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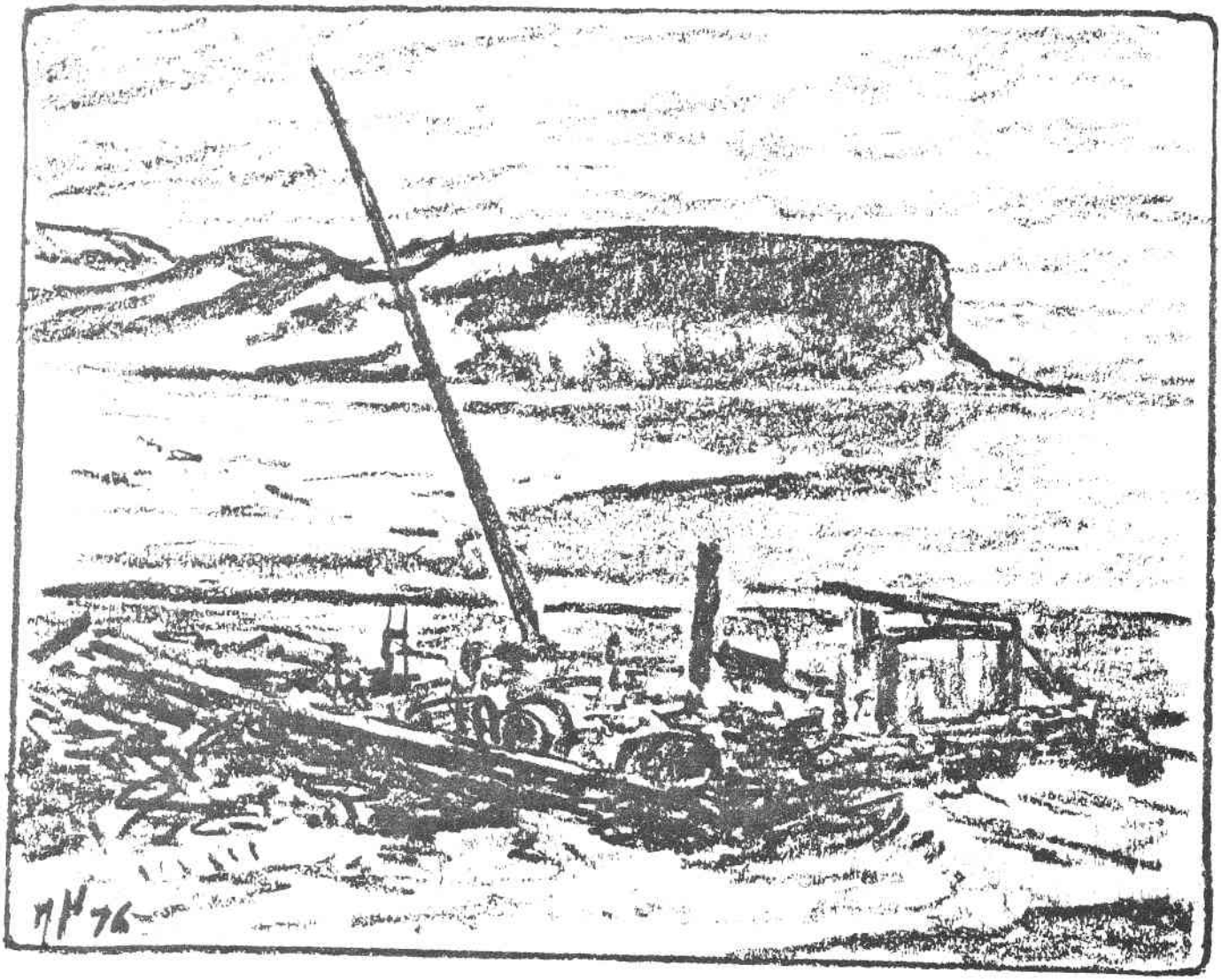

THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR

VOL. XXX
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CONTENTS

Cover Picture: Northumberland House; from the sketchbooks of Dr. Maurice Haycock. See description page 6.

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ALL AROUND THE CIRCLE

Annual General Meeting, 20 January 1981. Reports by the Treasurer, on the Annual Dinner, The Arctic Circular and the Nominating Committee were given, and the following slate of executive and committee members was elected to serve for 1981:

EXECUTIVE

President	Mr. A.C. David Terroux
Past President	Dr. Kenneth C. MacLure
Vice President	Professor Owen Dixon
Secretary	Miss Sally MacDonald
Treasurer	Dr. Thomas Frisch
Editor	Mrs. Nora Murchison
Publication	Mr. Stan A. Kanik

COMMITTEE

1980-82	Mrs. Dorothy Brown Beckel
1980-82	Rev. Roger E. Briggs
1981-83	Mr. Evan Browne
1979-81	Dr. David R. Gray
1979-81	Mrs. Alma Houston
1981-83	Miss Helen M. Kerfoot
1980-82	Dr. Olav H. Løken
1979-81	Mrs. Isobel MacDonald
1981-83	Mr. Norman J. MacPherson
1981-83	Mr. Jeff Packard
1980-82	Mr. Harold Pfeiffer
1979-81	Captain Thomas C. Pullen
1981-83	Mr. Gordon W. Smith
1981-83	Dr. E.T. Tozer

263rd Meeting, 20 January 1981 followed the Annual Meeting. Professor George Swinton, Professor of Art History at Carleton University, spoke on "Inuit Artists and Eskimo Art", which he illustrated with a great variety of coloured slides. Professor Swinton has very kindly given The Arctic Circle an extract from his forthcoming book for publication in this issue.

264th Meeting, 10 February 1981. Dr. Maurice Ruel spoke on "The Lancaster Sound Green Paper". Dr. Ruel is Director-General, Northern Environment Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and he is responsible for the conservation and orderly development of water, land and forest resources in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and the adjacent offshore areas and for the formulation of management regimes which seek to reconcile resource development and environmental protection conflicts. Information about the Green Paper can be found in this issue of The Arctic Circular.

265th Meeting, 10 March 1981. Through the courtesy of the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Ottawa, a new film on Svalbard was shown, giving an excellent portrayal of Svalvard today and of the many recent changes that have taken place there. After the showing of the film, Dr. Weston Blake Jr. of the Geological Survey of Canada presented a selection of slides taken in 1957, 1958 and 1966 when he worked on glacial geology of North-East Land, Svalbard, with expeditions sponsored by the Geographical Institute of the University of Stockholm.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTEBOOK

PRESENTED BY: THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES, OTTAWA

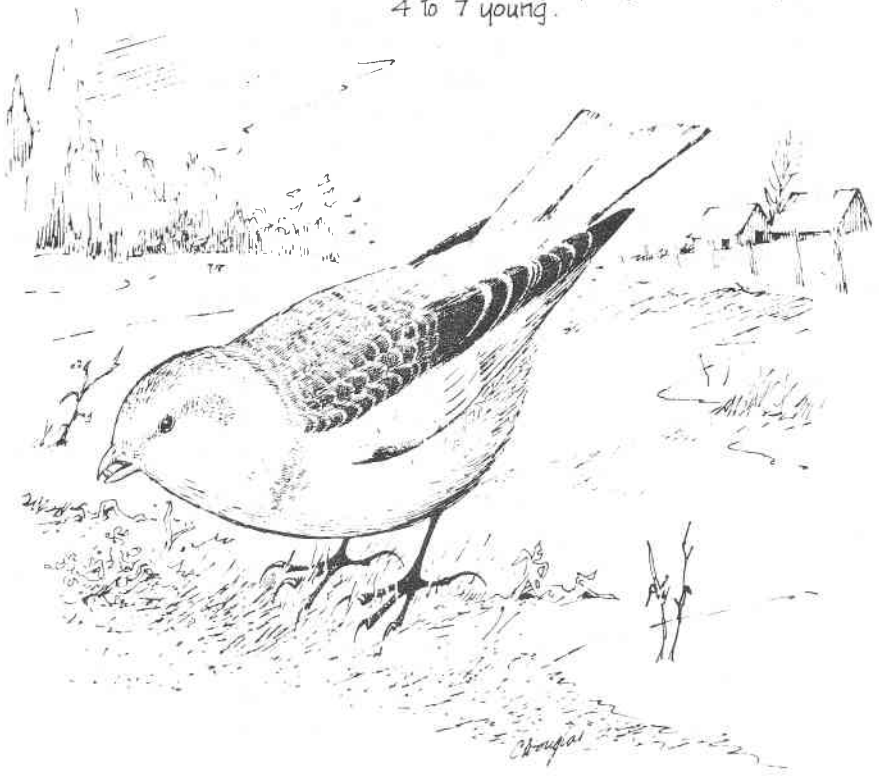
National Museums Canada

SNOW BUNTING

PLECTROPHENAX NIVALIS (31)

This bird breeds across the Arctic regions of the world, and in Canada its appearance in the more southerly parts of the country heralds the approach of winter. They are usually seen in small flocks in open fields and along shorelines, where they feed mainly on weed seeds and insects. A sizeable flock swirling over a field in winter can be a spectacular sight.

They usually depart for the Arctic breeding grounds in early spring, where they raise 4 to 7 young.



Annual Dinner, 27 March 1981 was held at the Hylands (CFB Uplands) Golf Club. The Guest-of-Honour was the Hon. C.M. 'Bud' Drury, P.C., whose after dinner speech was on the constitutional changes in the Northwest Territories.

Members' News

It was with great regret that The Arctic Circle learned of the death on 4 November 1980 of Dr. Roger J.E. Brown. Dr. Brown, a well-known authority on the distribution of permafrost in Canada, was a long-time member of The Arctic Circle, serving as president and on the executive committee some years ago. The Arctic Circular will publish an obituary in a future issue.

Readers might be interested in the following recent publication: K.W. Able and D.E. McAllister. Revision of the snailfish genus Liparis from Arctic Canada; Canadian Bulletin of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences (208):152.

INUIT ARTISTS AND ESKIMO ART

George Swinton

Department of Art History, Carleton University

Since 1948/49 there has developed in Northern Canada a new art form that soon became known as "Eskimo Art" - a term that was as convenient then as it is misleading now. Undoubtedly, what was produced could be called "art" in terms of Western culture, although a word for it does not exist in Inuktitut (the language spoken by the Inuit - the Canadian Eskimos). In fact, art, in the Western sense, is not a concept that can be translated into the language of most pre-literate peoples, as for them art usually is a process - which customarily refers to the activity of "making" rather than to the finished product itself.

It certainly was so with the Inuit to whom art as such was a new-found economic activity which not only brought money but also social approbation to artists and community. Yet, the term now exists also as a concept,and art-making has become a conscious activity in which the objective of producing art, that is of art objects, is well defined. And this is exactly where the rub lies.

For a while, at the beginning, the making of objects - for the purpose of trading with and pleasing the kablunaak (the white man) - was merely an occasional activity with often quite outstanding results, the consciousness of and the need for producing art has largely removed the ingredient of innocence that gave "Eskimo Art" its original charm and power. At that time, too, one could still speak of Eskimo art in a generic sense as an overall - though not entirely traditional - activity of image making, because definite Eskimo features characterized most of the work produced in the Canadian Arctic and the Inuit were then still known as Eskimos. But even then, regional and local characteristics soon began to emerge and, in as short a period as two or three years, the work habits and styles of some individual artists could be easily distinguished, although the anonymity of artists was stressed in keeping with prevailing Western condescensions towards the "primitive" arts.

Gradually, the token emphasis on "Eskimo Art" as such became untenable and the emergence of the Inuit artists became a fait accompli. Nevertheless, the term still exists today, and people like myself (who believe this description to be false) have, therefore, great difficulties approaching the art of the Inuit without having to refer to "Eskimo Art", despite our reluctance to use this term. But it is the nature of our civilization to apply convenient handles and to categorize almost anything for purposes

of identification rather than to gain proper understanding. (The haste of our time demands instant recognition rather than intimacy: sex can be manipulated mechanically whereas love needs to be nurtured slowly and consistently. And so it is with art. Glory be!)

My urging, then, is toward the search for quality and understanding, although it would be infinitely easier to substitute quantifiable factors of the lower common denominators or of the merely typical. I wrote once before that the art of the Inuit has become "typically untypical" and that, therefore, the work of individual artists with their "untypical originality" stands out. But that originality is surely not found in subject matter which, usually, is either traditional or narrative, that is, built around day-to-day facts of Inuit life, or hunting and the animal world, or the spiritual world of folklore. The originality lies in the often totally unconventional form and vision of the "true" artists: in their original ways of endowing even the most conventional subject matter with spirit and personal vision. Also, in the giving of unexpected and vital form to subject matter that is known to all but seen and felt anew and, perhaps most of all, in their ability to extend the nature and characteristics of materials - stone, bone, ivory, paper, ink, etc. - so that new ways of seeing and feeling are opened up.

One thing is clear, if there are characteristics which good Inuit artists have in common, then these are original vision and freshness in the handling of materials. This, of course, distinguishes the good artists from the run-of-the-mill technicians or conventional image makers of which there are many and who have given us often the illusion of a uniform or typical art of the Inuit. But such art is not the real art of today, although it is the one most frequently seen and most widely distributed.

