

the arctic circular



VOLUME XXIV
AND
VOLUME XXV

OTTAWA
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1976 - 1977

THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR

C O N T E N T S

Volume 24, 1976 and Volume 25, 1977

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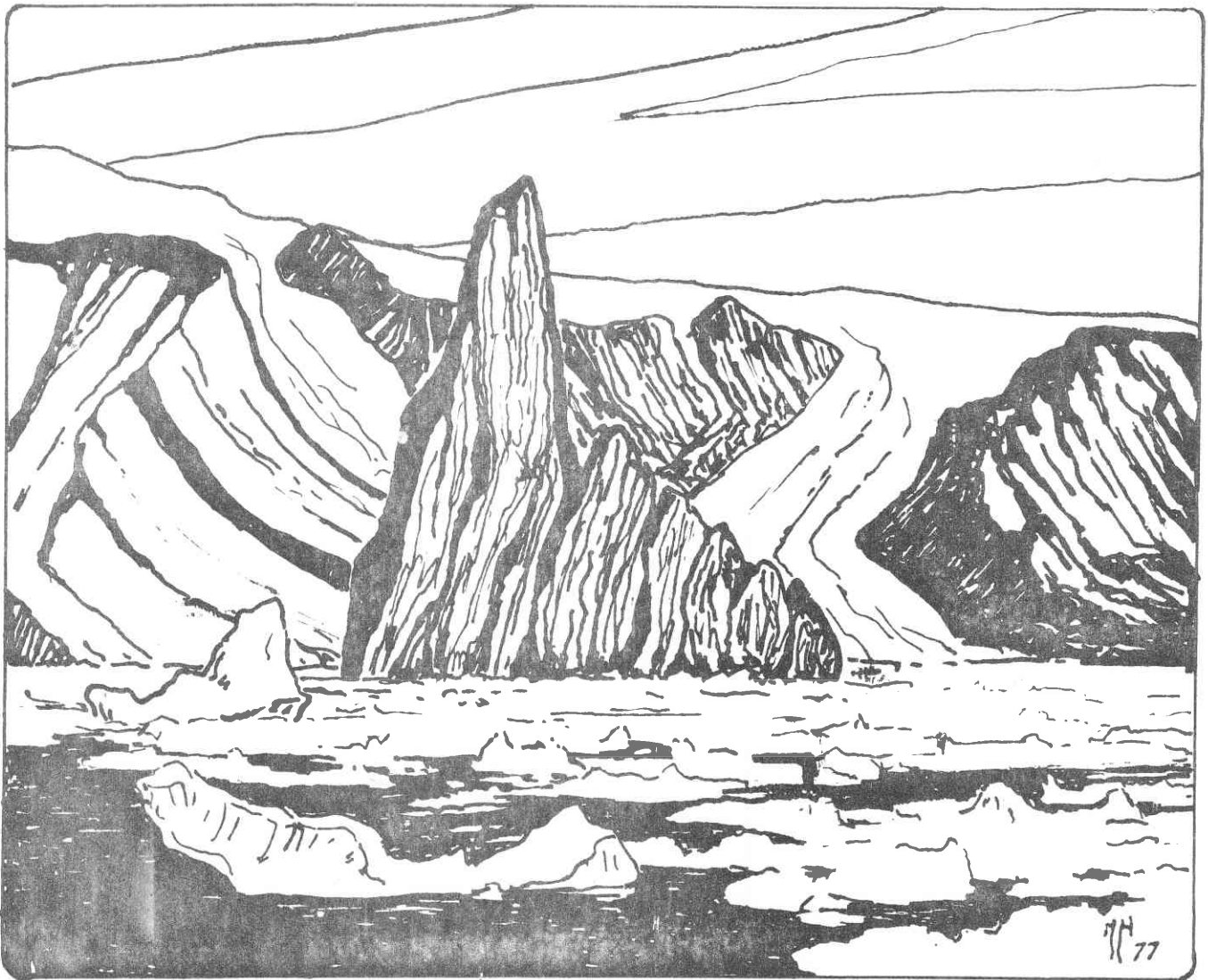
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VOL XXIV

1976



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A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

This will be the only issue of THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR to be published for Volume XXIV, 1976. It is hoped that in 1977 publication on a quarterly basis will be resumed. Members of the Arctic Circle, and indeed all others are encouraged to send material to the Editor for inclusion in THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR, whether articles, notes or comments. Deadlines for receipt of manuscripts are February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15.

The Editor wishes to thank Mr. Keith Arnold, President of the Arctic Circle for his help and encouragement in preparing this first issue, and Dr. Maurice Haycock for designing a new cover.

LOSS OF AN HISTORIC SITE IN THE YUKON by Michael Gates*

The historic site complex of Dalton Post/Nesketahin is located in the southwest Yukon near the Haines road, on the northernmost point of the Tatshenshini River. To the west is Kluane National Park and the front ranges of the St. Elias Mountains which contain some of the most picturesque scenery in North America.

This region, unmapped and unexplored until the end of the 19th century, has a history which reflects the courage and enterprise of those people who first settled there.

Prior to the coming of the first white man, Nesketahin was important as a settlement and trading rendezvous in the extensive native trade network between the interior Athabasca speaking Indians and the Chilkat Tlingit of coastal Alaska. At this time, the coastal Indians effectively controlled access to the passes to the interior, and held a trading monopoly over the inland groups.

The earliest known reference to Nesketahin dates back to 1852. The first documented white excursion into this region occurred in 1890, when E.J. Glave, a noted African explorer, and Jack Dalton, his guide entered the region as part of the Alaskan Expedition sponsored by Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. After briefly visiting Nesketahin, Glave and Dalton continued down the Tatshenshini River to its confluence with the Alsek River and then to the Pacific Ocean. They returned this way the following year, bringing the first packhorses into the region. Glave's description of the Nesketahin Indians, who had never before seen a white man, provided the first descriptive information about these people.

Following these two visits, Dalton returned to the same area to establish his trading post a mile upstream from the Indian village. Using this site as a base of operations, Dalton explored the interior of the southwest Yukon and established the famed Dalton Trail, an important route to the Klondike after the discovery of gold in 1896. Dalton post was established in 1894; a small North West Mounted Police garrison was established in 1898. During this period, Dalton Post was a way station for gold seekers travelling to the Klondike, to the White River region, as well as nearby sites. At this time too, Dalton brought the first herds of cattle into the Yukon; these were ultimately destined for Dawson City.

During the early stages of the Klondike boom, Dalton Post and the Dalton Trail flourished with the heavy traffic. At this time, about a hundred Indians inhabited Nesketahin. After the turn of the century, however,

* Canadian Conservation Institute, National Museums of Canada.

several developments brought about the decline in the importance of Dalton Post. Establishment of another trading post at Champagne induced many of the Nesketahin Indians to move north. Although the settlement was greatly decreased in size, total abandonment apparently did not take place until some time later.

In 1906, the Royal North West Mounted Police garrison at Dalton Post was relocated. Little is known about Dalton Post for the following 20 years. Discovery of gold on Squaw Creek in 1927 led to an extensive re-establishment of the post which lasted until World War II effectively brought about the end of the rush. Since that time, Dalton Post has enjoyed only limited use. While the Haines Road made access to Dalton Post easier, it also attracted settlement to the road and away from the old site.

A few years ago, I had the opportunity to visit, map and photograph this site. Further research established the fact that there were some significant examples of both native and pioneer architecture located in these two settlements. The native architecture of Nesketahin was very strongly influenced by the coastal styles typically found in Klukwan, about one hundred miles away. The houses were quite large, and constructed of carefully shaped timbers. The elaborateness of the native houses continued after Dalton Post was established, the style of houses being altered somewhat by the influence of white culture. The cabins built at Dalton Post were all made of unhewn logs, with the universal dirt roof. They appear to be less permanent.

What I found shocking about Dalton Post and Nesketahin was the remarkable damage which buildings had suffered in recent years. Photographs taken by Mr. Alan Innes-Taylor indicate that considerable damage has been caused by people. Natural decay has taken its toll too, so that all we have now to tell us about the unique architecture which once existed at Nesketahin are archival photographs.

Unfortunately, this is happening at all historically significant locations throughout the North, as I have since discovered. These sites are too expensive and too remote to be researched or restored. Yet, they stand as testimony to the determination and stamina of those pioneers who lived in the North before modern tools and rapid transport.

In many of these northern sites, most of the artifacts have been carried away over the years till all that remains are the non-portable artifacts, the buildings, which hold many clues to the craftsmanship and ingenuity of early northern inhabitants.

The statement "Take nothing but photographs, leave nothing but footprints" should provide us with a good guideline to follow. I would like to urge members of the Arctic Circle to contribute to the recording of our heritage. Photographs of buildings, their settings, and details of their construction will, with adequate notes as to location, etc., be of substantial value of historians, archaeologists, and museums interested in studying our early heritage. Such information should be turned over to the Archives of the Yukon Territory*, where they would be readily available to all who are interested.

Map of the Southwest Yukon

*

Linda Johnson, Territorial Archivist, Yukon Archives, Government of the Yukon Territory, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Offshore Drilling in the Beaufort Sea

The summer of 1976 saw the dawning of a new age in exploration by the Canadian petroleum industry. The first drilling to probe for potential hydrocarbon accumulations beneath the Beaufort Sea had commenced, at a mobilization cost to Dome Petroleum Ltd. of approximately \$150 million.

Many years of geological and geophysical exploration by the petroleum industry has delineated huge structures capable of trapping hydrocarbons, and on this basis, Dome Petroleum Ltd. applied to the Federal Government for approval to drill wells in the Beaufort Sea. Approval in principle was given to the company in 1974, subject to several conditions which had to be met before drilling actually commenced. Two of the most important conditions were the provision of an adequate back-up drilling system in case a relief well had to be drilled, and the undertaking of a comprehensive environmental assessment program.

Through their affiliation with the Arctic Petroleum Operations Association (APOA) and through a variety of their own research projects, Dome spent millions of dollars in environmental research in the Beaufort Sea. Projects varied from baseline studies of flora and fauna and effects of pollution on sea birds and mammals to related engineering and physical environmental problems such as oil spill clean up, ice movement and ocean current research. Special quick-disconnect drilling systems and blow out preventor housing (silos) had to be designed to prevent damage from the arctic ice.

Dome, through its wholly owned subsidiary Canmar Drilling Ltd. bought two old ships and had them converted and strengthened into drill-ships capable of working in ice infested waters. The drill-ships, renamed Canmar Explorer I and Canmar Explorer II, were to be completed in time to test them out and get them into the Beaufort Sea before freeze-up in late 1975. A strike in the Galveston, Texas shipyards delayed completion of the ships, and they did not get into the Arctic during 1975. Meanwhile several ships in Canmar's fleet of 10 ships (including barges, tugs, etc.) were in the Beaufort Sea and had prepared two sites for drilling as soon as the drill-ships arrived. In agreements with several other companies (including Gulf Oil Ltd. and Hunt Oil Ltd.) several potential well-sites had been chosen, and it was decided that the Tingmiark and Kopanoar structures would be the first ones tested (see map).

In the spring of 1976, Cabinet gave final approval for the drilling of the wells, and Canmar Explorer I and the newly acquired Haydrill (renamed Canmar Explorer III) headed north from Victoria around Alaska, into the Beaufort Sea. The other drill-ship, Canmar Explorer II, was not yet completed, and would enter the Beaufort Sea through the Northwest Passage

in late summer of 1976. The two drill-ships moved onto the well-sites and commenced drilling in early August.

Dome Gulf et al. Tingmiark K-91 was spudded on August 9, 1976 and reached a total depth of 10,010 feet before drilling was restricted by the September 15 time limit placed on drilling by the federal government. This well hit a potential gas reservoir at approximately 10,000 feet below sea level. There was not enough time remaining before freeze-up to evaluate it fully and Dome proceeded to secure the well and suspend operations. An unfortunate incident occurred aboard Canmar Explorer I on October 12 when an explosion on board resulted in the death of one of the drilling personnel. Cause of the accident has yet to be determined and official investigations are being carried out by DIAND and the RCMP. Canmar Explorer I safely suspended operations until next year and headed for Herschel Island for wintering over.

