

and about 200 school staff members. More than 3,000 young Eskimos attend the present 64 schools, which they share with all other children who live in the North; over 85 p.c. of the school-age population of the Northwest Territories is now in school. Provincial curricula are used but are adapted by committees of experienced northern teachers to relate more closely to those things that are meaningful to northern students. A large number of texts and course outlines have been tailored to the northern scene and a standard Roman orthography has been devised for the Eskimo language. There are Eskimo children in all the high school grades in the Mackenzie District and a few at the high school level in the Eastern Arctic. A program of grants and loans to finance university education for Eskimo, Indian and white children, approved by the Northwest Territories Council in 1963, assures higher education for those who qualify. Vocational education courses with full financial assistance are available at all levels both in the Territories and, by agreement, at various technical institutions in the provinces. At present there are about 400 Eskimos taking advantage of these programs. To provide more skilled workers and raise occupational standards in the North, an apprentice training program was begun in 1964; at present, almost 30 Eskimos are apprenticed in skilled trades. Selection and placement officers are located at the five largest centres in the North, working in close co-operation with the Canada Manpower Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. They select people for training to meet the specific requirements of employers, place people in employment and offer counselling service to new employees.

To aid the Eskimos who will continue to live off the land either by choice or by necessity, area economic surveys are conducted to determine what resources are exploitable locally, followed by development programs to take advantage of these resources. In this way, commercial fisheries, logging operations, fur garment manufacturing, specialty food processing and arts and crafts have been undertaken in a number of Eskimo communities.

Eskimo co-operatives have developed very rapidly; there are now 22 co-operatives engaged in commercial fishing, fine crafts, graphic art and sculpture, the operation of retail stores, logging and boat-building and, at Frobisher Bay and Inuvik, groups of Eskimo families have formed housing co-operatives. Products from the co-operatives are maintaining the Eskimos' reputation as skilled artists and craftsmen. The West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative, which produces graphic art, has established Cape Dorset as an art centre of distinction and interesting prints are also produced at Povungnituk, Holman Island and Baker Lake. Soapstone sculptures from Povungnituk, Grise Fiord and Igloodik are well known and Eskimo craftsmen living at Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Coppermine, Resolute and Great Whale River are producing a wide range of original and attractive articles. The fishery co-operatives at George River in the Northwest Territories have found ready and profitable markets for their catches of Arctic char. Ookpik, a shaggy little sealskin owl produced by Mrs. Jeannie Snowball of the Fort Chimo Co-operative in 1963 was chosen by the Department of Trade and Commerce as the symbol for Canada Week at the Philadelphia Trade Fair. He was a sensation and received much publicity. He was registered under the trade marks and patent laws to protect Mrs. Snowball and the co-operatives, and licensing agreements with manufacturing firms in Southern Canada have created a major source of revenue for this co-operative.

Section 4.—Statistics of World Population

World population figures given in Table 28 are from the *United Nations Population and Vital Statistics Report* for January 1966 and, except as otherwise noted, are mid-year estimates for 1964. The area figures are from the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1965*.

Estimated Population of the World by Continents.—The following statement presents adjusted estimates of the 1964 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-