If I am permitted an analogy, that typical and widely distributed art resembles art - may it be African, Asian, European, or American - that is peddled in department stores, supermarkets, and spurious ethnic outlets which utilize the good name of the real art to promote the inferior products as the real thing. In the case of Inuit art, they are helped by "official" labels - the snowhouse image on a white circle framed by a rectangular black shape proclaiming unashamedly "canada" and "eskimo art" (modestly spelled in lower case letters) - which are also attached to the very best art work in existence. However, what this label really describes are merely the quantifiable elements: that is, that the item has been made in Canada, by an "Eskimo artist", at a certain place, and that its subject matter is apparently identifiable. I might add that I have frequently found both titles and names confused, inadequate or misleading. None of this is new in the history of art where wrong attributions and insufficient information have misled public and experts alike. However, these have given true connoisseurs of art the possibility to judge (and acquire) works of art not merely by names and titles, but by a sense of quality and recognition of inherent merits. (In fact, it would be interesting for art historians to take a closer look at such collectors who, I suspect, not only in recent times, i.e. since the Renaissance, but also in times past, have recognized and enabled the production and the appreciation of art now recognized as classics.)

And so it is with Inuit art. Of course, the large output of smaller and less significant pieces must not be underrated. They constitute an important production of what I call "Inuit folk art", which resembles in many ways the contemporary folk arts of Asia, South America, the West Indies, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and Russia, and which are produced largely for tourists, but which have started to attract ethnologists, as much as art historians and collectors, because of their occasionally inherent charm and their ethnic significance. Again, the Inuit are no exception and perhaps surpass much of what is produced by polar people elsewhere. Interestingly enough, the good Eskimo artists of Alaska and Greenland have turned away from this kind of "ethnic

production" and have turned more or less to contemporary Western styles. In contrast to them, the Inuit have retained many of their traditional characteristics - particularly of content rather than form - and have developed many different styles which, as I said before, are individual (sometimes local) and readily recognizable.

Here, it might be interesting to stress that Inuit form-language has definite environmental and linguistic parallels which are emphasized, or made tangible, by individual artists through their masterful handling of materials and techniques. This may very well be yet another characteristic of their art, namely that it so closely follows the technico-mechanical achievements of the Inuit who for more than forty centuries have developed astonishingly simple but highly efficient technologies which had to be practiced by all members of the society in order to survive. Thus, there had developed in the Inuit - through a process of natural selection and rejection - an enormous reservoir of technological sensibilities and abilities which in the past have astounded every visitor to the North and which still continue to persist, albeit now largely through ethnic identity affirmation. In this regard, art has again started to play an important role, as yet much underrated by students of contemporary Inuit life and by many Inuit themselves.

Before commenting further on Inuit identity affirmation, I would like to come back to the point of Inuit "form-language in art which has important linguistic and environmental parallels." I do not dare to decide which of these two factors has the higher priority and, speaking quite frankly, it really does not matter a great deal, because the emphasis on either factor may not only change with regions but also within regions. Thus, for instance, both complexity and simplicity become general and individual characteristics. Also, there are works made up of single units and works with many appendages and excrescences, and work done in relation to the most characteristic as well as the most unexpected and extended use of the various materials. Finally, there is the reliance on one single simple material as compared to the exuberance of using as many different materials and/or technologies as possible in a single work. So it is also with language and environment which, likewise, has close similarities and contrasts.

For instance, the Inuit language has as many simple as it has complex expressions, and the environment is both stark yet also lavish. Rocks are polished by glaciers but broken into bizarre shapes by frost. The land seems barren but is full of minute life with flowers, grasses, insects, animals, and ever present lichens. In fact, I perceive in the land, both in its summer outburst of light and colour and in its wintry beauty and terror of snow drifts, ice formations, and ever-howling storms, a constant inspiration of amplifying and evolving shapes - both round and sharp-edged - which prolificate and vary in constant change of never-ending arches and re-curving bulges.

And so do art and language. They vary and repeat. They grow from simple basic shapes and roots into agglutinated complex structures that circumscribe both subject matter and experiences, that play with contents as with form, in order to enrich each other and arrive at meanings which are both simple, yet have interpretative refinements. They become clear and playful in one breath: they provide communication and enjoyment. They do enlarge upon themselves - as rocks and endless tundra do, and also snowdrifts, and, in fact, the varying qualities of snow and ice: both art and language engage the viewer and the listener in sensuous, almost tactile, comprehension of matters carved or spoken, depicted or described. The only limits are inventiveness of speakers and artists to transform experiences and visions into the spoken word or into formful images.

As far as language is concerned, the ability to use it well is strong and widely practiced in daily life and in the various ways of the respected and familar forms of

oral traditions. In art, that is in its contemporary practice, it follows these traditions although the art itself is new. New in the trivial forms of economic motivation, but not in terms of manner of communicating. New also in the terms of the new styles (and other innovations) that often come from us, but which become adapted into patterns which have evolved from language uses as much as from surrounding shapes of landscape, clothing, housing, tools, utensils, weapons, and all the verbal images of ancient folklore.

It seems, then, only logical that all these factors, when taken close together, do indeed spell out a very strong assertion of Inuit identity. And this distinctiveness becomes defined and reaffirmed through spoken language, adherence to traditions, and celebration of environment. When they combine in art, even in art produced for the pragmatic and purely economic purposes - as is most art in our time - we could, perhaps, afford to speak of "Eskimo Art" without the risk of being altogether wrong.

However, this being so, one still will fail to come to grips with the so individual character of Inuit contemporary art in which the most conspicuous elements of similarity are largely the materials and the ethnic subject matter. But worst of all, one will fail to recognize the very qualities of art that go beyond the narrative, or illustration, or ethnic interest, and which do make this art not merely "Eskimo" but a distinctive art by individual artists who also happen to be Inuit.

And, finally, we must remember that this particular art has come to roost precisely at the time when Inuit identity became most threatened. It does not matter whether this art is then a swan song, or whether it affirms the ways of life which have become renewed despite the threats; the art itself is new and witnesses a strength that has its source not only in traditions but in the individual visions of the artists.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE

In 1852, a final expedition was dispatched by the British Admiralty to try to discover the fate of the Franklin expedition which had not been heard from since the summer of 1845. Only one fact was known - Franklin's two ships had wintered in Erebus and Terror Bay off Beechey Island in 1845-1846 and this was only known by the finding there of three graves of members of the expedition that had died early in 1846. This final attempt to solve the Franklin mystery was under the command of Sir Edward Belcher, and it was during the period of their search that a depot of supplies was established on the island, a little over a mile from the graves. This depot was named Northumberland House.

Many famous Arctic travellers have since visited Northumberland House. In 1875, Captain Allen Young in the "Pandora" not only visited the famous site but photographs were taken - of the depot and other features, including one of the yacht "Mary", left there earlier by Sir John Ross. Among the engravings made from these photographs and published in the Illustrated London News of October 23, 1875, was one showing the "Mary". There is also a photograph of the Bellot Monument immediately behind Northumberland House showing a mast with a cross-tree nearer the shore. This mast still stands before the ruins of the depot, but over the years, it has leaned more and more toward the sea and now stands at an angle of about 45 degrees. This mast is also shown in the cover drawing. It has been commonly known over the years of the mast of Sir John Ross' "Mary" and has been referred to as such in many publications. It is obvious, however, that if our early sketchers and engravers were accurate, the present mast is not that of the "Mary" because it still displays the cross-tree. If anyone has information or evidence as to the original source of the mast now standing at this famous historical site, comments in care of the Editor of The Arctic Circular.

The cover drawing, made in the summer of 1975, shows the site as it was at that time. Cape Riley is shown in the background - across Erebus and Terror Bay. It was here that the supply ship "Breadalbane" was unloading goods destined to replenish Northumberland House in August of 1853 when she was crushed in the ice. She sank within minutes, fortunately without any loss of life. This ship has been the subject of an underwater search by Dr. Joseph MacInnis for some years. His search was rewarded finally in August of 1980 when his group succeeded in locating the ship on the bottom of Lancaster Sound a little over a mile from Northumberland House. In May of 1981, Dr. MacInnis plans to investigate the sunken wreck by diving from a camp established on the shore-fast ice. M.H.

CANADA'S WILD RIVERS

Wild rivers are a priceless part of our natural heritage. Untouched by the march of man's technological progress, these waterways are the arteries of our land, and one of the main elements in its growth to nationhood.

Long before Europeans laid eyes on them, these rivers served the native peoples as sources of food and means of transportation. Later, the rivers were to carry the Europeans on voyages of exploration and exploitation throughout the vast interior of the continent. The settlers who followed travelled the same routes.

The waterways were the mainstay of the fur trade; they were the highways to the gold rushes. They did much to provide the economic nourishment through which Canada grew to its present stature.

With the advent of modern technology, some of our rivers were harnessed to serve our new-found needs. But thousands of kilometres of waterways, and the land they pass through, remain essentially untouched.

Today, Canadians are gradually rediscovering these fascinating wild rivers. They are recreating the adventures of the explorers; struggling over the same portages as the heavily-burdened "coureurs de bois"; running rapids which once hurtled "voyageurs" and their precious cargoes toward the markets of Montreal; gently floating down majestic rivers which once carried thousands of anxious prospectors towards the promise of gold.

Parks Canada has made surveys of many wild rivers across the country. The results of these surveys have been published in a series of ten booklets which provide a practical guide to experienced and well-equipped canoeists who are ready to explore and discover our land and our rivers for themselves.

(Reprinted from: Conservation Canada, Summer 1980, p. 12.)

Rivers covered by each title in the Parks Canada Wild Rivers series booklets are:

Wild Rivers: Alberta (R62-82/1974-2)

Smoky River
Brazeau River
Clearwater River
North Saskatchewan River
Red Dear River

Wild Rivers: Barrenlands (R62-82/1979-8)

Hare-Indian River
Coppermine River
Snare River
Hanbury River
Thelon River

Wild Rivers: Central British Columbia (R62-82/1978-7)

Chilcotin River
Caribou and Quesnel Rivers
West Road (Blackwater) River
Stuart and Nechako Rivers
Bowron River
Salmon River

Wild Rivers: James Bay and Hudson Bay (R62-82/1977-5)

Fawn and Severn Rivers
Attawapiskat River
Ogoki and Albany Rivers
Missinaibi and Moose Rivers
Rupert River
L'Eau Claire River

Wild Rivers: Newfoundland and Labrador (R62-82/1977-6)

Petit Mécatina River
Ugjoktok River
Kanairiktok River
Naskaupi River
Goose River
Humber River
Lloyds and Exploits Rivers
Main River

Wild Rivers: Northwest Mountains (R62-82/1979-9)

Ogilvie and Peel Rivers
Firth River
Mountain River
Natla and Keele Rivers
South Redstone River
Frances and Liard Rivers
Dease River
Stikine River
Gataga and Kechiks Rivers
Bonnet Plume River

Wild Rivers: Quebec North Shore (R62-82/1976-4)

Natashquan River
Romaine River
Manitou River
Moisie River

Wild Rivers: Saskatchewan (R62-82/1974-1)

Clearwater River
Fond du Lac River
Churchill River
Sturgeon-Weir River

Wild Rivers: Southern Quebec and Eastern Ontario (R62-82/1979-10)

French River
Kipawa River
Dumoine River
Perch, Chef and Chamouchouane Rivers

Wild Rivers: Yukon Territory (R62-82/1976-3)

Yukon River
Nisutlin River
Teslin River
Big Salmon River
Ross River
Pelly River
MacMillan River
White River
Stewart River
Sixty-Mile River
Klondike River
Bell and Porcupine Rivers

The above booklets cost $ 1.50 each in Canada, and $ 1.80 each elsewhere. Orders may be sent to the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Québec, K1A 0S9, accompanied by a cheque or money order, in Canadian funds, made out to the Receiver General of Canada. The booklets may also be obtained through authorized bookstore bookstore agents and local bookstores.

DRAFT GREEN PAPER ON LANCASTER SOUND

FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T. (February 6, 1981) -- A draft Green Paper designed to encourage public discussion on planning for the future of the Lancaster Sound region of the Eastern Arctic, was released today by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro, with an open invitation to all interested individuals and groups to participate in the public review process that begins now.

"Planning for Lancaster Sound's abundant and varied resources is a crucial and complex issue that demands the fullest possible public input," Mr. Munro said. "We need the special knowledge of the people of the region, as well as the considered advice of people in government, industry and academic institutions and the concerned general public."

The Lancaster Sound Regional Study was initiated by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs as a result of a 1979 review, by an Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) panel, of an application by Norlands Petroleum Ltd. for permission to drill an exploratory well in Lancaster Sound. During the course of the review, the panel concluded that meaningful assessment of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of exploration could not be made in isolation from the broader issues that affected all uses of the area.

The four-phase Study could well prove to be a prototype for future planning processes in the North. Phase One involved the collection of available information, drawn to a good extent from extensive consultation with the people of the region. The draft Green Paper and supporting documentation present this information and raise the major questions that must be taken into account in planning. Phase Two of the Study, which will take place over the next few months, consists of the public review of this material. The third phase will be the preparation of the final Green Paper which will incorporate public input in the recommendations and which is scheduled for presentation to the Minister by the end of 1981. Phase Four will see the development of a management plan for the region by government.