Hunt Dome Kopanoar D-14 spudded on August 8, 1976 and was abandoned at a total depth of 3,760 feet on September 27, 1976. A high pressure fresh water source - possibly an old lake bed or melted ice lens, had been penetrated, and the resulting upflowing of water eroded the loose sediment from around the drilling casing causing it to tilt. The water flow was sealed off, the well was abandoned and the drill ship was moved about 600 feet south, and spudded Hunt Dome Kopanoar M-13. It was drilled to a depth of 1,590 feet and was safely suspended for the winter, with Canmar Explorer III heading to Tuktoyaktuk for the winter.

The federal government had also approved the setting of surface casing at five other locations (see map). Canmar Explorer II had managed to drill to 1,100 feet at Dome Hunt Nektoralik K-59 and set surface casing before suspending operations and heading for Tuktoyaktuk.

This past season's drilling has been fraught with anxieties for both Dome Petroleum Ltd. who are operating the project, and the environmentalists who oppose it. The major question of economic quantities of hydrocarbons remains unanswered until next year. It would appear that the oil industry is capable of working with the constraints and conditions put on them by the federal government. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs maintains personnel on board the drill-ships at all times and was deeply involved in making sure the company followed approved procedures in the abandonment of the Kopanoar D-14 well, and the suspension of the other three wells.

Certain problems arose in this first year of drilling but they were overcome and all indications point to a more smoothly run, hopefully successful, drilling season next summer.

140°

135°

130°

DRILLING SUMMARY BEAUFORT SEA

72°

LOCATION

4. Dome Hunt Miterk I-40
5. Dome Hunt Kenalooak J-94
6. Dome Nerlerk J-88
7. Dome Kaglulik A-75

DRILLING

Nil

DRY AND ABANDONED

1. Hunt Dome Kopanoar D-14

SUSPENDED

2. Dome Gulf et al Tingmiark K-91
3. Hunt Dome Kopanoar M-13
8. Dome Hunt Nektoralik K-59

71°

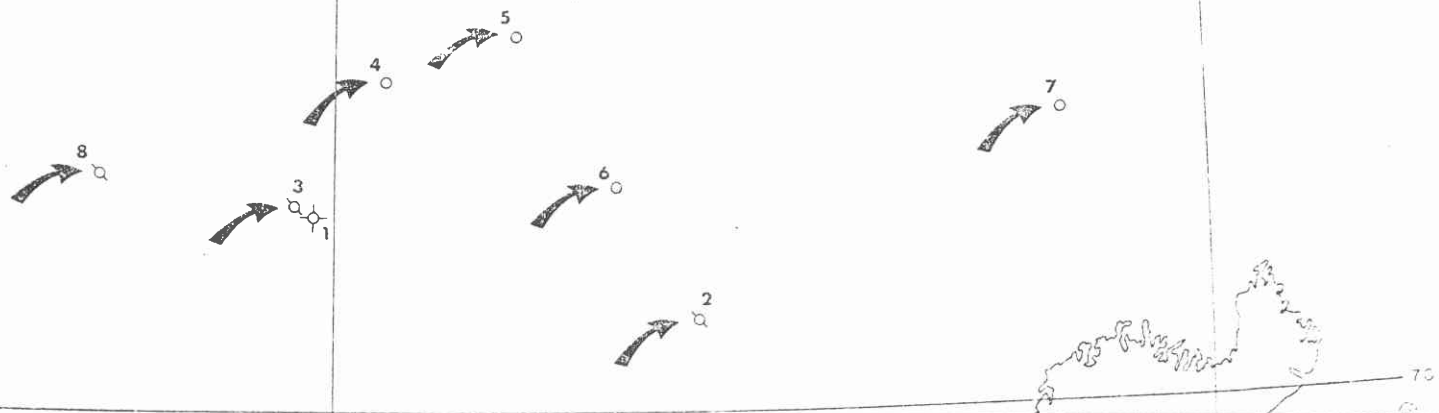
OIL & GAS ACTIVITIES
BEAUFORT SEA

Scale : 1" = 20 miles

0 20 40

LEGEND

○ Location	☼ Gas Well
○ Drilling	● Oil Well
⊛ Abandoned	□ Man made Island
⊞ Gas Field	⊘ Suspended



FOSSILS FOUND IN THE EUREKA SOUND FORMATION

Dr. Robert M. West^{*} and Dr. Mary Dawson^{**}

A Joint Meeting of the Arctic Circle with the National Museum of
Natural Sciences

October 27th

The Eureka Sound Formation is a thick sequence of sedimentary rocks comprising marine and terrigenous deposits. This folded and faulted complex represents twenty to twenty-five million years of early tertiary history. Drs. Robert West and Mary Dawson spent three field seasons examining selected areas of this formation in western Ellesmere Island. They have discovered a wide variety of vertebrate fossils within these beds.

At a joint meeting of the National Museum of Natural Science and the Arctic Circle on October 27th, 1976, Dr. West presented a lucid account of their discoveries and provided several speculative ideas about the biological and tectonic situation existing in this region fifty million years ago.

Based on the currently held ideas for the tectonic evolution of the North Atlantic Ocean Drs. West and Dawson initially sought to identify paleontological evidence that might support a plate tectonic model for the separation of the European and North American landmasses.

By diligent homework the Eureka Sound Formation was selected as a likely candidate for fossiliferous occurrences that might date the epoch of pre- and post-breakup. Evidence to date covers a wide spectrum of genera including alligators and trees.

With the present fossil evidence one is led to ask numerous questions. For example, the trees show growth rings indicating a seasonal cycle, some of the fauna have contemporary relatives that live only in low latitudes, and paleomagnetic data indicate that the area was in a high latitude in the early tertiary through to the present. What of the climate - has it changed that drastically? How did the flora and fauna adapt to the dark season? How far in fact does the fossil record support the plate tectonic model?

* Curator of Geology, Milwaukee Public Museum

** Section of Vertebrate Fossils, Carnegie Museum of Natural History,
Pittsburgh, Penn. 15213

Only one thousand feet of an estimated twenty thousand feet of exposure have been surveyed. Deciphering further paleontological evidence in the Eureka Sound Formation may help to answer some of these questions.

(Peter MacKinnon)

NORTHERN REFERENCE LIBRARY

For the past six years the Government of the Northwest Territories has produced its annual report as a hard cover illustrated book, similar to the year books provided by many general encyclopaedias, so that a reference collection of NWT information may be amassed over the years.

The current volume, covering 1975, is titled "Government in Transition" and consists of a full account of the Territorial Government during the year, statistics on population, mineral, oil and gas production and exploration, education, health, etc., a complete financial statement, a map of all the settlements and administrative regions and 70 colour photographs. The feature article describes and evaluates the Government of the Territories. The book is available from the Publications Division, Department of Information, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. XOE 1HO, for \$6.95 per copy.

NORTHERN LEGACY - POSTER SERIES

The Government of the Northwest Territories has issued a set of posters, 24" x 30", in full colour, depicting "Baffinland", the Mackenzie Mountains, the Nahanni, the Arctic Ocean and Pingos. All but the last consist of one large picture and two smaller ones. The Northern Legacy Poster Series is available, by the set only, from the Publications Division, Department of Information, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9 for \$3.95 per set.

SCIENTISTS TO STUDY EFFECTS OF MAN'S
ENCROACHMENT ON ARCTIC MAMMALS

The effects of civilization's encroachment on high arctic mammals and their habitat will be studied by University of Montana scientists under a \$233,000 grant received today from the National Science Foundation (NSF).

The 30-month study will focus on the polar bear, considered a threatened species and protected under international law. Their research is expected to evaluate the polar bear's future as it faces new incursions from oil exploration and pipeline and shipping activities.

The Montana researchers will collaborate with Canadian, Danish, Norwegian and Soviet scientists in the project which is expected to provide a plan for managing polar bears in the arctic basin and produce information for understanding man's pressure on bear populations.

Dr. Charles Jonkel, an authority on grizzly, black and polar bears, who will head the program, said the study will include research on many aspects of the polar bear's life, including polar bear-man relationships.

"All species of North American bears attack people, especially when people and bears inadvertently get too close to each other--the polar bear may attack," Dr. Jonkel said. "Some attacks seem to indicate unusual behavior by the bear, possibly precipitated by an attractive odor, sound or action of the person".

Whatever the case, he said, information on the behavior or action which may be provocative to bears would be of great help to those who operate national parks, oil camps, land developers, campers and to those who live in northern settlements.

Increased economic activity throughout the polar basin presents environmental and biological problems not only to the polar bears but also to arctic seals and the entire food chain. The polar bear, at the top of the food chain, survives by exploiting resources both on land and sea. As a top predator, the polar bear is considered an ideal species for evaluating ecosystem functions and nutrient cycling, Dr. Jonkel said.

The decreasing polar bear population, estimated by the World Wild Life Fund to be down to 20,000, had aroused such concern that the five nations involved in this effort signed an agreement this year for the mammal's protection. Recognition of the polar bear as a circumpolar resource led to the First International Scientific Meeting on that animal in 1965 in Fairbanks, Alaska. Since then the five arctic nations have initiated co-operative research programs on many phases of polar bear and seal biology.

National Science Foundation
News Release 16 September, 1976

THE CANADIAN ARCTIC IN THE HEADLINES - THE YEAR IN REVIEW

A survey of a year's newspaper headlines on any topic can give the reader a good idea of what went on, and the progress made in various directions. The following listing, taken from six Eastern Canada newspapers gives some perspective on the events of 1976 in the Canadian North, albeit a perhaps biased point of view.

This list has been prepared with the help of a computer, and so, in the interest of economy, each headline has been limited to seven words. However, in a few cases some words and punctuation have been added for clarification. As the page number may vary from edition to edition in daily newspapers, this has been omitted. Also, it should be noted, the coverage is not complete, either by date or source.

Readers wishing to follow up their interest in a particular headline are encouraged to consult their local library. Should this prove fruitless, The Arctic Circle will attempt to provide a copy of the story in question on a cost plus postage basis.

