.....	17,500
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	231,000
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,295,000
Commonwealth countries (as at August 1967).....	820,804