The level of activity has already increased in the region. Work has begun at the Arvik mine site on Little Cornwallis Island, which will be in production in 1982. Also in the proposal stage is the Arctic Pilot Project (APP), that would see liquified natural gas (LNG) shipped through Lancaster Sound by icebreaking tanker. This has received conditional approval from the EARP panel. An International Biological Program (IBP) site on Bathurst Island has also been under public review. These activities are indicative of the types of projects that need to be considered in the overall plan for the region, and which are presented in the draft Green Paper.

The challenge posed by the draft Green Paper on Lancaster Sound is reflected in the question, "What do you believe would be our best plan for the Lancaster Sound Region?". The Paper describes the natural environment and socio-economic characteristics of the region, outlines current and potential uses, and raises the fundamental issues that must be dealt with to ensure good resource management and conservation. It is supported by a Preliminary Data Atlas and a series of five Background Reports. To ensure as complete public access as possible to the necessary information, all publications produced by the Lancaster Sound Regional Study are available in English, French and Inuktitut.

Public review will begin in April with two-day meetings in each of the four communities in the Lancaster Sound region -- Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet and Resolute. They will be followed by a northern workshop in Resolute, April 29 to May 1, at which representatives of the four communities will be able to discuss the issues among themselves and with industry and other groups having specific interests in the region. A southern workshop in Ottawa, May 25-27,will utilize the results of the community meetings and the northern workshop, and draw on a wide range of participants from across Canada to further refine and clarify the perspectives presented in the draft Green Paper.

The draft Green Paper will be re-written to reflect these public contributions and to provide the government with a range of options for the future management of the Lancaster Sound region.

Communiqué, 6 February 1981, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Lancaster Sound Draft Green Paper

Executive Summary

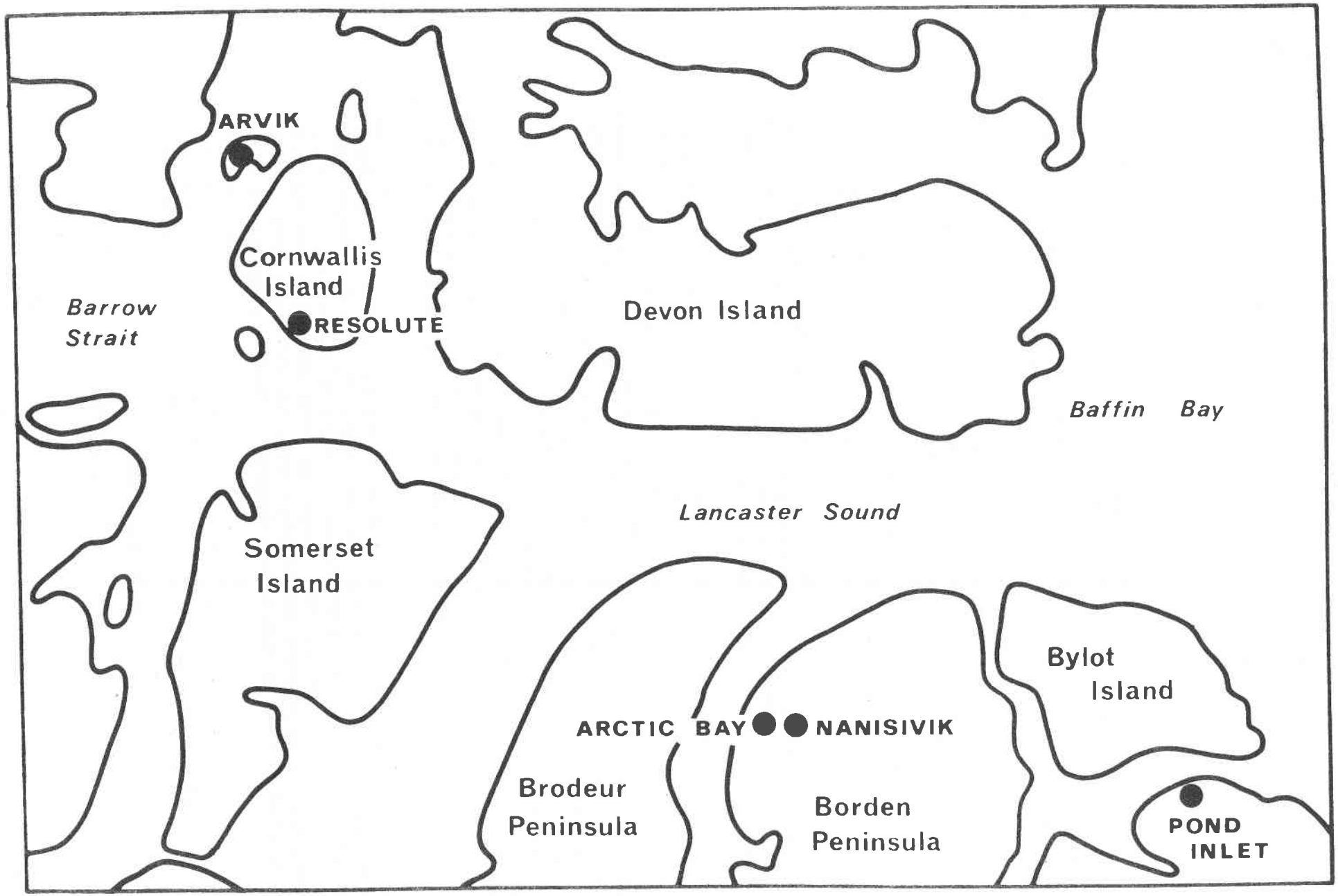
Lancaster Sound, a magnificent part of Canada's High Arctic, poses a great challenge for Canadians in planning for the future uses of our natural resources. Ecologically, the Sound is possibly the richest, most productive area in all the Arctic. The Sound is also the entrance to the famous Northwest Passage, and as such, is a potential transit route for increased shipping if industrial development of any kind proceeds in the Arctic. Since the Sound also holds a hydrocarbon potential of its own, important decisions have to be made about the safety of possible oil and gas exploration and development here, as Canada pursues its national objective of energy self-sufficiency. And weighing heavily in the balance of considerations for future uses of Lancaster Sound area the interests of the native Inuit who continue to depend on the area's resources.

The Lancaster Sound Regional Study was established to clearly identify all the issues affecting the future of Lancaster Sound, and to arrive at some feasible options for the use of the region to assist the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in his deliberation on the future use and management of the Sound. The Study evolved from the public hearings held in 1978 to examine an application by Norlands Petroleum Ltd. for permission to drill an exploratory well in Lancaster Sound. The panel of officials set up under the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) to conduct the hearings concluded that a meaningful assessment of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of exploratory drilling in Lancaster Sound could not be made in isolation from the broader issues that affect all uses of the area. The panel recommended that a comprehensive review of the complex resource use problems in the Lancaster Sound region should be done by DIAND. This recommendation was accepted by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Lancaster Sound Regional Study thus was established by the Department to be undertaken in conjunction with the Government of the Northwest Territories, and the federal departments of Energy, Mines and Resources, External Affairs, Environmental, Fisheries and Oceans, National Defence, and Transport.

A regional planning approach was adopted to identify the significant issues facing the future use of Lancaster Sound, and to set the stage for comprehensive planning for the future of the region. An important element of this planning approach is the participation of the general public in the identification of the issues, and the subsequent formulation of the options. This participation is facilitated by a discussion paper, the draft Green Paper, the principal outcome of the first phase of the Lancaster Sound Regional Study. By presenting a brief description of the region, and the issues considered to affect it, the draft Green Paper can help the Canadian public to participate in this planning process in an informed manner. During the second phase of the Study, the public review phase, members of the public will be encouraged to express their views, comments and suggestions by responding to the question:

"WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE WOULD BE OUR BEST PLAN
FOR LANCASTER SOUND?"



LANCASTER SOUND

Background Information

A Working Group, consisting of representatives from the participating departments, undertook the compilation of a detailed data base of available information on the region. This data base outlines the present state of knowledge of Lancaster Sound, as it relates to regional planning objectives, and consists of the following materials:

(i) A preliminary data atlas of 83 thematic maps at a scale of 1:2 million -with titles and legends in English, French and Inuktitut - summarizes information on the region. This atlas is accompanied by a set of map descriptions (also in 3 languages) which outlines, for each map, relevance to the Study, key information presented, and quality or completeness of the data. The maps deal with important coastal and oceanic processes, animals and their habitats and functions, resource harvesting areas, and commercial activities. They also illustrate potential activities in the region over the next twenty years such as shipping, hydrocarbon exploration, and parks and reserves. All the maps can be easily updated, if needed, to incorporate new data obtained during the public review phase;

(ii) Five background reports, consisting of 12 individual papers, provide more detailed information, particularly on topics unsuited for cartographic representation. These reports deal with the following topics: Selected Physical Characteristics; Selected Biological Characteristics; Socio-Economic Characteristics and Conservation Interests; non-renewable Resources and Transport; Jurisdictions and Legislation.

The information summarized in the Background Reports and presented in the Preliminary Data Atlas provides the background for the draft Green Paper.

The Present Situation

In the draft Green Paper, the Working Group briefly outlines the present situation of Lancaster Sound by looking at the physical make-up of the region, and by reviewing biological features, hunting, fishing and trapping and current commercial activities, as well as social and economic considerations. These regional characteristics have been illustrated in coloured "composite maps" derived from superimposed maps of individual variables derived from the preliminary data atlas. It was convenient to describe this complex region according to typical conditions encountered during winter and summer, however, this simplification did not affect later analysis which took into account the seasonality and variability so characteristic of the region.

Future Uses

Next, the Green Paper looks at what activities would take place in certain parts of the Lancaster Sound bound region during the next twenty years. The Working Group began by looking at those major industrial ventures that are already being actively pursued (Mining) and those that have been proposed for possible implementation in the near future (year-round shipping, hydrocarbon exploration and development). Also dealt with are such uses as the establishment of national parks and other forms of conservation areas, as well as activities which are more closely related to the present lifestyle of the Inuit residents, such as the development of community-based tourism and the harvesting of fish and wildlife.

Each of these activities is examined in the light of the benefits which they would bring to the local residents in the Canadian economy as a whole. The major features of each activity are described, together with a brief assessment of its likely economic, social and environmental implications. It is from this review that some major issues emerge which must be addressed with regard to the future use and management of the region.

Questions About Future Directions

Before it can be identified which options for use of the region should be sent to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for his consideration, it is necessary to hear from the public. It is apparent that there is no single public view in Canadian Society, but rather a spectrum of different perspectives. Each of these perspectives is thought to incorporate four main concerns, although, in varying degrees. These four concerns are: the National Interest, Protection of the Environment, Lifestyle Flexibility, and Use of Appropriate Technology. To be able to determine the best uses for the Lancaster Sound region, it is essential that these different views be voiced during the public discussion so that all concerns may be given careful attention.

To help the public make suggestions for the use and management of the Lancaster Sound region for the next twenty years, the draft Green Paper presents some basic questions about the directions which might be taken. Each of the questions presented includes an outline of relevant implications, and a brief evaluation according to the four concerns referred to previously. These questions are seen only as a starting point for public discussions in workshops and community meetings during the 2nd phase of the Study.

The four questions presented for discussion are:

Question 1: Should new major industrial development be deferred until safer technology and greater understanding of environmental, social, and economic relationships are available?

Question 2: Should parks and reserves be formally designated before new industrial development is allowed?

Question 3: Should shipping be expanded at this time to include year-round transport of oil and gas?

Question 4: Should there be a determined program to explore and develop the resources of the Lancaster Sound region?

Discussion stimulated by these questions during the public review phase will help to identify a clear-cut set of options to be evaluated in deciding on the future uses of the Lancaster Sound region. Inputs received during the Study's public review phase will contribute to the development of the final version of the Green Paper which will present these options. This final document is expected to assume a significant role in the formulation of a regional plan for Lancaster Sound.

NORTHLINE

The Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies has recently started the publication of a newsletter, called Northline. This new quarterly "is designed to alert faculty and students to the business of the Association and its efforts to advance the capacity of Canadian universities to pursue the twin goals of research and education in and about northern Canada". The purpose of Northline is not to displace any of the several other newsletters that are bringing information about the North to an increasingly wide audience, but to give a different focus which will be of special interest to Canadian academics with northern concerns, and to provide an opportunity to keep all the institutions aware of what is being done, and so aid in the appreciation and support for the common purpose of the Association. Contributions are encouraged giving information on ongoing research, university news, events past and future, and personal thoughts on all aspects of northern research. Requests to receive this free publication should be sent to:

NORTHLINE
ACUNS
130 Albert Street, Suite 1915
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5G4

POLAR BEAR PASS CONSULTATION PERIOD EXTENDED

In response to strong representations requesting more time for detailed consideration, the withdrawal of the proposed Polar Bear Pass ecological site on Bathurst Island, N.W.T., from public use has been extended until March 1, 1982, to allow for public comment on the draft management proposals.

The draft management proposals, based on previous studies as well as information and advice gathered from public meetings and widespread correspondence with interested groups and individuals, will be distributed for discussion and comment in May 1981. Comments will be collected until the end of July and the proposals will be revised in light of those responses during the summer.

Final recommendations of the International Biological Program (IBP) Working Group will be submitted to Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs John Munro in the fall of 1981 to allow him to consider them while the lands in question are still withdrawn.

Communiqué, 23 February 1981, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION ESSENTIAL TO PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN NATIVE RIGHTS: MUNRO

Indian and Northern Affairs Minister, John C. Munro, speaking today during the House of Commons debate on the Constitution, expressed his support for the proposed Constitution Act and emphasized that it will recognize and strengthen the unique position of aboriginal peoples in Canada.