If such a collection of headlines proves of interest and useful to the membership, it can be continued on a quarterly and/or annual basis, in either chronological order, or by subject.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS OF NEWSPAPER NAMES

OC Ottawa Citizen
 OJ Ottawa Journal
 G&M Globe and Mail (Toronto)
 MS Montreal Star
 MG The Gazette (Montreal)
 FP Financial Post (Toronto, weekly)

January

OIL GAS ESTIMATES GUESSED AT IN ARCTIC -	OJ	3 JAN 76
TOP MOUNTIE BLAMES ALCOHOL FOR NORTHERN SOCIAL DISORDER -	OJ	3 JAN 76
YELLOWKNIFE MAYOR MAKES CLEAN SWEEP -	OJ	3 JAN 76
INUIT REJECT CASH FOR LAND -	OJ	6 JAN 76
YUKON FIGHTS LAND USE LAW -	OJ	6 JAN 76
'PIRATE' TV IN YUKON FORCES LEGAL SHOWDOWN -	MS	7 JAN 76
ARCTIC GAS UNDECIDED ON DELTA EXPORTS -	MG	7 JAN 76
NORTH HOUSING POLICY RAPPED -	OJ	7 JAN 76
PIPELINE FIRM BACKS DOWN OVER BROILING EXPORT ISSUE -	OJ	7 JAN 76
PHRASE DELETION BY ARCTIC GAS OFFICIAL REOPENS DISPUTE OVER EXPORTS TO US -	G&M	7 JAN 76
DELTA GAS MAY BE EXPORTED -	MS	7 JAN 76
PIPELINE MAY BRING \$30-BILLION BOOST -	OJ	8 JAN 76
FIRM ADMITS CHANGES SMALL FOR GAS EXPORT -	OJ	8 JAN 76
NORTHERN PIPELINE DELAYED UNTIL 1981 -	MS	13 JAN 76
YUKON COMMUNITY MAKES BID FOR TV SERVICE -	MS	14 JAN 76
NORWAY AGREES ON SEAL QUOTAS -	MS	14 JAN 76

NATIVE PEOPLES BID TO PRESS OTTAWA ON LAND CLAIMS -	G&M	15 JAN 76
NEW GAS WELL MAINTAINS HIGH ARCTIC SCORE -	MS	15 JAN 76
LEAKS BAFFLE TOWN WATER SUPPLY THREATENED -	MS	17 JAN 76
ESKIMO ATTITUDE: EITHER ART OR WELFARE -	MG	17 JAN 76
IN DEFENCE OTTAWA: \$1 BANANA IN INUVIK -	OJ	21 JAN 76
ICE DRILLING: OIL DRILLING FIRST -	OJ	24 JAN 76
NATIVE GROUP SAYS HURRY UP ARCTIC PIPE -	OJ	26 JAN 76
ESKIMOS URGE PIPELINE BE BUILT -	MG	26 JAN 76
OIL FIRMS DEFEND PROPOSED PIPELINE -	OJ	27 JAN 76
OVERSIZED PIPE PLANNED ARCTIC GAS TELLS HEARING -	MG	29 JAN 76
SCIENCE COUNCIL STUDY OPPOSES MACKENZIE PIPELINE -	MG	30 JAN 76
PIPE WORST THING FOR NORTH - STUDY -	OJ	30 JAN 76
BREAKTHROUGH IN ARCTIC SHIPPING -	MS	31 JAN 76

February

PIPELINE APPEAL ALLOWED -	OJ	2 FEB 76
CANADA SETS PACE FOR ARCTIC SHIPPING -	MG	3 FEB 76
PILOT IN 'WORST' ARCTIC CRASH DESCRIBED AS ABOVE AVERAGE -	OJ	4 FEB 76
PIPELINE DELAY SOUGHT -	OJ	5 FEB 76
ALL CANADIAN PIPE COST UP: \$3.25 BILLION -	OJ	5 FEB 76
PILOTS FACE 'TOTAL BLACK HOLE' INQUIRY INTO AIR DISASTER TOLD -	OJ	5 FEB 76
PIPE COST RAISED 24% ALBERTA NATURAL GAS -	OJ	5 FEB 76
N.W.T. NATIVES TO SUBMIT CLAIMS -	MG	14 FEB 76
OIL SPILLS INEVITABLE IN MACKENZIE DELTA -	MG	16 FEB 76
BERGER WARNS OF MAKING HASTY PIPELINE DECISION -	OJ	16 FEB 76
PIPELINE ENQUIRY WARNED OF WILDLIFE DISRUPTIONS -	OJ	19 FEB 76
DETOXICATION CENTRE YUKON TACKLES DRINKING IMAGE -	MG	20 FEB 76
PILOT DIZZY SPELL MAY BE CRASH CAUSE -	OJ	20 FEB 76
POLAR-CLASS ICEBREAKER MAY GET NUCLEAR POWER -	G&M	26 FEB 76
APPEAL 16 INDIAN CHIEFS SLEEPER PIPELINE CONTROVERSY -	MG	27 FEB 76
INUIT OFFERING 'TO SHARE' NORTH -	OJ	27 FEB 76
ESKIMO GROUP ASKS OTTAWA FOR FIFTH OF COUNTRY -	G&M	28 FEB 76
ROYALTIES WOULD BE HELD IN TRUST UNTIL SETTLEMENT REACHED -	G&M	28 FEB 76
INUIT SLAP HIGH PRICE ON NORTH -	OJ	28 FEB 76

March

20TH CENTURY INUIT DON'T FIT STEREOTYPES -	OJ	4 MAR 76
VOICES FROM THE IGLOO - EDITORIAL -	OJ	6 MAR 76
INUIT OKAY JAMES BAY AGREEMENT -	OJ	6 MAR 76
YUKON LINE EXTENSION IS TERMED JUSTIFIED -	G&M	12 MAR 76
POSSIBILITY OF NEW N.E.B. HEARINGS NOT OPPOSED BY ARCTIC FACTIONS -	G&M	12 MAR 76

N.E.B. DEFERS DECISIONS ON PIPELINE HEARINGS -	G&M 13 MAR 76
PANARCTIC VAGUE OVER WELL RESULT -	FP 13 MAR 76
CANADA ASKED TO DELAY NORTH DRILLING DECISION -	OJ 16 MAR 76
BEAUFORT DRILLING PLAN BOGGED DOWN -	OJ 17 MAR 76
DOME ASKS PETRO-CAN TO INVEST IN DRILLING -	OJ 17 MAR 76
MARCHAND PROTESTS DOME BID -	OJ 17 MAR 76
JOB-LOSS THREAT YUKON COURT CASE SAYS MP -	OJ 19 MAR 76
ARCTIC DRILLING DECISION DELAYED -	OJ 19 MAR 76
PIPE HEARING SET APRIL 12 -	OJ 24 MAR 76
NEW PIPELINE SCHEME SURFACES -	OJ 24 MAR 76
ARCTIC GAMES STANDING LED BY YUKON ATHLETES -	G&M 26 MAR 76
BERGER HEARINGS: LAMENT FOR A NATION -	OJ 27 MAR 76
RUSSIANS STUDY OUR ICE TRIALS -	OJ 31 MAR 76

April

INUIT EMPLOYMENT IN OIL EXPLORATION -	OJ 2 APR 76
GULF CANADA FINDS ARCTIC OIL -	OJ 9 APR 76
MAJOR GAS WELL DRILLED -	OJ 12 APR 76
MAJOR PIPE ROUTE ABANDONED -	OJ 13 APR 76
DECISION THIS WEEK ON BEAUFORT DRILLING -	OJ 14 APR 76
PIPELINE BATTLE FLARES -	OJ 14 APR 76
DOME PLEASED WITH BEAUFORT OIL RULING -	G&M 16 APR 76
ARCTIC FINDS BOOST PIPELINE PLANS -	FP 17 APR 76
FIRST TRUE OFFSHORE WILDCAT -	FP 17 APR 76
HECLA PROVES THICK GAS FIELD -	FP 17 APR 76
WHAT GULF FIND MEANS FOR DELTA -	FP 17 APR 76
BEAUFORT WORK COULD BE BLESSING -	MG 17 APR 76
BEAUFORT DRILLING APPROVED -	MG 17 APR 76
BEAUFORT DRILLING RILES INUIT -	OJ 17 APR 76
TIME REASSERT CLAIMS CANADA'S FAR NORTH -	MG 20 APR 76
NOT ONLY FOR POLAR BEARS -	OJ 20 APR 76
NATIVE GROUPS PRESSING FOR GUN CURB EXCLUSION -	MG 23 APR 76
OIL DRILLER MUST POST BOND -	OJ APR 76
BEAUFORT GO-AHEAD SAVED DAY FOR OIL MEN -	OJ 26 APR 76
NORTH GROWTH NOT MATCHED BY DEVELOPMENT -	G&M 29 APR 76
WILDLIFE GROUP SEEKS DISCLOSURE ON PIPELINE -	G&M 29 APR 76
MACKENZIE PIPELINE ARBITER WINDS UP STORM'S CENTRE -	MG 29 APR 76
PIPELINE FIRMS DISPUTE NATIVE STUDY SHOWING 1,000 HUNTERS USED LAND -	G&M 30 APR 76

May

RCMP SNOOPING RILES GREENLAND -	OJ 1 MAY 76
RCMP ARRESTS BY U.S. DENIED -	OJ 3 MAY 76
5 MOUNTIE'S PATROL TO GREENLAND ROUTINE FORCE SAYS -	G&M 4 MAY 76
NO PROTEST RCMP VISIT DANISH EMBASSY SAYS -	G&M 4 MAY 76
DIVERS IN ARCTIC AMONG LAST FRONTIERS MEN -	G&M 4 MAY 76
GAS FINDS THOUGHT INSUFFICIENT WARRANT	
MACKENZIE PIPELINE -	G&M 4 MAY 76

NORTHERNERS SEEK MORE TV CONTROL -	MG	4	MAY	76
NORTHWEST MAKES ALASKA CANADA U.S. PIPELINE BID -	G&M	11	MAY	76
HASTY DECISION MACKENZIE COULD BE COSTLY *LETTER -	G&M	13	MAY	76
OVERRIDING GAS, OIL EXPORT PACTS HINTED -	G&M	13	MAY	76
PIPELINE NOT A PRIORITY -	OJ	13	MAY	76
TAX FORMULA HEART NEW OIL, GAS RULES -	OJ	13	MAY	76
POLITICS OF PIPELINE TAKES INTRIGUING TURN -	OJ	13	MAY	76
PIPELINES PROBE BLASTED -	OJ	14	MAY	76
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE HEARINGS HELPING TO MAKE THE NORTH THE CAUSE OF THE 70S -	G&M	15	MAY	76
CBC NORTHERN SHUFFLE 'NONSENSE' -	OJ		MAY	76
P.M. SAYS PROBE SUICIDE ACTIVIST INDIAN RIGHTS -	G&M	20	MAY	76
CANADA PLANS EQUITY OPTION OIL, GAS FINDS -	G&M	20	MAY	76
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PIPELINE FIRMS BACK NEW CANADIAN LINK -	OJ	20	MAY	76
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DELTA GAS FINDS EXPECTED TO HOLD PACE -	G&M	21	MAY	76
OTTAWA PLANS TO TAKE TOUGH STAND PLAN ON LAND REGULATION -	G&M	21	MAY	76
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MACKENZIE PIPELINE HIT BY HICCUPS -	FP	29	MAY	76
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WAH-SHEE LEAVES N.W.T. COUNCIL; MAY TRY TO REGAIN BROTHERHOOD POST -	G&M	29	MAY	76
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BERGER'S PRESERVE: ONE BEAVER PELT: ANTLER'S CARIBOU -	G&M	29	MAY	76
WHY INDIANS SAY DIDN'T GIVE UP LANDS -	G&M	29	MAY	76
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DIRECT TALKS ON YUKON CLAIM TO START AGAIN -	G&M	31	MAY	76

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RIFT AMONG MEN WHO WOULD LEAD THE DENE -	G&M	4	JUN	76
CAN BUILD PIPE FOR LESS, FOOTHILLS SAYS -	OJ	9	JUN	76

RUSSIANS ON ICE IN CANADIAN ARCTIC -	G&M 12 JUN 76
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August

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PETRO-CAN PLANS BIG OIL SEARCH IN ARCTIC -	OJ 5 AUG 76
REPORT RELEASED N.W.T. CRASH CAUSE STILL MYSTERY -	OJ 13 AUG 76

September

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October

PLEASE BACK US, PIPELINE TO GOV'T -	OJ	6 OCT 76
RECORD VOYAGE FOR ICEBREAKER -	MG	7 OCT 76
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INDIANS ASK OWN GOV'T AS CANADIAN PROVINCE -	OJ	26 OCT 76
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SEPARATE INDIAN NATION IS IT REALLY PRACTICAL -	OJ	28 OCT 76
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OTTAWA STUDIES POSSIBLE OVERRUN MACKENZIE PIPELINE COST -	G&M	17 NOV 76
N.W.T. INDIANS ATTACK HYPOCRISY OF OIL INDUSTRY -	G&M	19 NOV 76
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COUSTEAU PLANS POLAR DIVE -	OJ	20 NOV 76
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WHALES SEALS NOT FISH KEY ISSUES ARCTIC -	G&M	23 NOV 76
N.W.T. STARTING SWINE FLU SHOTS IMMEDIATELY -	G&M	23 NOV 76