The proposed Act specifically recognizes and affirms the aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada. In addition, it protects aboriginal and treaty rights, including any rights recognized by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and any rights that aboriginal peoples may acquire from land claims settlements -- a unique protection based on a unique heritage.

"This is a good Charter", the Minister stated. "It is a positive response to the representations of Indian, Inuit and Métis people."

The Minister also emphasized that the Act will ensure that constitutional questions of interest to aboriginal peoples, including such matters as hunting and fishing rights; internal self-government; representation in political institutions; responsibilities of federal, provincial and territorial governments to provide services, and the rights to language and cultural identity, will be discussed by aboriginal representatives with First Ministers of Canada.

The Minister said that the constitutional proposals, which recognize and affirm basic aboriginal and treaty rights for the first time, are a basis for further refinement of these rights. He said that the terms of the Constitutional Resolution mean that real progress can begin, to assure Canada's aboriginal people of a more productive and equitable participation in this Country.

Communiqué, 20 February 1981, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE DISCOVERY AND HISTORY OF THE BOREAL POLAR REGIONS, ROME, OCTOBER 5-8, 1981

In the framework of its cultural activities, the Comité Arctique of Monaco has pleasure in announcing the organization in Rome of a unique conference on

> "The History of the Discovery of the Arctic Region as seen through the Descriptions of Travellers and the Work of Cartographers from Early Antiquity to the 18th Century"

to be held from 5th to 8th October, 1981, at the Palace of the Chancellery, by special permission of the Holy See.

At this important meeting, about 30 papers, in English and French, will be presented by scholars and specialists from fourteen countries. At the same time, by the courtesy of the Vatican Archives and Library, several European museums and private collections, an exhibition will be arranged of some major cartographic documents, antique drawings and paintings and historical objects related to the Arctic. A special visit of the Museums of the Vatican Palace is also foreseen during the conference.

Several persons of mark from the Vatican and Abroad will be present at the opening and closing sessions.

The inscription fee, including conference papers, participation at all working sessions, tours and exhibition, will be around FF. 400.-. Upon request, the conference secretariat will also take care of hotel reservations.

The number of places being limited, the persons interested in participating at this conference are recommended to contact the conference secretariat as early as possible. Registration forms and pre-programme will be sent upon request.

Correspondence to be addressed to:

COMITÉ ARCTIQUE
Congrès International de Rome 1981
16 Boulevard de Suisse
MC - MONTE-CARLO Principauté

THE NORTHERN RESOURCES CONFERENCES

Yukon Commissioner Doug Bell is chairman of the seventh annual Northern Resources Conference, which will be held in Whitehorse, October 14 - 16, 1981. The theme of this year's conference is "The Northern Gamble", dealing with such topics as mining, wildlife management and mineral resources.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be conducted on October 14 and 15, with an afternoon session only on October 16. The conference is sponsored by the Yukon Chamber of Mines and the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce.

For further information, contact:

Yukon Chamber of Mines
P.O. Box 4427
Whitehorse, Yukon
(403) 667-2090
667-2244

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES STATISTICS QUARTERLY

Last quarter, the final complimentary copy of STATISTICS QUARTERLY for the Northwest Territories was distributed. It is now necessary to subscribe to this publication which offers the reader highlights of the most recent and important statistical series compiled from the government and private sectors. Each quarter statistics dealing with a wide spectrum of demographic, social and economic conditions of the Northwest Territories are published. To all those with an interest in the Northwest Territories, this publication will prove invaluable.

To receive this timely government publication - subscribe now: one year, $ 12.00; single copies may be purchased at $ 3.50 each. Send a cheque payable to the Government of the Northwest Territories to:

Bureau of Statistics
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canada X1A 2L9

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POPULATION ESTIMATES, DECEMBER 1980

Copies of the report Northwest Territories POPULATION ESTIMATES for December 1980 are now available. This recent document presents community and regional level population statistics for the Northwest Territories along with a brief methodological description of estimation procedures. Emphasis has been placed on a population change and the components of change (including vital events and migration).

To receive this report, send a cheque payable to the Government of the Northwest Territories for $ 3.00 to:

Bureau of Statistics
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canada X1A 2L9

THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

ARCTIC CIRCLE MEETINGS - The regular meetings of the Arctic Circle are held on the second Tuesday of every month, October to May, at 8.30 p.m. at the Staff Lounge, University of Ottawa.

Out-of-town members who wish to receive notices of these meetings and, thereby, be informed in advance regarding the guest speakers and the topics to be discussed, should address their requests to the Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP DUES - Dues are payable as of 1 January. New members joining the Arctic Circle in the Fall or at any time during the period between the last meeting in the Spring and the first meeting in the Fall (usually May-October) will be considered paid up members for the following year. The dues are:

Members living in the Ottawa area	$ 7.00
Out-of-town members	$ 3.00
Student Membership	$ 5.00
Libraries and institutions	$ 5.00

THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR is published four times a year. Correspondence, papers and reports are welcomed from all members, from persons living in the north, or from anyone having information on general northern activities, research and travel, or on technological, industrial or social developments. Contributions and correspondence should be addressed to Nora Corley Murchison, Editor, The Arctic Circular, 185 Kamloops Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7E1.

Back issues of The Arctic Circular on micro-film are available, single copies at $ 1.50 and complete sets (Volumes I to XXV) at $ 100.00. Requests should be addressed to the Publications Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to the officer concerned,

c/o The Arctic Circle,
Box 2457, Station "D",
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1P 5W6.

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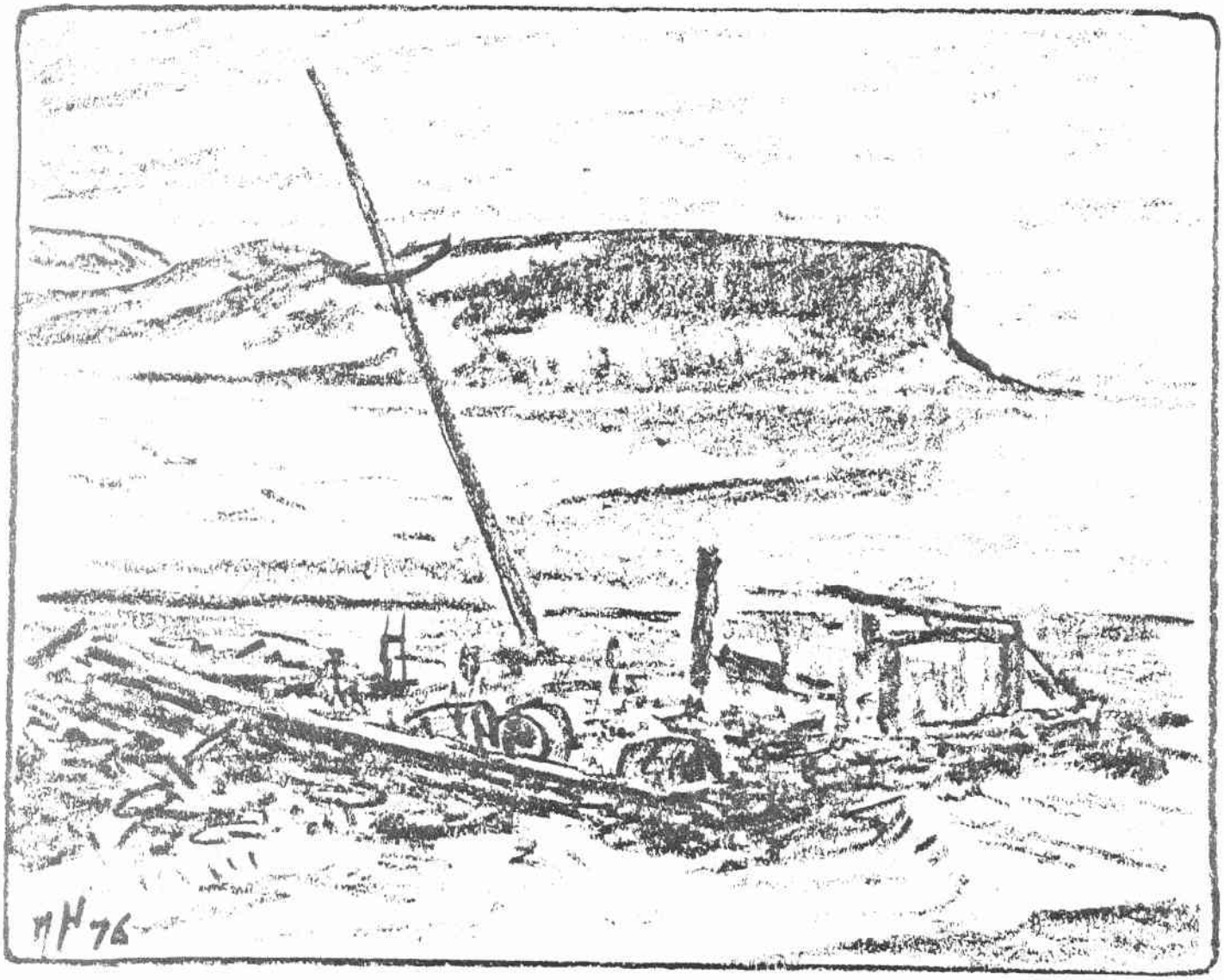

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Cover Picture: Northumberland House; from the sketchbooks of Dr. Maurice Haycock. See description page 6.

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ALL AROUND THE CIRCLE

266th Meeting, 21 April 1981. Mr. Julian Inglis of the Land Management Division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development spoke on "The Introduction of Reindeer to North America", illustrating his talk with excellent slides from his own collection.

Members' News

Bern Will Brown spent last summer ". . . building a two-storey log museum here above the Arctic Circle at Colville Lake. We are now arranging what displays we have and are looking for any northern artifacts from members (of The Arctic Circle). This will be Canada's most northern museum and we invite members to visit us here at any time of the year."

Dr. Chas Jonkel, now at the University of Montana, had two students finish studies on 1) bear deterrents/repellants, and 2) bear attractants, at the Churchill Bear Laboratory. "The Lab may have to be closed now because of a lack of funding support," reports Dr. Jonkel.

Dr. Louis-Edmond Hamelin, recteur, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, participated in the Canadian Arctic Islands Centennial Symposium 1880-1980, held in Yellowknife, August 1980.

In reply to The Arctic Circle's editor's question, "Did you 'go North' last summer?", the following comments were received from Franz Van de Velde O.M.I., Sanerajak, Hall Beach, N.W.T.: "Yes, Sir, I was in the Arctic last sumer, as well as 44 summers before that one and all of them as a resident above the Arctic Circle doing missionary work for the Roman Catholic Church. Last March (1980), I published a book in my native language, "Eskimos, menschen zonder tÿd", which means in English, "Eskimos, people without time." As of now, more than 15,000 copies have been sold in Flanders and Holland of it. I have been reading some of the books of Yves Theriault lately, "Agaguk". It is "disgusting" to see a book like that in print ... unbelievably stupid and unreal. How can he be permitted to degrade the eskimos to the point of such a book! On the other hand, bravo bravissimo for "Elsa and Jimmy" by Gabrielle Roy... If you permit me a comparison: The first one is not higher than the genitals. The second is a mental and intellectual, and psychological joy to read."

THE MUSKOXEN OF SVERDRUP PASS

David R. Gray
National Museum of Natural Sciences

In 1899, when Otto Sverdrup traversed Ellesmere Island through the Pass that now bears his name, he and his companion, Edvard Bay, saw "as many as a hundred" muskoxen. On their first trip, east to west, in mid April, they saw only several small herds and killed four muskoxen for food; but, several days later on their return, they saw many more, "enticed back by the sunshine" from the sheltered lateral valleys into the main pass. Most animals seen were restricted to the area just east of the watershed, for the rest of the pass was unsuitable habitat, offering very little vegetation.

Though Sverdrup was the first European to use the pass as a route across Ellesmere Island, he certainly was not the first to use the route, nor the first to hunt muskoxen there. As he recorded in 1899 and as is still clearly evident today, the pass was used extensively by Eskimo peoples. Sverdrup Pass is part of what has been described as "the Muskox Way". Archaeologists believe that this route was one of the primary routes used by early Eskimos moving eastward across the Arctic Islands towards Greenland.

In 1980, Richard Popko and I spent the month of July in Sverdrup Pass to observe the muskoxen of the area. Our tent-camp was set up near the divide at an elevation of about 900 ft a.s.l., just a five-minute walk from the terminus of the spectacular glacier which is the source of both east- and west-flowing streams. These small rivers were named the Greely River (flowing west) and the Schley River (flowing east) by Frederick Cook in 1908.

Sverdrup Pass was selected as a study site for two reasons. First, because the N.M.N.S. had been invited to carry out biological investigations in eastern Ellesmere Island in support of the Arctic Institute of North America's archaeological investigations headed by Peter Schledermann. The muskox program was the third Museum party to visit the area. It was hoped that we could shed some light on the possible movements of muskoxen from western Ellesmere through Sverdrup Pass to the region of the archaeological investigations on the east coast. It was not known whether muskoxen seen in Sverdrup Pass were an established local population or just wandering herds en route across the island.

The second reason for going to Sverdrup Pass was that from the observations of several previous visitors, it seemed likely that the local muskox population (if it was indeed a local population and not different herds passing through) would be restricted to a comparatively small area by the topography and the vegetation. Such restrictions would permit a behavioural study of a known group without the constant problem of the animals moving beyond reach of the observer (as they so often do at the Bathurst Island study site).

On flying into Sverdrup Pass on July 4, 1980, three small herds and several individuals were seen in the vegetated part of the pass at the watershed and east for about 7 km. As we circled the planned campsite, checking the landing conditions, a herd of nine muskoxen grouped together below the aircraft and stampeded as we landed. The next day we saw a herd of four muskoxen west of

the divide and another herd of 10 farther east. There were few days during the next three weeks that these muskoxen were not visible from our tent.

During July, the muskox population of Sverdrup Pass consisted of 25 animals; several solitary bulls and two separate herds of about 10 animals, which joined together in a herd of 21 for three days. In spite of the small numbers, there was considerable change in the size and composition of the herds. Individuals (sub-adult and adult bulls), and a cow accompanied by a yearling switched from one herd to another. For several days there was no adult bull in one of the herds.

The overall composition of the Sverdrup Pass population was as follows:

Age	Sex	Number
Adult	Female	7
Adult	Male	6 (includes solitary bulls)
3-yr. old	Male	1
2-yr. old	Male	1
Yearling	Female	3
Yearling	Male	1
Calf	Female	2
Calf	Male	1
Calf	Unknown	3
	Total	25

The proportion of calves and yearlings in the Sverdrup Pass herds is high but not unusual for muskoxen. Calves and yearlings together form 40% of the population. All seven cows were accompanied by either a calf or a yearling and three of them by both. The only cow still suckling her yearling was also the only cow without a calf. None of the three female yearlings were seen to attempt suckling.

The presence of several individuals that were easily recognizable facilitated keeping track of movements of individuals between herds, and changes in herd composition. One adult male and one adult female each were missing the outer part of the right horn. The three-year old male, the two-year old male, and the male yearling were easily recognized. The two-year old was crippled and his peculiar hopping or rocking gaits could be distinguished from several kilometers away. His left front foreleg ended at the level of the dewclaws with a smooth, light-coloured surface and no hooves.

While carrying out an ornithological survey through Sverdrup Pass by helicopter on 19 June 1979, H. Ouellet encountered a herd of 14 muskoxen which included four calves and a crippled yearling, undoubtedly the same individual seen in 1980. On 7 July, the same party saw a herd of 21 muskoxen in the Pass but the crippled yearling was not evident.

At least one solitary bull was seen on 20 of the 28 days of observations in 1980. On three of those days two bulls were seen, on two days three bulls were seen, and on one day, four bulls. One bull in particular joined and left a herd several times during the study. At least two other solitary bulls also spent time as part of a herd. The solitary bulls utilized the same areas for feeding and resting as did the herds and their rates of movement and choice of travel routes were similar to those of the herds. There was no indication of individuals moving right through the Pass in either direction.

The area used by muskoxen during July for feeding, resting, and travelling is approximately 11 sq. km. (This area includes those areas where winter pellets were numerous). Though most time was spent in obviously well-vegetated areas, sometimes the herds moved up into areas of recent glacial deposits over 1,000 ft. above sea level and remained there throughout an activity cycle. Assuming that the year-round population of muskoxen remains at 25, then the density of muskoxen for this area is about 2.3 animals per square km. This is a higher figure than for Polar Bear Pass on Bathurst Island (approximately 0.9).

Although firm conclusions cannot be made from a single month's observations, it seems that the muskoxen in Sverdrup Pass remain there year-round. We know from explorers' accounts that muskoxen inhabit these areas in late winter and recent observations all indicate small numbers of muskoxen in the area all summer. On the extensive arctic willow flats in the pass where there is much bare ground between the scattered willow clumps, winter fecal pellets are numerous. This suggests that muskoxen do winter here.

As well as being restricted by the presence of suitable range, the muskoxen are also restricted in their movements by the terrain at both ends of the well-vegetated part of Sverdrup Pass. To the east, a tributary of the Schley River cuts right across the pass before joining the main stream on the south side. Next to it on the east is a large glacial fan of coarse rock and boulders. East of this the pass narrows and the combination of river, boulders, and cliffs, though not impassable, would certainly discourage muskoxen from moving east towards Flagler Bay.

To the west of the divide, the Greely River drops into a deep gorge and tributary streams join it via large gullies. One large glacier extends north across the pass, damming the river and virtually cutting off the route westward. Muskoxen would probably have to climb up the hills north of the glacier to get by. Near where the river drops into the gorge, there is a faint path noticable where muskoxen and other species, including man, have picked a way around the obstacles.

Muskox "paths" were also seen east of the divide where the wet sedge meadows extend to the foot of the south-facing slopes. Between the meadows and the slope a faint path can be followed in several places for up to 100 meters at a time. Sverdrup (1904) mentions seeing "regular cattle paths" in the area of the large expanses of vegetation.

A few highlights of the behavioural observations were: detecting a dominance hierarchy among the three female yearlings; awaking at midnight to the sound of a bull roaring, the preliminary to a dominance fight which included three head-on clashes; observing how the lame two-year old bull fed, kept up to the herd, and interacted with other herd members (play-fighting with yearlings, wrestling/butting contests with the three-year old male, agonistic encounter with an adult cow).

Although the first signs of courtship behaviour were seen on 18 July, courtship had not proceeded beyond the preliminary stages of bulls following, chasing, and investigating cows, by the time we left on 1 August.

The many behavioural patterns captured on 16 mm movie film for the first time included: the short dominance fight between bulls, calves play-fighting, initial stages of courtship, and an intense broadside (head-tilt) display between bulls. Over 4,000 feet of colour movie film documenting muskox behaviour was exposed during July.

Sound recordings were made of the following: bulls roaring, calves and yearlings bawling while separated from the herd, bull snorting during courtship, and the alarm snorts of a bull on the close approach of the observers. Unfortunately the technical quality was very low due to equipment failure, the constant winds (replaced by rain and mosquito sounds on the rare calm days), and of course, human error.

Sixteen muskox skulls or skeletons were found in the muskox range in Sverdrup Pass, ten of which were relatively recent, that is, without lichens or mosses growing on them. Of those ten, six were adult bulls, one an adult cow, and three were calves of about 6 to 8 months old. Two adult bull and three calf skulls were collected and deposited in the National Mammal Collection.

Two of the recent muskox remains seemed to have been about two years old. In one case the skeleton was almost intact, in the other, most of the bones had been chewed and broken into small pieces by wolves. Only the horns and horn cores, the mandibles, and upper tooth rows were left. There were numerous wolf scats around the site indicating predation by a wolf pack as a likely cause of death.

Other Mammals

Though no arctic wolves or arctic foxes were seen in Sverdrup Pass, one recent set of wolf tracks and one arctic fox digging site were recorded. Few signs of lemmings were evident and only one individual seen. No Peary caribou were observed and though very old cast antlers were scattered throughout the area, only 2 recently cast antlers were found.

The only other mammal besides muskoxen that was seen regularly was the arctic hare. Hares were seen in groups of up to 8 but most sightings were of individuals. One or more hares were seen on 14 days between 4 July and 1 August. The highest number seen on one day was 18 hares.

Future Plans

We will return to Sverdrup Pass in April 1981 and again in August and September to obtain more film and sound recordings of muskoxen. It is hoped that we will be able to produce a documentary film based on the 1980-1981 collections.

The logistical support provided to this project by the Polar Continental Shelf Project (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources) is gratefully acknowledged.

The author would be most interested in hearing from anyone who has records of muskoxen in the Sverdrup Pass area from recent or past trips.

OTTO SVERDRUP IN THE CARIBBEAN

George Jacobsen

It might interest readers of the Arctic Circular to learn that the famous Norwegian explorer Otto Sverdrup did not confine his activities to the high arctic seas.

On a recent trip to the Caribbean, I met a long-time resident of Grenada, Miss Frida Martin, who remembers meeting Otto Sverdrup there in 1924. Apparently, as far back as the beginning of the century, a few whales were harpooned by local fishermen on the south-end of Grenada every year during the winter season.

In 1924, a Norwegian company became interested in the possibility of a whaling industry and sent Captain Sverdrup and a Mr. Brugge to Grenada to survey the waters. Captain Sverdrup studied the migration routes of the whales and the sea currents and recommended that a post be set up on the south-end of the island.

During his stay in Grenada, Captain Sverdrup and the other Norwegians became very popular with the local community and were invited to many parties. It must have been a pleasant contrast to the wintering in the ice of Jones Sound during the turn of the century.

The Norwegian company acquired Glovers Island - a small island of a few acres to the south of Grenada - as a base for a whaling factory operation and whaling started in earnest in January 1925 with three harpoonists. From January to the end of April, one hundred and two whales were killed, all but two being humpback whales. Exports of whale oil amounted to 17,000 pounds sterling. In 1926, although a fourth harpoonist was employed, the catch was only seventy-two whales. That made the operation uneconomical and the venture was abandoned.

A few whales are still seen blowing on their migration south but I was unable to find out how far south they were going.

WOOD BISON STAMP IN ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SERIES

On 6 April 1981, Canada Post issued a 35-cent stamp featuring the Wood Bison as part of its eight-stamp series on Endangered Wildlife which began in 1977. Robert Bateman, internationally known wildlife painter, has shown the wood bison in a wintery setting among the trees that distinguish its habitat from that of its relative, the plains bison.

The Wood Bison (bison athabascae) is a slightly larger, darker and woollier northern subspecies of the plains bison or buffalo. Hunting and several severe winters reduced the wood bison population. By 1922, no more than 2,000 remained, centred on what is now Wood Buffalo National Park. Inter-breeding nearly wiped out the subspecies when the federal government introduced plains bison to the area. However in 1957, the Canadian Wildlife Service discovered a purebred herd of 200 wood bison and moved some of them to the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary, Northwest Territories, in 1963 and others to Elk Island National Park, Alberta, in 1965. It is estimated that nearly 800 wood bison now exist, and the Wildlife Service is attempting to start herds in other locations.

This stamp is illustrated on page 31.

REVIEW INDICATES POSITIVE ECONOMY

WHITEHORSE - Information contained in the latest edition of the Yukon Economic Review shows the economy of the territory is headed for a recovery during 1981, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Dan Lang announced today. The report reflects economic activity in the territory for the period ending December 1980, and was compiled by the economic research and planning branch of the Department of Tourism and Economic Development.

"The Review shows that Yukon's economy began a slow but steady growth throughout the latter half of 1980, the first positive signs in the economy in some time," the minister said. "The mining, forestry and service sectors all remained healthy and growing and the number of companies active in Yukon also increased. The decline in the construction sector continues to be cause for concern by the Yukon government, but several new projects planned for 1981 will certainly stimulate new housing construction and new jobs. Retail trade was a bright spot in our economy last year and the increase indicates that people of the territory share my optimism for the future. There is new information about food prices which indicates that price differentials do not appear to be as large as many people had anticipated them to be."

The Yukon spatial price index, a yearly survey comparing prices between Whitehorse and two southern communities, showed that Whitehorse prices for all items surveyed were 17.8 percent higher than those in Edmonton and 15 percent higher than Vancouver. Whitehorse food prices were 25.9 percent higher than Edmonton and 18.8 percent higher than Vancouver, for the period ending in December. The Yukon temporal price survey, which compares price increases over a period of time, was expanded to cover almost an identical basket to the Consumer Price index.

The new survey shows that prices for all items increased by12.7 percent in Whitehorse, 14.5 percent in Watson Lake and 9.4 percent in Dawson City. During that same 12-month period, prices rose by 11.1 percent in Edmonton and 10.7 percent in Vancouver. Food prices in Whitehorse rose 13.4 percent during 1980 while they increased by 11.5 percent in Edmonton and 11 percent in Vancouver. The annual increase in Watson Lake was 17.3 percent while in Dawson City it was 4.8 percent.

The Yukon economy also recorded growth in its labour force and in the number of persons employed. The labour force increased by 4.8 percent and stood at 12,370 in December. Total employment was up by 3.4 percent over 1979 and stood at 9,794. There was a 20 percent increase in retail trade during December 1980, compared with the same period last year. Retail trade in December 1980 stood at $ 91.2 million, compared with $ 75.8 million in December 1979.

News release, 6 April 1981

DAVID E. OSBORN APPOINTED AS CHIEF FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR FOR DENE AND MÉTIS LAND CLAIM

OTTAWA - (April 21, 1981) -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John C. Munro today announced the appointment of David E. Osborn as senior federal negotiator for the land claims of the Dene and Métis of the MacKenzie Valley in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Osborn, a former executive director of the Canadian Bar Association and currently general counsel for the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, will be conducting negotiations with representatives of the Dene nation and Métis Association of the Northwest Territories. Discussions leading to the commencement of negotiations will begin as soon as Mr. Osborn completes his duties with the E.R.T.C. in mid-May. The negotiations are expected to begin in early June.

The momentum towards settling native claims has grown over recent years, especially in 1980. Last year, Senator Davie Steuart, Mr. Dennis O'Connor, Q.C., and Mr. Robert Mitchell were appointed as negotiators for the federal government to deal with the claims of the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE), Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) respectively. Although the COPE negotiations have halted temporarily, it is hoped that a final agreement will be reached by the end of the year. In the Yukon, substantial progress has been made at the negotiation table in reaching an agreement in principle. Negotiations between the ITC and the federal government began in December 1980. The atmosphere has been positive, and both teams will be meeting again the next few weeks. Mr. Osborn's appointment as negotiator is a reinforcement of the high priority the federal government has given to the settlement of native claims.