GOVERNMENT PIPELINE GUARANTEES NO MERE BID BACKSTOP -	G&M 23 NOV 76
ARCTIC GAS CITES LAND CLAIMS PRIORITY -	G&M 24 NOV 76
ESTIMATE ALBERTA PART MAPLE LEAF LINE \$1.1 BILLION -	G&M 24 NOV 76
FOOTHILLS GAS PRICE PUT AT \$2.15 AVERAGE -	G&M 26 NOV 76
SEQUENTIAL PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION FAVORED	
MAPLE LEAF FUNDING -	G&M 26 NOV 76
ROLLS-ROYCE ENGINES TO JET MACKENZIE GAS? -	OJ 26 NOV 76
WEST COAST GLUT SHIP ALASKAN OIL TO JAPAN -	G&M 30 NOV 76

December

ALASKAN ARCTIC PLAN FAVORED BY F.P.C. -	G&M 2 DEC 76
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ARCTIC PIPELINE BELIEVED SMALL -	G&M 2 DEC 76
WATERCOLORS RECORD LOST ARCTIC LIFE -	G&M 2 DEC 76
N.W.T. CHIEF IS HONORED FOR SERVICE -	G&M 4 DEC 76
INUIT BID FOR AIRLINE RUNS INTO P.Q. OBSTACLE -	OJ 7 DEC 76
THE NORTH IS THE BATTLEGROUND OF ALL OUR CAUSES -	G&M 9 DEC 76
END OF 1977 THOUGHT DEADLINE FOR OTTAWA'S	
PIPELINE DECISION -	G&M 9 DEC 76
N.E.B. FINALLY GETS ALASKAN PIPE APPLICATION -	OJ 9 DEC 76
OIL CHIEF WARNS ON DECISION DELAY -	OJ 9 DEC 76
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DEBATE ON FUTURE SHORTAGES -	G&M 11 DEC 76
CHRISTIAN GROUP LASHES MACKENZIE PIPELINE PLAN -	G&M 13 DEC 76
INDIAN PEOPLE 'INSULTED' JAMES BAY PACT TALKS -	OJ 13 DEC 76
EXPLORATION IN YUKON SLOWS -	OJ 15 DEC 76
GAS IS THERE REALLY A CRISIS AHEAD -	G&M 16 DEC 76
YEAR DELAY FOR LINE SEEN BY ARCTIC GAS -	G&M 16 DEC 76
BATTLE LINES DRAWN DISPUTE TARIFFS ALASKA PIPELINE -	G&M 16 DEC 76
GAS PIPELINE DEFERRAL IS URGED -	G&M 16 DEC 76
GIANT PROJECTS NOT THE ONLY APPROACH TO ENERGY CRISIS -FP	25 DEC 76

Editor's Note:

For more detailed newspaper clipping coverage of the Canadian North the reader is referred to NEWS FROM THE CANADIAN NORTH published by the Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0. This monthly publication is a collection of clippings from the Edmonton Journal, the Star-Phoenix, and The Leader-Post. It is available on subscription for \$25.00 (12 issues). The Library of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9 also maintains a large collection of clippings from many sources. A monthly listing of these are available from the Library on a subscription basis.

SOME RECENT POLAR BOOKS (1975 and 1976)

- Brody, Hugh The people's land. Eskimos and Whites in the Eastern Arctic. Penguin Books, 1975 249 p. \$2.95*
- Circumpolar health. Proceedings of the 3rd International symposium, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Edited by Roy J. Shepherd and S. Itoh. published for Health and Welfare, Canada, Medical Services Branch, Northwest Territories Region, by University of Toronto Press, 1976 678p. (no price given)
- Dorset 76: the Cape Dorset annual graphics collection 1976. M.F. Feheley, 1976. 92p. \$12.50 cloth, \$10.00 paper
- Gardey, Jon Alaska: the sophisticated wilderness. Stein & Day. 1976. 224p. US \$14.95
- Harrington, Richard Richard Harrington's Antarctic. Alaska Northwest pub. co.. 1976. 104p. US\$9.95
- Hobbs, Anne as told to Robert Specht. Tisha: the story of a young teacher in the Alaska wilderness. St. Martin's press, 1976. 304p. US\$8.95
- Hope, Jack Yukon. Illus. by Paul von Baich. Prentice-Hall, 1976 280p \$29.95
- Hunt, William Arctic passage: the turbulent history of the land and the people of the Bering Sea, 1697-1975. Scribners, 1976. 388p. US\$12.95
- Iglauer, Edith Denison's ice road. Dutton, 1975. 256p. US\$8.95
- Klinck, Carl F. Robert Service, a biography. McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1976. 199p. \$9.95
- Kurelek, William The last of the Arctic McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1976 96p. \$19.95
- The land that never melts; Auyuittuq National Park. Ed. by Roger Wilson. Peter Martin Assoc. Ltd. in association with Parks Canada, 1976. 212p. \$5.95 paper
- Mckinley, William Laird Karluk. McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1976. 170p. \$14.95

* all prices in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

- Marsh, Winifred Petchey People of the Willow: the Padlimiut tribe of the Caribou Eskimo. Oxford University Press, 1976 63p. \$9.95
- Mead, Robert Douglas Ultimate North: canoeing Mackenzie's great river. Doubleday, 1976. 312p. \$11.50
- Money, Anton, with Ben East. This is the North. Crown, 1975. 256p. US\$6.95
- Mowat, Farley Canada North now: the great betrayal. McClelland and Stewart, 1976. 192p. \$5.95 paper
- O'Malley, Martin The past and future land: an account of the Berger Inquiry into the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Peter Martin Assoc., 1976. 260p. \$8.95
- People from our side. A life story with photographs, by Peter Pitseolak and oral biography by Dorothy Eber. An Inuit record of Seekooseelak - the land of the people of Cape Dorset, Baffin Island. Hurtig, 1975. 159p. \$8.95
- Rasky, Frank The polar voyages: Explorers of the North. McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1976. 360p. \$17.75
- Remley, David A. Crooked road: the story of the Alaska Highway. McGraw, 1976 253p. US\$10.95
- Schultz-Lorentzen, Finn Arctic. McClelland and Stewart, 1976 494p. \$12.95 (fiction)
- Smith, Philip Brinco, the story of Churchill Falls. McClelland and Stewart, 1975. 392p. \$15.95
- Stories from Pangnirtung. Foreword by N.W.T. Commissioner Stuart Hodgson; illus. by Germaine Arnaktauyok. Hurtig, 1976. 108p. \$5.95
- Thrasher, Antony Apakark, in collaboration with Gerard Deagle and Alan Mettrick. Thrasher, skid row Eskimo. Griffin House, 1976. 176p. \$8.95
- Turner, Dick Wings of the North. Hancock House, 1976. 288p. \$10.95
- York, Thomas Snowman. Doubleday, 1976. 256p. \$8.95 (fictional account of John Hornby)

BOOK REVIEW

Southeast Alaska Regional Arts Council

Who has an idea? A collection of original writing and art by students in Southeastern Alaska schools. Haines, Alaska, Chilkat Press, 1974. 52p. illus. Available from: Mrs. Erma Mead, 2721 - 7th Avenue, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901 US\$3.00

This charming booklet is the result of a literary arts project of the Southeastern Alaska Regional Arts Council, Inc. (SARAC). The purpose of the project was "to stimulate self-expression of students through creative writing and drawing, to provide an opportunity for children to see the best of their work in print . . ." The ages of the contributors ranged from six to eighteen, many coming from the bush schools, as well as those in the larger communities of the region.

The booklet contains several short essays, and numerous poems: free verse, cinquains, haiku, etc., profusely illustrated by pen and pencil drawings of varying sophistication. Subject matter is also diverse, covering topics of interest to most school children, some being typically Alaskan - king salmon, whales, geese, aeroplanes. This is the sort of booklet that should be encouraged. Children, wherever they live, need to have their artistic talents appreciated, and such stimulation can often lead to greater things. SARAC should be congratulated on producing such a pleasing publication - not only for the students whose work is represented, and their parents, but for all who have the opportunity to see and read it.

WHAT IS THE ARCTIC?

Arctic, The. The northern polar region between the ARCTIC CIRCLE and the NORTH POLE, characterized by such inhospitable conditions as ice, snow, total darkness (mid-winter) or a midnight sun (midsummer). In Canada it is sometimes called the Far North.

from: Colombo's Canadian References,
by Robert John Colombo (1976) p17

THE ARCTIC CIRCLE - WHERE ARE OUR MEMBERS?

Canada		Europe	
Newfoundland	6	U.K.	15
Nova Scotia	2	Denmark	5
Prince Edward Island	0	Finland	3
New Brunswick	2	Netherlands	1
Quebec	30	Switzerland	1
Ontario	157 *		
Manitoba	12	Asia	
Saskatchewan	7	China	3
Alberta	24	Japan	2
British Columbia	9	Singapore	1
N.W.T.	11		
Yukon Territory	3	Australasia	
		New Zealand	2
U.S.A.	94	Australia	1
		TOTAL	391
* Ottawa area	128		

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE MONUMENT

The Princess Charlotte Monument is "a tiny but quite conspicuous peaked island" lying off the southeastern peninsula of Coburg Island. Though probably seen by Baffin when he discovered Jones Sound in 1616, it was not named until 1818, when Commander John Ross named it after Charlotte Augusta Matilda, the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of King George III of England. Princess Charlotte (1766-1828) married the king of Wurtemberg in 1797.

Arctic Circle correspondence - Correspondence should be addressed to the officer concerned,

c/o The Arctic Circle,
Box 2068, Postal Station D,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W3

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, Mr. A.C. David Terroux.

The Arctic Circular

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 the Editor, The Arctic Circular, 185 Kamloops Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7E1.

Back issues of the Arctic Circular are available, single copies at \$0.50 and complete sets (Volumes I to XX) at \$100.00. Requests should be addressed to the Publications Secretary.

Membership Dues

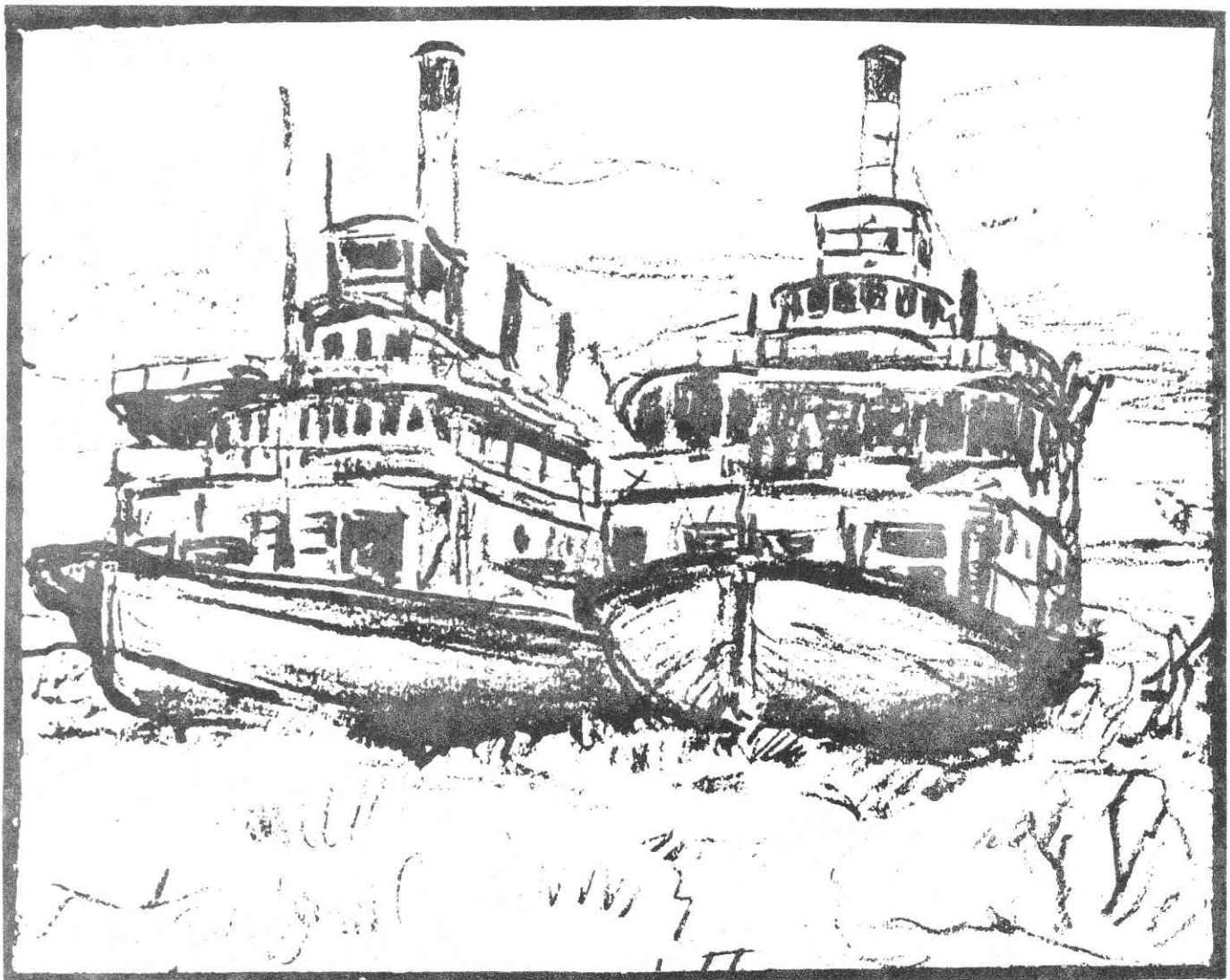
Dues are payable as of 1 January. New members joining the Arctic Circle in the Fall or at any time during the period between the last meeting in the Spring and the first meeting in the Fall (usually May-October) will be considered paid-up members for the following year. The dues are:

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

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C O N T E N T S

Cover Picture: The stern wheelers Casca and Whitehorse, on the bank of the Yukon River at Whitehorse. From the sketchbooks of Maurice Haycock (see p.15)

Frederick Cook and the North Pole: the unmaking of a Discoverer; by Russell W. Gibbons. p. 1

Dawson Jubilee; by Margaret Carter. p.12

Memories of Dalton Post: Letter to the Editor, from C.H.D. Clarke. p.14

The Arctic Circular - a chronological list. p.16

Arctic: A Dissertation Bibliography. p.17

Missing Map p.18

FREDERICK COOK AND THE NORTH POLE: THE UNMAKING OF A DISCOVERER
by Russell W. Gibbons*

When Chauncey Loomis of Dartmouth College made his expedition to Polaris Promontory in Northern Greenland nine years ago, he may have acted out the fantasies of every historical geographer and geographic historian who has sought to combine scholarship with detection. Dr. Loomis had persuaded the Danish Ministry for Greenland to grant permission to exhume the body of that subcontinent's most celebrated--if not its most northerly--grave, that of Charles Francis Hall, the mystic from Cincinnati who in 1871 came closer to the geographical North Pole than any Westerner had every been, and who in that year died under circumstances which fueled stories of murder in the high Arctic for nearly a century.

The arsenic which the Loomis party found in the well-preserved remains of Hall provided as conclusive an epilogue for a work of scholarly biography as might be imagined. Unfortunately, it may be a unique exception to other mysteries in the quest for the North Pole, for historical detective work must continue without the benefit of any other frozen corpus delicti to shed further light on unanswered questions. Yet, in many ways Hall may well have been a prototype of a later Pole-seeker, Frederick A. Cook, another explorer who worked outside the established order of his day, a romantic, a visionary, and a loner who sought to achieve what others were doing through the marshalling of considerable treasure and influence. At least one polar historian has made the analogy that each was a pariah in his own time. While Hall may have died a violent death in the Arctic, Cook may have had more violence done to his life and his accomplishments for precisely the same reasons--the bitter opposition of those who could not survive in the shadow of accomplishment through terrible adversity.

One of the by-products of (U.S.) Bicentennial consciousness may be a new tolerance level for revisionist schools when they have come to bat for the so-called "poor persons' candidates" for historical attainment. And if the literature of historical geography in particular suggests that old controversies rarely die, there may be some value in examining again the enigmatic figure who was central to what may well survive as the most celebrated exploration dispute of this century: that still-smouldering question as to which man was the first to stand in reasonable proximity of the top of the earth.

There were two claimants for this dubious distinction of polar priority, the goal so well described by Farley Mowat as "that peculiarly non-objective yet passionately desired Holy Grail of so many men--the North Pole". The club candidate, old boy circuit or establishment person, if you prefer, was Robert Edwin Peary. If he is not a classroom name to another generation of

* Paper given at the December 1976 meeting of The Arctic Circle. Mr. Gibbons, a Philadelphia journalist and editor, is the author of numerous publications on Dr. Cook and the Cook-Peary controversy.

geography pupils, it is no fault of the textbooks who have generally heeded Peary's own advice: that his "name (must) be known from one end of the world to the other".

The other candidate was the classic anti-establishmentarian, the lone wolf, who was also a loner and a romantic, and to many a naive adventurer, Frederick Albert Cook. Cook has been, to many, a psychological riddle within a greater geographical enigma, a Dreyfus-like figure of tragic proportions who defies footnote consignment as a monumental hoaxer. Indeed, there is enough evidence to conclude that Cook may well have been the victim of a pre-World War I period "Icegate", and to give currency to a self-judgment of his own personal destruction as the once-celebrated Discoverer of the North Pole:

"Few men in all history", declared Cook, "have been made the subject of such vicious attacks, of such malevolent assailing of character, of such a series of perjured and forged charges, as I--and few men, I feel sure, have ever been made to suffer so bitterly and so inexpressively as I because of the assertion of my achievement."

While self-serving, the assessment stands today as closer to the truth than many of the contemporary denunciations and subsequent volumes which repeated a rote condemnation which all but removed the one-time Brooklyn physician as a serious contender for honours in America's splendid Race for the Pole, a popular national diversion which occupied the nostalgic first decade of the new century.

Polar priority aside, there should be another prerequisite in any discussion of the Cook and Peary episode. For despite any and all assertions to the contrary, there can be no "new and unassailable evidence" brought forward sixty-seven years after the Great Controversy began which could in any way "prove conclusively" that one or other of the rival discoverers did reach the Pole. The moving pack ice at the top of our globe has told us many secrets with the advent of aviation and oceanographic technology, but it can never report the disputed chronology of the month of April in the years 1908 and 1909 where all longitude meets at Latitude 90 degrees.

The tragic Scott could write in his diary on first seeing the tents and the flag of the Norwegian Amundsen. The frozen rock of the South Pole afforded that measure of certainty to the drama of triumph and defeat. The mythical goal at the top of the world--the "Big Nail" of the Smith Sound Eskimos (why else, they properly reasoned--would the white man expend so much in lives and treasure for so many years if not for a fantastic deposit of iron--the source of all wealth--emerging from the treacherous pack ice so many days from safe land-ice?) offered no similar convenient repository of the records of any pioneer arctic explorer. The desolate and solitary world of ice at the top seemed to mock the human failure which was to result from its purported conquest.

All the more reason to resurrect Frederick Cook--not so much as a candidate for historical rehabilitation, but as a classic example of the Unmaking of a Discoverer. And this cannot be done through any recitation of the life and work of Cook, the doctor afield, around whose exploits and misadventures so many books and studies have been done for more than half a century. For those of you who are fascinated by the Cook-Peary feud and the lives of both explorers, there are a dozen credible volumes and an extensive bibliography. The purpose of this paper is not one of advocacy so much as an examination of how and why an explorer of acknowledged credentials could and did suffer such an almost total rejection by geographers, historians and, to a lesser degree, by his fellow explorers.

For it should be emphasized that despite half a century of what may be called the Peary syndrome, there is today enough doubt that even the Encyclopedia Britannica declares that the case for "neither or both is hard to prove or disprove".

The Cook saga may have that unsettling quality which is not unlike the convicted murderer who maintains innocence to the electric chair, thus creating a mythology and a school of posthumous advocates. For, while the explorer's latter life was cruel and lonely and he was reduced to the status of a pauper supported by his daughters and friends, there is documentation that he rejected at least two substantial royalties to write his "confession" of the alleged exploration hoax. This he adamantly refused to do, maintaining that nothing in his public life had ever been based upon deception or fraud.

This unease may have surfaced in the statement of the then President of the prestigious American Geographical Society in June, 1965--shortly before ceremonies in a small Catskill hamlet marked the centenary of Cook's birth and a belated recognition of his exploration achievements by the state through a legislative memorial, which was reported in the New York Times (8 May) as declaring that "Cook's claims regarding his Polar journey should be re-examined."

What should be re-examined by social historians is the manner in which Cook was consigned to the ashcan of exploration and discovery. For Frederick Cook was, by all accounts, one of the most celebrated men in America and an international figure for five years, before fading into an undeserved obscurity from which he was to emerge into notoriety and ultimate disgrace of another, and seemingly conclusive, variety. On the surface he was, as one writer has termed him, a "three-time loser". And because much of the rejection of his attainments is based upon these events, they demand review and study.

Cook became America's leading underdog in the years 1910-1915, half a decade of ragtime years in which the public was becoming conscious of the financial trusts and the concentration of power. There was a genuine public sympathy for him as an establishment victim, and the reception of his book and his appearance at the Chataqua lecture platform attested to this popularity. Yet his advocates were unable to marshal enough feeling to force a Congressional investigation--which Cook himself felt was the only route to a fair hearing for his case. And his case was strong.

Before examining the three instances of public controversy which have stamped Cook as explorer turned confidence man in many accounts of that period of America's imperial urge, it is worthwhile to present a biographical sketch buttressed with some character assessments up through September of 1909, for that is the month when his cable to the New York Herald--"reached North Pole, April 21, 1908"--began it all. Then, by deed and by announcement, he had bested his arch-rival, the naval engineer, Robert E. Peary. The latter would, of course, cable the Times five days later that he "had the old Pole". The battle for the Pole had begun and, after that, Cook's reputation was really not worth the oil blubber he brought back with him to base camp after a year lost in the most desolate corner of the Arctic.

Cook's story was essentially that of a doctor afield, an idealist who would leave his medical practice soon after graduating from New York University's College of Physicians and Surgeons to volunteer without pay as surgeon for one of Peary's early expeditions, where his professional skill and courage was praised by Peary. His travels in both polar regions (he was, incidentally, the first American to explore in both the Arctic and the Antarctic) and sub-Arctic Alaska spanned two decades.

In 1891, he was surgeon and ethnologist with the Peary North Greenland expedition (which won praise from Peary); 1892, in command of the Zeta expedition; 1894, commanded the Miranda expedition (the largest to sail to the Arctic); 1897-99, surgeon and anthropologist on the Belgian Antarctic expedition, the first to winter in the south polar sea which won him praise from Amundsen, knighthood from the King of the Belgians and a Gold Medal from the Royal Belgian Geographical Society; 1902, surgeon on the Peary relief expedition; 1903, led the party which made the first circumnavigation of Mount McKinley in Alaska; 1906, made the first ascent of McKinley, which, it should be observed, was accepted in geographic circles until the 1909 controversy with Peary began.

By the time he had departed for his Pole quest in 1907, Cook's reputation rivaled that of Peary. He had authored two best-selling volumes of exploration and discovery, Through the First Antarctic Night and To the Top of the Continent, the latter being his account of the McKinley ascent,

which had appeared first in Harper's. He succeeded the hero of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, General Greeley as the third president of the Explorers Club and would be followed by Peary. He was a founder and first President of the Arctic Club of America. Gold medallist of European geographical societies, holder of the Order of Leopold, he was at 42 a dashing explorer who had earned all the respect and recognition which was accorded him. If scandal was present in his public or private life, it was to that time confined to the circles of hangers-on who always populated the exploration game, envy being its motivation and hearsay its style. This includes the absurd allegations involving the Yahgan dictionary which did not come to front until the heat of the Polar controversy in 1910.