The Dene and Métis claims have been under consideration since October 1976 when the Dene proposal was submitted, followed by the Métis Association proposal in April of the following year. For three years, negotiations were hindered by events in the spheres of political evolution and industrial development, and by a divergence of views between the two native associations in April 1980, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development agreed to resume funding for negotiation of a settlement of native claims in the MacKenzie Valley, with the Dene nation representing the interests of both Dene and Métis.

"The appointment of Mr. Osborn as the senior federal negotiator reflects the federal government's commitment to the settlement of native claims and my personal priority that early progress be made on claims in the Mackenzie Valley," Mr. Munro said.

"Mr. Osborn has my full support, and I am confident that an agreement can be reached between the Dene nation. Métis people and the federal government that will reflect that commitment."

Mr. Osborn, 39, is a graduate in Arts and Law from the University of Saskatchewan and has an MBA degree from the University of Western Ontario. He practiced law in Saskatoon for several years and subsequently held the positions of Assistant Professor, School of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario (1972-1975); Executive Director, Canadian Bar Association (1975-77); and General Counsel, C.R.T.C. (1977-81). He will be completing his responsibilities with the C.R.T.C. in May, and will be joining the Ottawa law firm of Johnston and Buchan.

During his career in Saskatchewan, Mr. Osborn was involved in many activities working with and on behalf of the native peoples. In addition, he has expressed a keen interest in native communications while with the C.R.T.C.

Communiqué, Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada.

KLONDIKE HIGHWAY DEDICATION

WHITEHORSE (May 15, 1981) -- It will be the realization of an eighty-year goal of the people of Skagway, Alaska, when the Klondike Highway linking Alaska and Yukon is dedicated on May 23. For Yukoners, the highway provides a second access to the Pacific Ocean and increased opportunities for tourism from the coast.

Residents of the historic Alaska Panhandle community are expected to turn out in number for the ceremony celebrating the official opening of their first road link to Canada and the southern United States, and an open invitation has been made to Yukoners wishing to attend.

The ceremony will take place on the outskirts of Skagway, just past the Dyea turnoff, on Saturday, May 23, at 10:00 a.m. Officiating at the ceremony will be John Munro, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs for Canada, Alaska Governor Jay Hammond, and Yukon Government Leader Chris Pearson. Yukon Commissioner Doug Bell will be master of ceremonies.

The 157.3 kilometre southern stretch of the Klondike Highway follows closely along the route once taken by gold seekers of the Klondike Gold Rush.

Starting at Skagway, it passes through three jurisdictions: the State of Alaska (24.1 km), the Province of British Columbia (57.0 km), and the Yukon Territory (78.2 km), joining the Alaska Highway at km 1455, approximately 20 km south of Whitehorse. From Whitehorse, the highway continues northward to Dawson City.

The first step towards construction of this route was taken in 1898, when Minneapolis businessman George Bracket started work on a wagon road from Skagway through White Pass. White Pass and Yukon Corporation bought him out, and used his route as the start of a narrow-gauge rail route to Whitehorse. But the desire for road remained, and in the 1950s and '60s, Skagway volunteers and the Alaska Road Commission built four miles of a new road towards the Yukon.

Canada also had made an early start on a part of the route; a 19 km stretch between Caribou Crossing (now called Carcross) and Venus Mine on Windy Arm of Tagish Lake has been in existence for about 75 years.

Agreement was made for completion of the road in 1972-73 between Governor Bill Egan of Alaska, Yukon Commissioner James Smith, and B.C. Premier Dave Barrett. Funding for Canadian sections of the highway was provided by the federal Indian and Northern Affairs Department; and the U.S. construction was paid for by the Federal Highways Administration. Total costs were $ 12.2 million in Canada and $ 14.4 million in Alaska.

The completed highway has been turned over to the State of Alaska in the U.S., and the Yukon Government in Canada, for maintenance.

Significant features along the highway include the section between Skagway and the international border, which rises so steeply that emergency truck ramps have been built in several places, Dead Horse Gulch, a unique cantilevered bridge over Captain William Moore Creek, Pitchfork Falls, and at 87 km, the Venus Mine site, which served as one of the earliest spurs to road-building on the Canadian section of the Carcross-Skagway route.

Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro will also spend time in the communities of Watson Lake, Faro, Ross River and Haines Junction during his northern visit.

Communiqué, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PERMAFROST

18-22 July 1983

The Fourth International Conference on Permafrost, organized by the National Academy of Sciences and the State of Alaska, will be held 18-22 July 1983 at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. The organizers extend a cordial invitation to attend this Converence.

National and international organizations are being invited to participate in the Conference including societies concerned with engineering, periglacial and glacial geology, soils, geophysics, marine and pipeline technology, climatology, hydrology and ecology. Joint meetings and sessions with other professional societies and groups are being arranged.

Organizing Committee

T.L. Péwé (Chairman), Arizone State University
G.E. Weller (Vice-Chairman), University of Alaska
A.J. Alter, Technical Council on Cold Regions Engineering, ASCE
J. Barton, President, University of Alaska
J. Brown, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory
O.J. Ferrians, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey
H.O. Jahns, Exxon Production Research Company
J.R. Kiely, Bechtel Corporation
A.H. Lachenbruch, U.S. Geological Survey
R.D. Miller, Cornell University
A.L. Washburn, Chairman, Polar Research Board, National Academy of Sciences
J.H. Zumberge, President, University of Southern California
L. De Goes, Executive Secretary, Polar Research Board, National Academy of Sciences

Papers dealing with all aspects of permafrost will be welcome. Papers will be accepted for formal presentation or for poster sessions. Details about the submission of abstracts and final papers will be given in the first bulletin (Spring 1981).

Provisional themes for the meeting include:

1. Pipeline construction;
2. Embankments (roads, railroads, airfields, drill pads, etc.);
3. Deep foundations;
4. Excavations;
5. Mining and petroleum engineering;
6. Municipal engineering;
7. Site and terrain evaluation;
8. Geotechnical problems;
9. Geophysical exploration;
10. Hydrates;
11. Subsea permafrost;
12. Distribution of permafrost (regional studies);
13. Frost heave and ice segregation;
14. Physics and chemistry of frozen ground;
15. Hydrology;
16. Climate change and geothermal regime;
17. Ecology of natural and disturbed areas;

18. Planetary permafrost;
19. Periglacial phenomena (geocryology);
20. Mechanics of frozen soil;
21. Heat transfer processes;
22. Other.

Special symposia will be arranged and will be announced in subsequent bulletins.

English will be the official language of the Conference.

The proceedings of the Conference will be published. Papers will be reviewed according to the usual standards before being accepted for publication.

Permafrost underlies 85% of Alaska and affects many aspects of daily life in the state. The location of the Conference is, therefore, ideal for viewing numerous features of continuous and discontinuous permafrost, and construction techniques used to cope with it. Field trips of 3 to 5 days duration are planned to be held before and after the Conference. Local half-day trips will take place during the Conference. Fairbanks permafrost features of interest include frost heave sites, ice wedge exposures, experimental road construction, agricultural practices, strip mining, and tunnel excavation.

Proposed extended trips include the Alaska Railroad (construction techniques in mountainous and permafrost terrain, Mt. McKinley National Park); Fairbanks to the Prudhoe Bay oil field along the trans-Alaska pipeline: Fairbanks to the Mackenzie River Delta by road (periglacial and glacial geology features); and Fairbanks to Anchorage by road through the Copper River Basin.

Displays of construction, transportation and geophysical equipment and scientific exhibits are planned.

A full range of accommodations will be available, including hotels in Fairbanks and inexpensive housing in dormitories on campus. A registration fee will be charged which will cover the cost of Conference documents and local field trips. Charter flights to Alaska may be available if there is sufficient interest.

If you wish to receive the first bulletin, write to:

Louis De Goes, Executive Secretary
Polar Research Board
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418

LIFE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF ALASKA

Conference, 25-27 August 1981

The annual Alaska Science Conference gives scientists working in and for Alaska, the opportunity to inform each other of the progress that they have made and of their plans for the future and to inform the citizens of Alaska of the essential role that science has played and is playing in the establishment and maintenance of the health and welfare of Alaskans, and in the understanding, sound development and protection of the State of Alaska.

The 1981 Conference theme is LIFE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF ALASKA and its aim is to stress the importance of the LIFE SCIENCES to Alaska and Alaskans in particular, and to mankind generally, both now and in the future. Such diverse disciplines as medicine, nursing, public health, environmental protection, agricultural development, and wilderness, forestry, wildlife and fisheries management provide both the basic and applied research necessary for our present and our future. Biologists who work in various State and Federal agencies, in independent organizations and in the University will participate.

The Conference will also follow long established tradition by scheduling sessions for physical and social sciences, engineering and all other disciplines which contribute to the well-being and development of the State of Alaska. Those wishing to share their progress and plans with other Alaskans are encouraged to participate.

Among the topics to be discussed are: in agriculture - grazing of cattle and reindeer; reindeer management; insect defoliation; fertilizer use; history of agriculture in Alaska. In anthropology and paleoecology - ethnograpic research; subsistence; demography; pollen records. In human and veterinary science - research in diseases including rabies, meningitis and Brucellosis; health surveillance; dietary intake. In plant and animal adaptation - phytoplankton blooms; natural revegetation; aquatic nutrients; gyrfalcon predation; insect genetics; carnivore nutrition; microbes associated with gold despsits and mine drainage; liver enzymes in coho salmon smolts; population studies of murres and kittiwakes; condition factors in Bering Sea pollock. In applied ecosystem research - environmental surveillance of petroleum development; exploitation effects on grayling populations; potential effects of oil development on Teshekpuk Lake caribou; mitigating construction effects on fish habitat. In other areas - evaluation of winds in Alaska; geothermal power in alaska; hydrology; economics of northern development; affects of solar-induced currents; road development in the arctic.

For more complete information, write:

Institute of Arctic Biology
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

BOOKS ON EARLY ARCTIC EXPLORATION

The Journal of Jens Munk 1619-1620

Edited and with an Introduction by W.A. Kenyon, 56 pp., ill., ISBN 088854264X. soft cover.

On May 1619 the Danish sea captain Jens Munk left Copenhagen with two ships the Unicorn and the Lampreym and a crew of sixty-four men to search for the Northwest Passage. On 21 September 1620, he arrived back in Norway with only two men still alive. The rest had been buried in the small cove on the shore of Hudson Bay where he had wintered, opposite the present town of Churchill, Manitoba. The story of what happened to Munk and his men during those sixteen months is recounted here in Munk's own words rendered into modern English by Walter Kenyon from an earlier translation. It is an enthralling tale of ghastly sufferings, incredible determination and almost superhuman endurance.

"This is a book every Canadian nationalist will be proud of and every student of history will enjoy." - Thomas F. Chambers, Quarterly.

The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Capt. Thomas James

Edited and Annotated by W.A. Kenyon, 160 pp., ill., ISBN 0-88854-54-183-X. $ 3.95, soft cover; $ 5.95, cloth.

In 1631 Capt. James set out in the name of the Bristol merchants and King Charles I of England to discover a Northwest Passage to the Orient. En route through the northern seas and wintering on Charlton Island, he underwent some gruelling experiences. Working from James' 17th-century account, Walter Kenyon has produced a lively modern version of the story, illuminated with maps, photographs, and explanatory notes. An important historical/nautical document and an exciting story as well.

"Dr. Kenyon gives us a most valuable and attractive reproduction of a splendid but little-read classic of the Canadian north." - L.H. Neatby, The Beaver.

Tokens of Possession: The Northern Voyages of Martin Frobisher

W.A. Kenyon. 176 pp., ill. b&w and colour, ISBN 0-88854-54-183-X. $ 4.95, soft cover.

In 1576 Martin Frobisher sailed from Blackwall, near London, on the first of his three voyages of Arctic exploration To mark the 400th anniversary of the event, Dr. Kenyon produced this new edition in modern English of the journals of the three voyages kept by George Best, one of Frobisher's captains. To supplement Best's exciting narrative of adventure and endurance, Dr. Kenyon has provided a historical introduction and an account of an archaeological expedition - "Frobisher IV" - which he himself led in 1974, to explore the traces of Frobisher's expeditions.

Orders, accompanied by cheques, may be sent to:

Royal Ontario Museum
Publication Services
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
Canada, M5S 2C6

THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

ARCTIC CIRCLE MEETINGS - The regular meetings of the Arctic Circle are held on the second Tuesday of every month, October to May, at 8.30 p.m. at the Staff Lounge, University of Ottawa.

Out-of-town members who wish to receive notices of these meetings and, thereby, be informed in advance regarding the guest speakers and the topics to be discussed, should address their requests to the Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP DUES - Dues are payable as of 1 January. New members joining the Arctic Circle in the Fall or at any time during the period between the last meeting in the Spring and the first meeting in the Fall (usually May-October) will be considered paid up members for the following year. The dues are:

Members living in the Ottawa area	$ 7.00
Out-of-town members	$ 3.00
Student Membership	$ 5.00
Libraries and institutions	$ 5.00

THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR is published four times a year. Correspondence, papers and reports are welcomed from all members, from persons living in the north, or from anyone having information on general northern activities, research and travel, or on technological, industrial or social developments. Contributions and correspondence should be addressed to Nora Corley Murchison, Editor, The Arctic Circular, 185 Kamloops Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7E1.