Cook emerges then, not as the shadowy footnote participant in turn-of-the-century exploration, but rather as an impressive figure, in intellectual as well as physical attainments. The qualities of patience and courage under great stress surfaced in the long Antarctic night of the Belgica expedition. Roald Amundsen, who served as first mate, delivered the most telling judgment: "He was beloved and respected by all. . . upright, capable and conscientious in the extreme. He, of all the ship's company, was the one man of unfaltering courage, unflinching hope, endless cheerfulness and unwearied kindness. . . his ingenuity and enterprise were boundless. He was quiet and reserved, but the success of the whole Belgian expedition was due to him", And after setting Peary's broken leg aboard the expedition ship Kite in Greenland in 1892, the latter would write of Cook: "I owe. . . much to his professional skill and unruffled coolness in an emergency. . . (he is) an indefatigable worker. . ." These were words which Peary would in time wish he had not offered.

So what does this tell us of Frederick Cook? A reasonable candidate for polar conquest, despite his innocence of what it could mean to "poach" Peary's arctic preserve? Farley Mowat offers a postulation which places it in perspective:

There were many reasons why Cook should not have reached the Pole-- should not, it will be noted. He represented no great body of savants and no consortium of wealthy interests; his methods were insultingly simple; he represented the wrong set of values. Asking no man's permission and no man's blessing he sailed off to Etah (which Peary claimed as his one personal preserve) and then, while Peary was busy in New York lecturing on the tremendous hazards of the polar attempt, and of how he would 'bring the Pole home to the United States' despite them, Cook was quietly bringing the Pole home to the United States.

Yet it was the same unfortunate Doctor Cook who, in the words of one commentator, "snatched one of the century's most humiliating defeats from

the jaws of a most prestigious victory." The people who have studied Cook and Peary have gone at them from virtually every approach possible-- the couch school (several writers suggest that Cook may well have become afflicted with a version of polar madness, and at least two have suggested the same of Peary); that of psychological and tactical motivation; the studied analysis of climate, environment, landfall, moving ice and techniques of travel and, finally, the school that acknowledged that this was first of all not science in the field but a sporting competition, and that the competitors were essentially gamblers and hunters seeking a prize.

The capsule dismissal of Cook in the majority of contemporary polar literature and standard reference works usually follows this form: Cook's claims of having reached the North Pole in 1908 are dubious; Cook's earlier claim of attaining the summit of Mount McKinley is doubtful and Cook's trial, conviction and mail fraud sentence in Texas in 1923-30 suggest a character flaw which makes points one and two but a prelude to a history of fraud and deception. For those who might protest that dispassionate historians would judge the exploration controversies of a decade and a half earlier on their own merits, I can only quote one purported "final solution" book published some three years ago which termed Cook, ". . . a criminal who tried to steal the life's work of at least two men. . ." Leslie Neatby, a respected Canadian polar historian, has alleged that Cook represented a "lawless intrusion into the affair" and accused him of "wearing the mask of honesty". Yet after considerable communication, Dr. Neatby acknowledged to the writer several years ago that he had become "a good deal more pro-Cook than when our correspondence opened." Neatby has offered what is the central and often missing ingredient in the Cook-Peary controversy, asserting that Cook's character "becomes the key to the question." Once we have arrived at this plateau, it is easier to evaluate Frederick Cook and to follow his road from the triumph which he experienced in Copenhagen and New York in the Fall of 1909 to a lonely prison cell in Leavenworth Penitentiary 14 years later.

The recitation of the storm of events which overtook Cook in the first years following his return from the Arctic have been told with detail and sympathy by many writers, at least one of them (Andrew Freeman) having spent considerable time with the explorer in the last, tragic decade of his life. Without taking up the banner of the great American underdog, suffice it to say that Cook was well cast in the dubious title accorded him by a friendly author as a "Prince of Losers" and that plots, bribes, well-planned campaigns of harassment and well-placed members of a very real old boy's circuit in the years 1909-15 provide ample evidence that our pre-World War I "Icegate" was limited only by the technology of the surveillance industry at that time.

Cook's naivete, his gentleness and unfailing courtesy in the face of bitter attack, his modesty and humility made him an easy candidate for the lost cause advocates. Peary was type-cast as a heavy from the day he left

college, and he was easy to dislike. While these factors may have a bearing on the question of character assessment, and in Cook's case, the consignment of Discoverer to Historical Charlatan, they are beside the point. They lead towards simplistic judgments such as the oft-quoted comment by explorer Peter Freuchen, whose one-liner was, "Cook was a liar and a gentleman. Peary was neither."

We can envy Freuchen and any of the other students of both Cook and Peary who have made such definitive statements over the years. They have made judgments of motivation rather than of style. For it is one thing if Cook or Peary, in the presence of other witnesses, had made an assertion that they had participated in a deception, or had faked observations, or had destroyed evidence that would have cast doubt on their alleged accomplishment. But to our knowledge, neither explorer ever denied their polar priority. In Peary's case this is not so surprising, but when we consider the superficial body of critical literature about Cook which has occupied books and publications for almost two-thirds of this century, it is important to understand that, despite his public humiliation, the rejection he received at the hands of geographers and many fellow explorers, and the imprisonment which he may well have unjustly suffered for seven long years, Cook never acknowledged that he had knowingly participated in any fraud.

It was expedient for him to do so on several occasions, both in terms of his personal comfort and for the welfare of his family. The Hampton's episode, which involved the fake "confession" story which was splashed across the cover of the multi-million circulation monthly in January, 1911, may have been a classic in these abortive efforts. Hampton's was the Life of its decade, and at the time when Cook returned to America and was attempting to make his case, he quickly accepted their invitation to write his story. Hampton's had previously run Peary's story (ghost written by a novelist and romantic fictionist by the name of T. Everett Hare) and paid the club candidate \$40,000. Cook saw the value in telling his story through the same medium, but the magazine's editor, Ray Long, had his own ideas as to how it would be told. The account is related in a biography of Hampton's publisher, Oscar Odd McIntyre, by another respected journalist, Charles Driscoll: "Long . . . tried to induce Cook to write a dramatic story of how storms and Arctic wastes had caused him, in a delirium, to imagine he had discovered the Pole, when he actually had not. Cook refused, saying that would not be true." Yet Hampton's persisted and printed the story with editing that indeed implied that Cook had "confessed." Driscoll concluded that "the whole world was led to believe that Dr. Cook had confessed that he had perpetrated a fraud and that he had never reached the Pole at all. Dr. Cook had done no such thing, but his name and reputation were ruined . . . it was the most dastardly deed in the history of journalism."

Hampton's, he added, "delivered the blow that killed Cook as the discoverer of the Pole, and its circulation immediately jumped to unprecedented heights. . ." Those social anthropologists who search the records of the United States Congress may turn to the proceedings and testimony given on January 28, 1915, before the House Committee on Education of the 63rd Congress, to gain further documentation of the Hampton's hoax. Lillian Eleanor Kiel, who in 1910 had been a copyreader for Hampton's, testified to the substitution of material in the Cook story which resulted in the "confession" fraud. She told the congressmen, "if he (Cook) had not been of a strong character. . . it might have turned his brain. But he was heartbroken and he refused to look at the magazine." A loser to the end of the "dastardly deed", Cook was paid only \$1,000 for his tampered account.

Almost two decades later, others were still trying to get Cook to write his "confession." While awaiting his appeal for parole from his federal sentence, the aging explorer (he was released from prison short of his 65th birthday) received a letter from James R. Crowell of American magazine. The offer had been upped to \$20,000, a considerable sum for 1929, and since Cook knew he would leave prison a pauper, he must have given it some thought. Understandably, considering his rejection by a society which had denied his life achievements and imprisoned him, the proposition was enticing. Yet as in 1910, he refused, telling a Kansas City newspaper that "to a man in prison \$20,000 is a lot of money. It was indeed a fortune to me, since I am without funds. But a million dollars would not be enough to cause me to waver from my claim to the discovery of the North Pole." Considering the circumstances, that may be one for Doctor Cook in the character assessment department.

At this juncture, mention might be made of the motivation, the style and the character of other players who appeared on the stage of the Cook-Peary drama (it would be Cook's solitary stage for twenty years, Peary having preceded him in death in 1920). Consider Peary biographer William H. Hobbs, University of Michigan geologist and Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. When the press announced that Cook might be pardoned from his harsh 14-year sentence for oil land speculation, this distinguished academic wrote arctic colleague Vilhjalmur Stefansson: "I hope you will be willing to follow suit and protest against the release of Dr. Cook now in process. Protests should be sent to the Parole Board, Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas. I have asked a number of people to do this. . ."

A cheap shot perhaps but not unique in Cook's case. While Hobbs may have been part of a generation of believers who still retained strong feelings and participated with the passions and actions of their time, the same syndrome was to follow Cook even a quarter of a century after his death. In

1965, when the New York State Legislature honored its native son from the Catskills as "a pioneer explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic" and asked the Governor to sign an appropriate memorial on the occasion of the centennial of the explorer's birth, the last surviving member of the Peary North Pole expedition wrote a lengthy letter of condemnation. ". . . have nothing to do with a plan to honor Dr. Frederick A. Cook," wrote Donald B. MacMillan, adding that "he (Cook) was not an explorer. . . he did nothing of note whereby he should be called such." The MacMillan remarks may be forgiven as those of an old man responding with indignation at a belated public recognition of his old commander's archrival, but it still followed a pattern of historical review by innuendo and blatant falsehood. When the writer began his Cook research some years ago, MacMillan refused to answer any correspondence dealing with Cook. His colleague Vilhjalmur Stefansson was, to the contrary, very helpful, being in a large part responsible for the monograph which resulted. Yet he, too, offered unsupported assertions about Cook, reporting that he was a "well liked fellow" but in the exploration community "many more liked him than believed him." I cannot indulge in Freuchen-like judgments about Hobbs, MacMillan and Stefansson, who for a good part of this century represented much of the source data for encyclopedic reference works on the historical geography of the Polar Regions. But I can comment on style, and I do suggest that biographical research into their careers would reveal a not surprising similarity: they had all backed the polar priority of Peary, and on this rested much of their reputation as authorities. Frederick Cook in prison, and even in death, represented a specter-like threat to their individual credentials.

Did Frederick Cook, a lone wolf outsider, stand in reasonable proximity to the top of the earth on April 21, 1908, the first of any human being to do so, and with him two Eskimos without whom he would have gone nowhere? No person, arctic explorer or polar scientist or geographer can come before you and insist that he did or did not. One can speculate and, by assembling some historical detective work, make a postulation to the affirmative or the negative. Dozens have done it in papers and books and articles, including the writer, but in the end, Cook's character becomes the key to the controversy. The same test, of course, should be applied to Peary.

The McKinley sub-controversy can be approached in the same manner: Cook's companion to the top of that highest peak of North America in September of 1906 becomes a witness just as did Cook's two Eskimo companions at the Pole become witnesses to MacMillan in 1909. Everything suggests that they made statements (and in the McKinley scenario, refuted them, reasserted and then rejected them again) according to the wishes of their interrogators. Incidentally, for what it is worth, and in the character evaluation of Cook

it is significant, the writer was advised by Jean Malaurie at the Center for Polar Archives earlier this year (1976) that the Smith Sound Eskimos still hold Cook in high regard, despite assertions to the contrary. Dr. Malaurie has lived among the Etah Eskimos for several years as an anthropologist.