Back issues of The Arctic Circular on micro-film are available, single copies at $ 1.50 and complete sets (Volumes I to XXV) at $ 100.00. Requests should be addressed to the Publications Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to the officer concerned,

c/o The Arctic Circle,
Box 2457, Station "D",
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1P 5W6.

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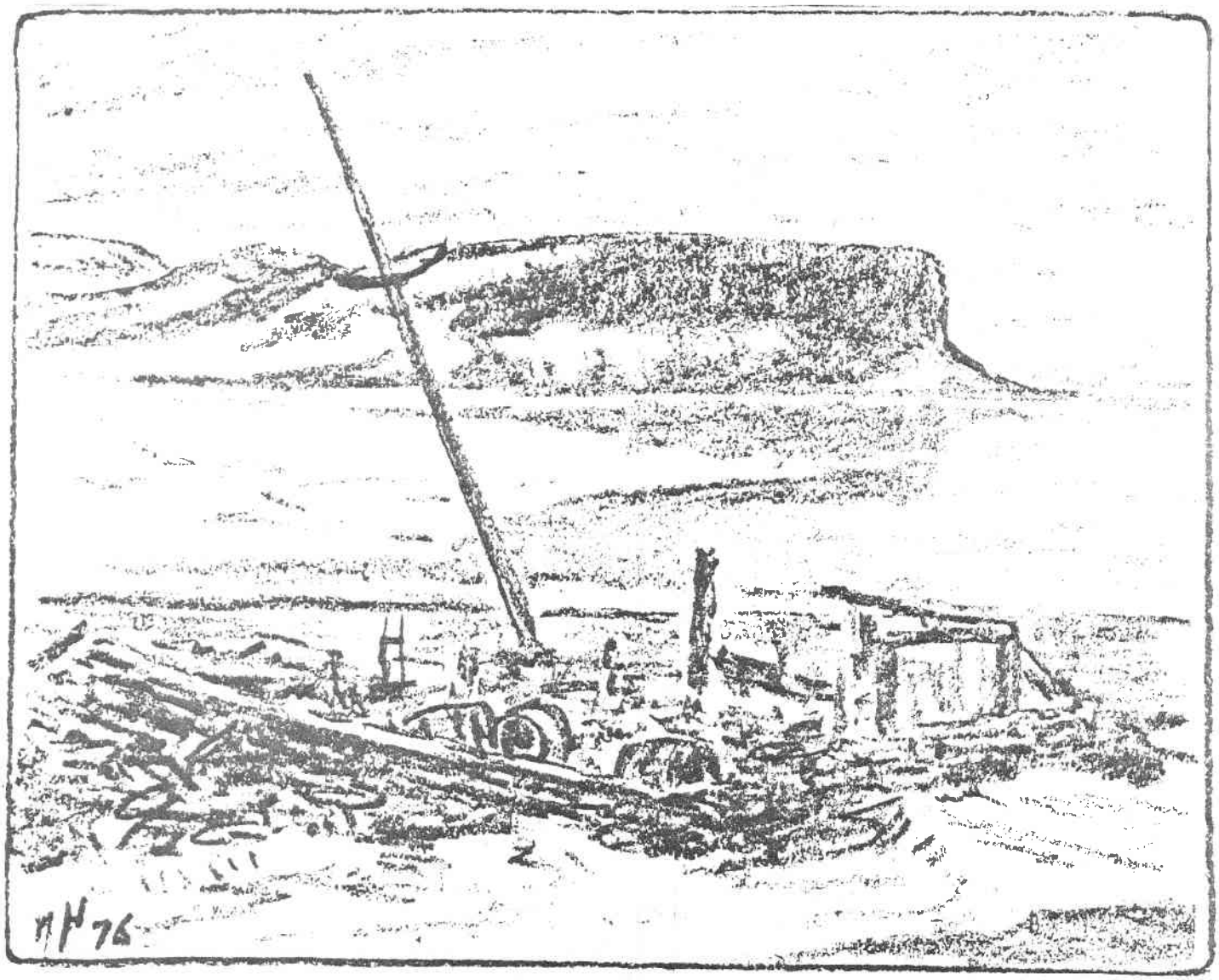

THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR

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Cover Picture: Northumberland House; from sketchbooks of Dr. Maurice Haycock. See description page 6.

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267th Meeting, Tuesday, 10 November 1981. Mr. T.J. Kovaks, Acting-Head, Northern Parks Selection and Establishment Section, Environment Canada, spoke at the first meeting of the season on "New National Parks in the Canadian North." Mr. Kovaks talked about the criteria for the selection of northern parks and the present status of the program, with emphasis on the new park proposed for northern Ellesmere Island.

268th Meeting, Tuesday, 15 December 1981. Dr. Hugh M. French, professor of geography and geology at the University of Ottawa spoke on "Permafrost Terrain Disturbance and Land Use Problems, Arctic Canada," emphasizing the terrain disturbance associated with oil and gas exploratory well sites in the High Arctic Islands, the Mackenzie Delta and interior Yukon, the disposal of waste drilling fluids and the geomorphic problem of current placer mining operations in the Klondike.

Members' News

Dr. Richard J. Diubaldo has been awarded the Canadian Historical Association's Regional History Prize for 1981 for his book STEFANSSON AND THE CANADIAN ARCTIC. The following citation accompanied the award: "Neither the Canadian Arctic nor Vilhjalmur Stefansson, one of its greatest explorers have received the attention they deserve from historians. In his book STEFANSSON AND THE CANADIAN ARCTIC, Richard J. Diubaldo makes an important contribution to an understanding of both the explorer and the region that he explored. This well-researched book provides new insights into the personality of Stefansson and reminds us of the significance of his work in the North and the extent to which he expanded contemporary knowledge of the geography and ethnology of the area. Most importantly, Diubaldo presents a strongly argued explanation of the fact that Stefansson's work has been neglected by Canadians; a neglect that this book does much to rectify." The book has also received the John Lyman Award from the United States for the best book in Canadian Oceanic History in 1978.

Dr. Albert Lincoln Washburn delivered the commencement address at the spring 1981 convocation of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, at which time he also received an honorary doctorate.

Dr. R.I. Guy Morrison, Canadian Wildlife Service, reports: "In 1980, I spent 2 1/2 weeks on Ellesmere Island in the vicinity of Princess Marie Bay, with a British Sciences expedition - the 'Joint Sciences Expedition to Princess Marie Bay, Ellesmere Island, 1980'. The expedition, which was in the field for 3 months from late May to late August, carried out a program of biological work in collaboration with various Canadian institutions. The biological work centered around a research program on the breeding biology of shorebirds, particularly the Baird's Sandpiper, the most abundant locally nesting shorebird. Botanical and entomological collections were made, the latter including a new record for Canada. Exploratory journeys resulted in the location of 24 Eskimo sites, 19 of them not previously known. In addition, a large colony of Ivory Gulls was found. A highly successful expedition!

ENVIRONMENT CANADA AND THE TERRITORIES

J. Blair Seaborn
Deputy Minister, Environment Canada

What is Environment Canada doing about northern concerns?

We try to be well-informed and communicative. Our strength is in our expertise. Ecologists, technicians, engineers and specialist scientists across the country, often with many years' experience in the North, are available to address new threats and new opportunities. Environment Canada prevents untoward consequences of industrial activity by administering migratory bird sanctuary regulations, issuing Ocean Dumping Control Act Permits, enforcing provisions of many acts, such as the powerful Fisheries Act, predicting environmental impacts and assessing mitigative proposals. Our aim is to provide useful and constructive advice concerning public and private development proposals.

We're in favour of development which, for us, means activities that are beneficial to people. We are against destructive or careless treatment of the environment. Our objective in contributing to review and regulatory processes is to contribute to the wise management of resources and to sound development by bringing to the fore our knowledge and expertise about resources.

Buttressing this objective are our weather, water flows, bird and other data collecting programs. With these, our contribution to the system is more than one of opinion.

Beyond the provision of information, and the analysis and review of proposals, we plan, along with others, to set a framework within which development can take place. Examples of this are the elaboration of Parks Canada projects, DOE participation in the Lancaster Sound Regional Study, and our planning for Beaufort Sea developments.

Environment Canada's six decentralized branches each operate in the Northwest and Yukon territories in their own special ways:

The Atmospheric Environment Service has three regional offices, including the Arctic Weather Centre in Edmonton. With Montréal and Winnipeg, they administer networks of reporting stations throughout the Territories. In addition, the Ice Branch and Research Branch, both based in downsview, Ontario, carry out specialized activities.

The northern national parks from Kluane to Auyuittuq are administered by Parks Canada from the Prairie Region office in Winnipeg. A coordinator in Yellowknife concerns himself with various national park reserves and proposals, from Great Slave Lake to Ellesmere Island.

The Indland Waters Directorate has regional headquarters in Regina and Vancouver, district offices in Yellowknife and Whitehorse, and field staff. Hydrometric survey data from rivers across the north are routinely recorded. The directorate also administers with the territorial governments, and provincial and federal departments, major water planning agreements like the Mackenzie Basin Study Agreement and the Yukon River Basin

Agreement. Migratory bird survey and research work and cooperative wildlife agreements with territorial governments are administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service from regional offices in Edmonton and Vancouver. District staff in territorial capitals also support such DINA activities as land use regulation.

Advisory services of the Canadian Forestry Service are provided through the Pacific Forest Research Centre in Victoria and the Northern Forest Research Centre in Edmonton.

The Environmental Protection Service, through Edmonton and Vancouver regional offices, and district office staff in Yellowknife and Whitehorse, administers DOE legislation and supports the mandates of other departments and the territorial governments. We have recently established, on a trial basis, a sub-office at Frobisher Bay.

The major northern activity of the Lands Directorate is a land-use mapping program, implemented directly from Ottawa.

Each Service has its own interface with other federal departments and provincial and territorial governments. Where concerted action is required, the Regional Directors General, Mr. Bud Smithers in Vancouver for the Yukon, and Dr. Andrew Macpherson in Edmonton for the Northwest Territories, are responsible for achieving the objective.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN REGION CONTACTS

Atmospheric Environment Service

Arctic Weather Centre - Edmonton:
Argyll Centre
6325 - 103 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T6H 5H6
Telephone: (403) 437-1540

Prairie Weather Centre - Winnipeg:
Room 1000
266 Graham Avenue
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3C 3V4
Telephone: (204) 949-4933

Parks Canada

Winnipeg:
Regional Office
4th Floor - 391 York Avenue
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3C 4B7
Telephone: (204) 949-2121

Fort Smith:
Wood Buffalo National Park
Box 750
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.
X0E 0T0
Telephone: (403) 872-2349

Inland Waters Directorate

Regina:

1st Floor - Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4
Telephone: (306) 569-5310

Vancouver:

E.M. Clark
1001 West Pender Street
Room 502
VANCOUVER, B.C.
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Telephone: (604) 666-3357

Yellowknife:

Box 2970
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.
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Telephone: (403) 873-5177

Canadian Wildlife Service

Edmonton:

1000 - 9942 - 108 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5K 2J5
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Delta:

Gordon Staines
P.O. Box 340
DELTA, B.C.
V4K 3Y3
Telephone: (604) 946-8540

Yellowknife:

9th Floor - Bellanca Building
P.O. Box 637
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.
X1A 2N5
Telephone: (403) 873-3962

Canadian Forestry Service

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Northern Forest Research Centre
5320 - 122 Street
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Victoria:

Ross MacDonald
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Environmental Protection Service

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Vancouver:	B.A. Heskin Kapilano 100 Park Royal Centre WEST VANCOUVER, B.C. V7T 1A2 Telephone: (604) 666-6711
Yellowknife:	9th Floor - Bellanca Building P.O. Box 370 YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. X1A 2N3 Telephone: (403) 873-3456
Whitehorse:	Colin Wykes 225 Federal Building WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory Y1A 2B1 Telephone: (403) 667-6487

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IMPORTANT NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The March and June 1981 issues of THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR were wrongly labelled volume XXX. They should be volume XXIX. The Editor regrets any inconvenience this may have caused Arctic Circle members.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

DR. FRANK T. DAVIES, F.R.S.C., D.Sc.

Many of the members of the Arctic Circle were saddened to learn of the death in Ottawa on 23 September 1981, at age 77, of Dr. Frank T. Davies, F.R.S.C., D.Sc. Frank was one of the founding members of our club, its first vice president and second president, and a faithful and enthusiastic member throughout the club's history. He regularly attended the monthly meetings and participated often in the discussion periods, until felled by a severe stroke in 1980. Not long before, on 12 December 1978, he fulfilled a request from the club's committee, and spoke on "The Canadian Second Polar Year Expedition to Hudson Bay, 1932-33," which he led, showing many fascinating old photographs from his records of that time.

He was also a member of long standing and a past president of the Welsh Society of Ottawa.

Dr. Davies was born in South Wales in 1904, his Welsh father, a teacher, being a graduate of the University of Cardiff, and his English mother, also a teacher, being an active worker for the rights of women. In the last year of the Great War of 1914-18, young Frank tried unsuccessfully to pass himself off as older than 14 years, and join the British Army.

In 1925, Frank graduated from the University of Wales with a B.Sc., and promptly emigrated to Canada to try his luck, getting as far west as Saskatoon. There, he first earned his keep as a harvest labourer, and then was able to join the staff of the University of Saskatchewan as a lecturer. Later he moved east to Montréal to become a demonstrator in the Physics Department of McGill University and to study for a Masters degree which he was granted in 1929.

While at McGill he applied for and won the position of geomagnetician on Commander (Later Rear Admirla) Byrd's first expedition to Little America, 1928-30. Always ready for hard physical labour, Frank Davies worked his passage to and from Antarctica as an ordinary seaman on a sailing ship of the expedition, earning his papers as an Able-Bodied Seaman before the end.

In 1932-33, he was leader of the Canadian expedition mentioned above, and later, in South America, was director of the Carnegie Foundation Observatory, at 11,000 ft. in the Andes. In 1940, he answered a call from the National Research Council in Ottawa to work on radio propagation research, directly related to Canada's war effort.

In 1947, when the Defence Research Board was formed, Frank Davies' Radio Propagation Laboratory was transferred from the N.R.C. to D.R.B., and some years later was physically moved into new and expanded facilities at Shirley's Bay, just west of Ottawa. Its name was changed first to the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment and later to the Defence Research Establishment Ottawa. As director or chief, Frank Davies was able to attract many first-rate scientists to the laboratory. It was during his tenure that the establishment won both national and international acclaim by designing and building Canada's first satellite in space, the very successful "Alouette," which ultimately led the way to the world's first commercial communications satellite system, Canada's "Telesat."

In 1969, at the age of 65, Frank Davies retired from D.R.B. and the Public Service, and in 1977 and 1978, York University and McGill University honoured him with the degrees of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Davies is survived by his wife, Mrs. Eleanor (Nell) Bennett Davies, of Ottawa, whom he met in Saskatoon during his days there as a lecturer, and two daughters, Mrs. S.N. Nash of Grand Centre, Alberta, and Miss J.M. Davies of Ottawa. His many friends in the Arctic Circle, the defence research community, and the Welsh Society of Ottawa, will greatly miss him.

K.C. MacLure
Ottawa, Ontario

FRANK DAVIES: AN APPRECIATION

Frank Davies was a man with many interests, perhaps enthusiasms would be a better word because there was nothing half-hearted about anything he did. I shared one of his enthusiams - the polar regions - and this often brought us together. But it was just one among his many interests so I shall speak for only a short time.

Frank had been one of several who had applied for the post of physicist on the first Byrd expedition. Admiral Byrd said he chose him because at his interview Frank had told him what a physicist on an antarctic expedition ought to do. The other applicants had asked Byrd what he would want them to do, when, in fact, Byrd had little idea. It was on this expedition that Frank made history by seeing the rare green flash of the setting sun twice on the same day. He saw it once, and then rapidly climbed the radio mast and saw it a second time. A splendid demonstration of both an agile mind and an agile body.

Frank later spent a year in the Canadian Arctic as leader of the Canadian Polar Year Expedition, and this gave him an affinity with the north that he never lost. Shortly after the war, he and others started a club in Ottawa to bring together those who shared this interest. This club, the Arctic Circle, still meets regularly. Frank was its first vice president, its second president, and one of its most faithful members over the years. He was always eager to talk about polar affairs, especially with those he had known in the north or the south. Frank was not blind to the failings of other people but, characteristically, he always hd something nice to say about everybody. I am sure that Frank enjoyed the many evenings he spent at the Arctic Circle as much as the other members enjoyed his presence, his stories, and, as the evenings wore on, his songs. It is one of the many places where he will be greatly missed.

A few days ago, I was talking to Alex Stevenson, another of the founding members of the Arctic Circle, and he told me of the time, well before the war, when Frank had visited the school he was attending to talk about the Byrd expedition. Frank's enthusiasm was infectious, and it was one of the reasons that led Alex to join the Hudson,s Bay Company, and then to devote his life to the north.

Bernt Blachen, the famous aviator, was one of Frank's companions in the

Antarctic. In his autobiography he refers to "our chubby little physicist, Taffy Davies." When Moira Dunbar asked Frank what he thought of this description, he replied that he could not deny being chubby, but he had never considered himself a little man. This made me wonder what single adjective I would choose to describe Frank. I settled on buoyant. He would always rise to the top, and he would seem to do this naturally. Nothing could depress him, and still less keep him down. I can think of no one with whom it would be easier to spend an arctic winter. One cannot say more than that about any man, so I will not say any more.

The above appreciation was delivered by Dr. Graham W. Rowley at the memorial service held for Dr. Davies on 25 October, 1981 at Tabaret Hall, University of Ottawa.

27 October, 1981

The Editor,
The Arctic Circular.

In David Gray's article on the Muskoxen of Sverdrup Pass (Vol. XXX, p. 20-23), there is a request for any records of muskoxen in the Sverdrup Pass area. Many readers will know of the numerous accounts of killing muskoxen there and elsewhere in Ellesmere Island in Macmillan's "Four Years in the White North," but may not be aware of a recent book about the same expedition which gives a more detailed description of one of these hunts. North To The Horizon by Harrison J. Hunt and Ruth Hunt Thompson was published in 1980 by Down East Books of Camden, Maine. Harrison Hunt was the doctor on the expedition and this book as been compiled from his diaries, his letters, and what he told his family, by his daughter Ruth Thompson. Many members of the Arctic Circle may remember her as she was in Ottawa for several years in the fifties when her husband was Counsellor at the U.S. Embassy. Dr. Hunt often treated Greenlanders in the Thule area who needed medical attention and his accounts of them and of a very remarkable journey he made by sledge and kayak along the whole west coast of Greenland are of particular interest.

Yours sincerely,

Graham Rowley
Carleton University, Ottawa

MINISTER TOURS ARCTIC

In August, 1981, the Minister of the Environment conducted his first tour of the Arctic, a low-key visit that allowed him to meet and listen to a true cross-section of northern residents.

The Honourable John Roberts, his Parliamentary Secretary Roger Simmons, M.P., and a small party spent several days in the western Arctic. They visited the major centers of Fort Smith, Yellowknife, and Inuvik, and also small communities such as Cambridge Bay and Sachs Harbour, one of the settlements where inhabitants live successfully off the land.

In Yellowknife Mr. Roberts held talks with members of the Executive Committee of the Government of the Northwest Territories and met with leaders of two native organizations, the Dene Nation and the Métis Association of the Northwest Territories. A meeting with leaders of the Committee on Original People's Entitlement was held in Inuvik. In the small communities he talked informally over coffe with local leaders such as the President of the Hunters and Trappers Association and the Chairman of the Settlement Council. Half a day was spent touring Dome Petroleum's operations in the Beaufort Sea and visiting a drill ship. A cultural highlight of the trip was a session of drum dancing by an ancient Inuk at Bathurst Inlet.

The minister was impressed by the sincerity and warmth of Northerners, their deeply held concern for environmental quality, and their high expectations of the department as the federal government's environmental advocate.

INTERIM FUNDING FOR INUIT TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING

CHIMO (July 6, 1981) --- Interim funding of up to $3.9 million to sustain existing Inuit production and broadcasting for up to two years has been approved until more permanent arrangements can be made, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced today on behalf of himself and Communications Minister Francis Fox.

The money will allow Inuit to continue the television broadcasting projects begun by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) in the eastern Arctic and Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. (TNI) in northern Québec. To date, skilled production staff totalling approximately 50 Inuit have gained their training and experience from these projects. The programming will also be made available to Inuit across the North by means of satellite transmission on a shared CBC channel.

The Inuit are particularly concerned that English-language and French-language programming that portrays mostly southern lifestyles and values poses a very serious threat to survival of their language, social structures and culture. Television and radio, especially now with the advent of satellite transmission, reach everywhere. Vast distances between Inuit communities, coupled with the tendency of established communications links to run on north-south lines rather than across the North, make each group much more vulnerable to the negative effects of outside broadcasting. Only by making their own programming can the Inuit fortify their language and culture.

Through five years' concentrated work in pilot projects culminating in participation in the Department of Communications' Anik B Program, ITC and TNI have demonstrated the capacity to produce significant quantities of television programming in the Inuit language. The projects have been characterized by good management, broad and intensive community involvement and a high degree of professionalism on the part of the Inuit employees and trainees. They have coupled their own deep commitment to making the medium work to suit their needs with the special capacilities of satellite transmission to foster cooperation among Inuit communities.

The ITC and TNI pilot projects have proven that an Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, for which the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) has already granted approval, is both feasible and necessary. The interim funding will keep existing staff and facilities operating while sources and mechanisms for long-term support are worked out.

At the same time, an interdepartmental committee is being set up to study northern native broadcasting as a whole, with the task of developing comprehensive northern broadcasting policy to respond effectively to the increasing need for television and radio programming in all northern native languages.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Communiqué

PREMIERS SUPPORT YUKON

WHITEHORSE - Government Leader Chris Pearson has received the support of Canada's provincial premiers, in his bid to obtain national recognition for Yukon to take part in federal-provincial conferences. British Columbia Premier Bill Bennett told the government leader last week in Victoria, that the provincial premiers would not object to Yukon's participation in future national conferences. The B.C. premier raised the question on Pearson's behalf, during a recent provincial premiers meeting in Victoria.

Pearson said the decision of the premiers was an important breakthrough in his attempts to have Yukon recognized and permitted to attend national conferences and not be represented by a federal department or the minister of Indian and northern affairs. "Mr. Bennett's message to me was very encouraging, but we must remember that federal-provincial conferences are held at the pleasure of the prime minister and any invitation can only come from the prime minister.

"The provincial premiers are supportive of Yukon's desire to attend the conferences and my next step will be to convince the prime minister that an invitation to Yukon will be welcomed in the national interest," Pearson said.

Government of Yukon
News Release
14 September 1981

BEAUFORT SEA POLICY PAPER RELEASED

WHITEHORSE - The Government of Yukon released the first in a series of working papers designed to ensure participation in the oil and gas developments occurring off its north coast in the Beaufort Sea on 17 November 1981. The position paper, which outlines the government's general policies in support of the Beaufort developments, was tabled in the Yukon Legislative Assembly by Government Leader Chris Pearson who told the legislature that the working paper represented the general attitude of the Yukon government. "It reflects and re-affirms our position that Yukon and Yukoners must be given a high level of consideration in all matters respecting that development. Furthermore, the paper expresses our willingness to work closely with industry and the federal government to ensure that development proceeds in a timely, efficient manner that will be in the best interests of all Canadians. The paper should not be seen as being our final word on Beaufort Sea. It is, in fact, a foundation upon which will be laid our specific positions with respect to a great number of issues," Pearson said.

General government policies are outlined in this paper and it is anticipated that the future working papers will deal with the specific details of each general policy. Future papers on environmental concerns will deal with the use of the Dempster Highway transportation corridor, the development of facilities on the north shore and the impact of off-shore activities on the coastal environment. Papers on socio-economic issues will address the effects of manpower recruitment, business opportunities, and spin-off benefits on the economy and social structure of Yukon. Heritage and traditional land use concerns revolving around the preservation of historic

sites and the protection of the traditional hunting rights of the native residents of Yukon will also be dealt with in future expanded papers.

This first paper reiterates general policies of the Government of Yukon in relation to achieving full responsible government; a direct role in inter-governmental discussions, particularly those regarding Beaufort development; cooperation with industry to ensure that residents benefit by the developments; and revenue sharing from the resources produced off its northern shores. In this regard, the paper suggests that oil and gas brought into production in Yukon "or in contigous offshore areas be made available for consumption by Yukoners, to ease the energy cost burden and to ensure an adequate fuel supply for further economic growth."

The paper describes the government's support for the development of multiple-use harbour facilities at King Point, within the constraints of wildlife and environmental considerations. It also re-affirms the government's commitment to the establishment of a national park in northern Yukon, west of the Babbage River, and the establishment of a territorial historical park on Herschel Island.

The Government Leader told the legislature that government officials had held meetings with industry representatives and more were being scheduled. "Industry knows who we are and where we want to go," Pearson said. "They are most receptive to a continued dialogue on Yukon participation in Beaufort development and recognize and understand our ambitions and concerns."

Government of Yukon
News Release
17 November 1981

THE NORTHERN RAVEN (NEW SERIES)

THE NORTHERN RAVEN, a publication of the Center for Northern Studies ceased publication in the Winter of 1979. After an interlude of nineteen months, THE NORTHERN RAVEN has resumed (Summer 1981) publication in a New Series, and will be issued four times a year, in March, June, September and December. With a new logo on the masthead, it is planned to devote each issue to news about the many activities going on at the Center and related projects in the Circumpolar North.

The Center for Northern Studies was founded in 1971 by Dr. Steven B. Young as a non-profit educational institution. It is an academic institution strongly concerned with the conservation and wise utilization of northern resources. Their role, however, is in the collection and dissemination of information rather than as a conservation society at an environmental pressure group. Over the past decade, there has been an increased commitment to rather specific educational programs and a particular recognition that environmental management and concern are essentially problems of people management and questions of human need and activities. Thus the current emphasis on relating the social sciences to the already strong interest in the natural sciences. The need for trans-disciplinary educational and research programs in northern affairs has been vindicated many times over.