For every field explorer, every geographer, every polar historian, every reference account and designation which can be produced to "prove" that Robert Peary discovered the North Pole, one can with little research effort produce a comparable explorer, geographer, historian and reference citation to "establish" Cook as the discoverer. If you can produce an authority or a writer on Mount McKinley who asserts that Cook did not get to the top, someone else can emerge with similar expertise declaring the opposite. Climbers who have reached the summit have both denied and upheld Cook's account. Those who wish to go through the federal court proceedings of the Federal District Court in Fort Worth, Texas in 1923, where the hapless Cook was given the longest sentence on record for alleged misrepresentation, must also go to the court house of those east Texas countries where Cook's oil lands produced literally millions of dollars while their chief speculator was doing his time in Leavenworth. They should also examine the social history of that time, the Teapot Dome, the Harding era scandals and the weighty circumstantial evidence which offered old Doc Cook of the North Pole notoriety at a time when the politics of oil was engulfing the Harding Administration.

Perhaps the way in which Cook was done-in as a serious contender for polar honors has removed the study of the controversy itself from the literature of conventional geography and history. The so-called scholarly journals have contributed very little to any examination of the dispute, and a 1916 commentary by Scientific American which called it "a particularly distasteful chapter in the history of American science" may have reflected this attitude. Forty years later Moira Dunbar termed it "one of the most dismal and undignified episodes in the history of exploration". Yet distasteful and dismal episodes have made up much of our history, and it seems to have made current history more fascinating, and I find it a point of sadness that professional historians have largely ignored the Cook story as an opportunity for serious scholarship.

It may be a commentary on our times that so much fury has been unleashed around such a seeming absurdity as who was the first to reach that Holy Grail of the Arctic--that Big Nail. For the "race to the Pole" was literally for nothing. This particular Grail, that mythical pinpoint where all directions are south, is the same today as it was when Cook and Peary maintained that they had "discovered" it: a drifting, crushing, desolate flow of ice. But it challenged four hundred years of men and nations, and through their magnificent obsession was opened the Northwest Passage, the

vast potential of the High Arctic and the last uncharted regions of the northern hemisphere. Frederick Albert Cook, who suffered "so bitterly and so inexpressibly" because of his role in this quest, by all the evidence, deserves more than the contemptible obscurity to which he has been consigned by most historians.

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DAWSON JUBILEE, by Margaret Carter*

It was August 17, 1896 when the Klondike Gold Rush was sparked by the discovery of gold at Bonanza Creek. Every year since, August 17 has been an occasion for celebration in the Yukon. This year, Discovery Day's 81st anniversary also marks the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of Dawson City, that vibrant offspring of the Gold Rush. Yukon sourdoughs and cheechako tourists alike will be flocking to Dawson to share in the special jubilee hoopla.

Their coming will swell the quiet town until it bursts as it did in the days of '98. Indeed, an evening in Diamond Tooth Gertie's - Canada's only legalized gambling establishment - does much to convince one that neither human nature nor Dawson City has changed at all. Those who wish to test their luck on the wheel of fortune still come to Dawson. The ghost of patron Arizona Charlie Meadows lurks in the Palace Grand as audiences hiss and boo scenes of raucous vaudeville and heartwringing melodrama from the boxes where miners once sat. Behind the boxes the room of a dance hall girl waits wistfully for its long-departed occupant to return.

Today Dawson City is rich in reminders of its history. Many of the beautiful buildings constructed after Dawsonites decided to remain in the north still stand. Outside the business section, the streets are lined with residences amazingly rich in architectural detail for their location on so remote a frontier. Robert Service's cabin stands on the hillside welcoming visitors to share his view of the land of the midnight sun. Here and there partial thawing of the permafrost has had its effect, and structures tip dizzily to one side. Had it not been stabilized, Strait's Store on the corner of Third Avenue and Harper Street would probably have toppled over.

The post office, evidence of Dawson's tenuous tie to the outside world, is open for modern day visitors to mail their letters, franked by a special cancellation. The administration building, seat of Territorial Government for more than 40 years, now holds the Dawson City Museum. There, relics such as the waterless cooker, Klondike Kate's costume, and the birth records of forgotten St. Mary's Hospital are reminders of both the fantastic and the normal in Dawson life. On Front Street the Bank of Commerce - built as the Bank of British North America in 1901 - still conducts business daily. A gold room on its second floor recalls the earliest days when the town traded on nuggets from minders' pokes, and the later times when its sustenance was tied to dredging and the shipments of gold bars.

Next to the bank, the sternwheeler Keno is dry-docked. A symbol of the river transport system that linked Dawson to the outside world from 1897 to the 1950's, its presence is a reminder that Yukon sternwheelers were

* Margaret Carter is an historian with Parks Canada
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unique, with a design developed for the north. The fascinating complexity of the Keno's engine room is evidence of the importance of technology in developing Canada's frontier. This theme is abundantly illustrated on the nearby creeks where visitors can see not only the monstrous dredges and the barren tailings they created, but also try out the early placer techniques by panning a little themselves.

Dawson City has seen many changes since Joe Ladue located his sawmill and store there in 1898. At the height of the Klondike Gold Rush, Dawson supported a population of over 30 thousand. By 1902 when it was incorporated, it was on its way to becoming Canada's most modern city.

The vagaries of times have left their mark, but Dawson's early spirit has been kept alive by its citizens, the Klondike Visitors Association and Parks Canada. This year's Jubilee celebrations will begin on June 13 with the Commissioner's Ball. Four days of sports events between Alaska and the Yukon Territory will take place July 1 to 4. Discovery Day, of course, will be celebrated on August 17. The Dawson Jubilee will conclude with a "Home Coming", September 2 to 5, when expatriate sourdoughs are invited "home" to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of Canada's oldest city north of the sixtieth parallel.

INUIT LAND USE STUDY AVAILABLE

Research studies carried out for Inuit Tapirisat show that Inuit have used and occupied their lands for thousands of years. Copies of the research report are available, in English only, from the Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9. The complete set costs \$37.00; volume I, \$11.00, volume II, \$12.00, volume III, \$14.00

MEMORIES OF DALTON POSTLETTER TO THE EDITOR

While working on the Haines Road on July 21/44 I met Dave Hume. I described him at the time as a policeman's son married to a policeman's daughter, and the leanest, strongest, best-looking breed I had seen in a long time. He was then about 25. I never knew who his father was - besides the name. His wife was the daughter of Jack Pringle, who lived at Dalton Post. I was interested in Dave because he had trapped the Tatshenshini all the way to Dry Bay, in Alaska. He told me that somebody got the names twisted. The river mapped as Alsek was called Kuskawulsh by the Indians, and the one mapped as Tatshenshini was really the Alsek. He told me of Alaska Brown Bears all the way up to the King Salmon River, and a wolf-coloured black bear killed by one of the Indians. Prospectors came up from Dry Bay in summer beyond the first river.

At his insistence, I visited Dalton Post on July 24, walking in from the Haines Road. The trail went through the brush for a mile, around a muskeg until it joined an old trail. The total distance was about four miles. A flood of July 9 had wiped out a footbridge over the Unshini River, so I waded. In the post area horse feed was very good.

I was greeted by Dave and his wife, and Jack Pringle and his wife. There was also a Fraser (Indian) and family from Klukshu, plus children, plus unidentified middle-aged women, plus some beautiful salmon-fed pack dogs.

Buildings included Jake Dalton's warehouse, the old police post, and the Pringle house, plus a salmon rack.

Old Mr. Pringle insisted on feeding me. The fire under a big iron pot in the yard apparently never went out. The matriarch went out, pulled meat out of the pot, and finally selected three moose ribs. Never before or since have I tasted such delicious meat. Quite evidently, the fine art of seething puts roasts and steaks to shame. There was also some fine rhubarb.

Then we went to "village creek", which comes from Village Lake. The old village site they called quite plainly Ut-si-ka-tahn, again differing from the map. Salmon was running.

Jack Pringle came to Dalton Post with Inspector Jarvis, and never left it. I gathered that he had never been to Whitehorse. He just married his charming Indian wife, settled down, raised a daughter, and "adopted" Dave, who married the daughter. He had a splendid garden. Potatoes, peas and the like would not grow on account of frost but his chard, beets, turnips and rhubarb were wonderful. He loaded me down with lettuce and rhubarb, some

of which I got to Whitehorse and gave to Larry Higgins, the government agent. My photo of old Jack shows him with an armful of rhubarb. I was wet to the waist all day, which the Indians looked on as normal, but had a very interesting visit.

C.H.D. Clarke,
Agincourt, Ontario

STERN WHEELERS ON THE YUKON

The Casca and the Whitehorse were distinguished members of what was once a great river fleet. It has been estimated that between 1898 and 1952 there were some 250 paddle wheelers plying the Yukon River, for varying distances, between Teslin Lake near the Yukon-British Columbia border and the river's mouth on the Bering Sea. Some days as many as six stern wheelers left Whitehorse for Dawson. The down stream voyage averaged three days, and the up stream five to six days. Countless numbers of people from the many settlements which grew up along the 460 miles of shoreline between the two towns made their living by cutting wood for the steamboats, or by serving as their crews. With the building of a branch road of the Alaska Highway between Whitehorse and Dawson in 1953, and thus the coming of cheaper, quicker, and more reliable transport, river transportation came to a virtual halt, and the stern wheelers were hauled out of the water onto the banks and left to rot, the last one in 1956. The people who were once dependant on these boats for work, as well as supplies, were forced to leave the river too.

Our cover picture is a drawing made by Dr. Maurice Haycock in 1971. It shows the Casca (left) and the Whitehorse (right) on the bank of the Yukon River at Whitehorse. The Casca was launched in 1937. The Whitehorse was much older, having been built in 1901; she was rebuilt about 1930. Unfortunately, in June 1974 both of these old river boats were accidentally burned, thus putting an end to these two relics of a bygone era.

THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR - CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Unfortunately, THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR has not always been regular in publication. The following list of volumes, numbers and years is published so that members and libraries may check their holdings for completeness.

- Volume I, 1948, nos 1 - 8; contents and index
- II, 1949, nos. 1 - 8; contents and index
- III, 1950, nos. 1 - 6; contents and index
- IV, 1951, nos. 1 - 6; contents and index
- V, 1952, nos. 1 - 6; contents and index
- VI, 1953, nos. 1 - 5; contents and index
- VII, 1954, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- VIII, 1955, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- IX, 1956, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- X, 1957, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- XI, 1958, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- XII, 1959, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- XIII, 1960, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- XIV, 1961, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- XV, 1962, nos. 1 - 4
- XVI, 1963-64, nos. 1 - 4; contents and index
- XVII, 1965-67, nos. 1 - 4; (three issues); contents and index
- XVIII, 1968, nos. 1 - 3 (two issues); contents and index
- XIX, 1969, nos. 1 - 3, contents and index

VOL. XXV No. 1 THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR

- XX, 1970, nos. 1 - 3; contents; index pub. at end of Vol XXIII, No. 2
- XXI, 1971, nos. 1 - 3; contents
- XXII, 1972, nos. 1 - 3; contents
- XXIII, 1973 - 75, nos. 1 - 2; index
- XXIV, 1976, (one issue); contents

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ARCTIC: A DISSERTATION BIBLIOGRAPHY

It lists almost 100 dissertations about the Arctic, covering subjects like the ecology of the Arctic Tundra, Arctic climatology, the role of the Arctic in Canadian-American relations and many more. . . in fact everything that a key word search of the virtually complete Comprehensive Data Base compiled by University Microfilms International can produce.

Each dissertation in this collection was accepted by degree-granting institutions in the United States and Canada from 1866 through 1976. Each dissertation cited appears in abstract form in Dissertation Abstracts International and all are available from University Microfilms.

Citations in Arctic are arranged alphabetically by author. Because of the size of this bibliography you will be able to easily identify dissertations of interest.

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MISSING MAP

Unfortunately the map accompanying the article "Loss of an Historic Site in the Yukon", by Michael Gates was omitted from page 3 of THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR, volume XXIV, 1976. It is published below.

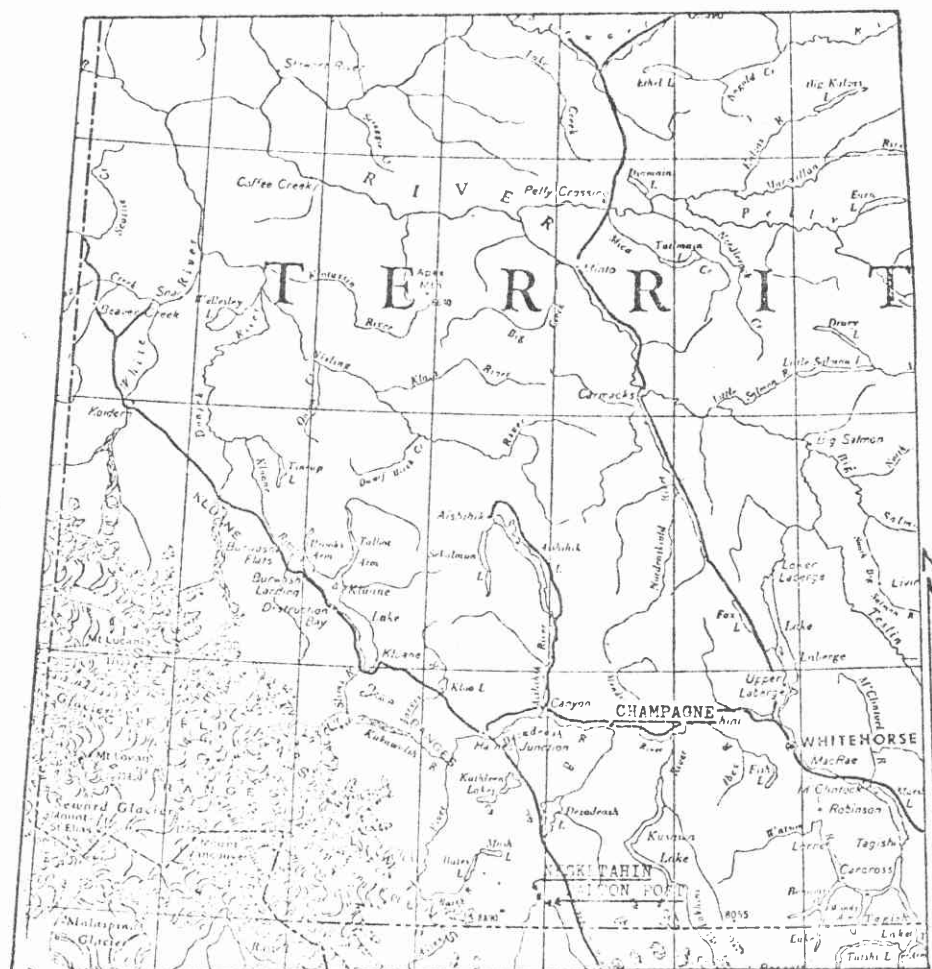


FIG. I

40 Miles

THE SOUTHWEST YUKON

MAP OF THE SOUTHWEST YUKON

Arctic Circle correspondence - Correspondence should be addressed to the officer concerned,

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

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, Mr. A.C. David Terroux.

The Arctic Circular

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 the Editor, The Arctic Circular, 185 Kamloops Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7E1.

Back issues of The Arctic Circular are available, single copies at \$0.50 and complete sets (Volumes I to XX) at \$100.00. Requests should be addressed to the Publications Secretary.

Membership Dues

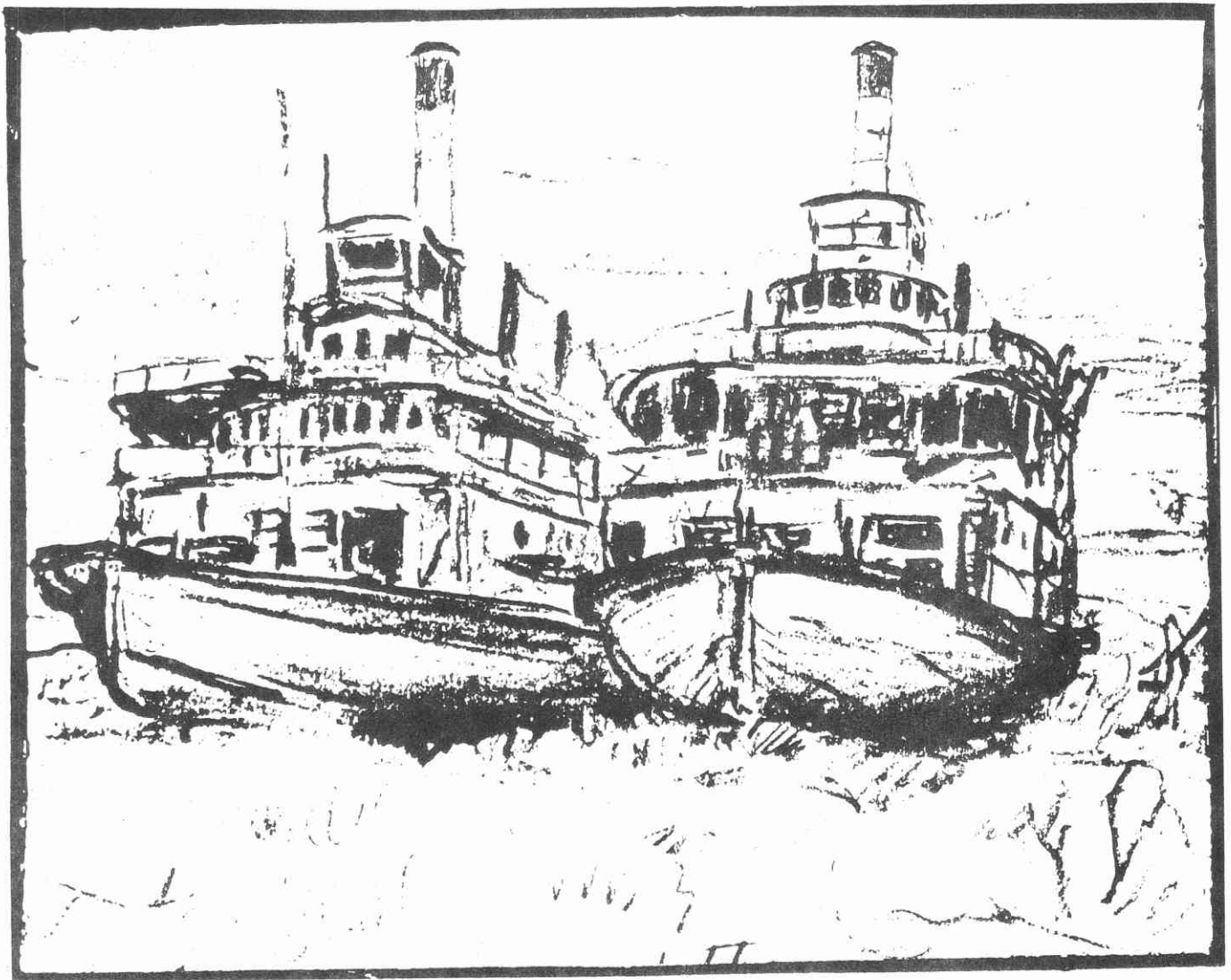
Dues are payable as of 1 January. New members joining the Arctic Circle in the Fall or at any time during the period between the last meeting in the Spring and the first meeting in the Fall (usually May-October) will be considered paid up members for the following year. The dues are:

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

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JUNE
1977

C O N T E N T S

- Cover Picture: The stern wheelers Casca and Whitehorse, on the bank of the Yukon River at Whitehorse, summer 1971. From the sketchbooks of Maurice Haycock.
- Oil and Gas North of 60: Summary of 1976 Activities,
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OIL & GAS NORTH OF 60
SUMMARY OF 1976 ACTIVITIES
NORTHERN NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
BRANCH, DIAND

All oil and gas operations in Canada North of 60 come under the administration of the Northern Non-Renewable Resources Branch and the Northern Operations Branch of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Exploration for hydrocarbons continued throughout the Arctic in 1976 with discoveries of oil and gas being made at Cameron Island in the Archipelago and at two wells in the Mackenzie Delta. Gas was discovered at a number of new sites in the Delta and in the Archipelago, on Melville Island and at Jackson Bay off Ellef Ringnes Island. With so much of this vast area still to be explored for resources, no definite estimate of hydrocarbon reserves there can be made at present. However, 1976 totals indicate that for Canada as a whole as well as the for the area North of 60, estimates of proved and probable oil reserves showed a decline. Reserves of natural gas increased, both in the North and in the country as a whole; reserves of natural gas liquid (condensate) declined for the country as a whole but increased by more than 11,700,000 bbls. in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

During the year, the oil that continued to be produced from the Norman Wells field was refined and consumed locally. Rate of production in 1976 averaged 2,751 bbls. per day, down slightly from the 1975 figure. Gas was produced in commercial quantities at the Pointed Mountain and Beaver River fields and was processed at the Clarke Lake plant at Fort Nelson, B.C.

The new Petroleum and Natural Gas Act, to be introduced into the Commons during the 1976-77 session, is expected to become law early in 1978 at which time the accompanying Regulations will also be promulgated. While this Act was being prepared, minimal disposals of oil and gas rights were made; however, applications for leases on file covered almost 9 million acres. Holdings progressing through the discretionary renewal periods totaled about 26 million acres, indicating that interest in northern exploration continued high.

Drilling and Production Regulations complementary to the Canada Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act were expected to be promulgated in 1978 after comments and recommendations from industry had been duly considered.

For all areas North of 60 permits must now be obtained under the amended Territorial Land Use Regulations for all operations that might create any significant environmental impact.

As of January 1, 1979, conversion to the metric system will be required of all aspects and activities of the industry. To facilitate these changes, a training course for personnel involved has been prepared and initiated under the auspices of the Canadian Petroleum Association.

Although there was no sale of oil and gas rights in 1976, revenues from northern operations, nevertheless, increased slightly over those of 1975 due to an increase in royalties collected. On the other hand, rental income declined.

Drilling operations in 1976 were carried on in four areas: Mackenzie Delta - Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Mackenzie Bay, Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Islands - notably in the Sverdrup Basin. Approximately 70 percent of this work was exploratory with nine development wells being drilled, eight of which were suspended.

Offshore drilling from man-made ice islands continued in the Archipelago by Panarctic Oil Limited, including the first two exploratory wells ever to be drilled from such a platform. One of these wells resulted in the gas discovery at Jackson Bay. Panarctic has requested permission to drill five more ice-island wells in 1977. In the Beaufort Sea, Imperial Oil constructed five new man-made islands and applied for permission to build two more in 1977; Sun Oil Company began drilling its second well from a man-made island created from bottom sediments; Dome Petroleum Limited began its probe for oil and gas employing a fleet of three drillships and auxiliary barges and tugs, all of which wintered-over in the Arctic. Of the three wells drilled, only one so far, indicated a hydrocarbon pool (gas), but lateness of the season forced suspension before any estimate of potential could be made. Canadian Marine Drilling Limited, a subsidiary of Dome, has ordered a 5-ton catamaran equipped to deal with any oil contamination in Arctic waters that might result from these offshore drilling operations.

Geological survey work increased in 1976 but seismic surveys were down by about 9 percent from 1975 and were almost entirely limited to the Mackenzie Delta, the Arctic Islands and the inter-island areas where land techniques were used on the ice. This 1976 reduction in seismic activity seemed to forecast a reduction in drilling activity in 1977. Marine seismic operations were carried out in Lancaster Sound, certain inter-island areas and in the Beaufort Sea.

Exploration in the Archipelago is expected to intensify as a result of a six-company agreement to undertake an \$80 million joint seismic/drilling program over an area of several million acres in the next four year. Most of this area is located offshore and drilling will be done from ice-islands where necessary.

As a further aid to future northern operations, a new Polar 7 Class icebreaker, already tested in scale model, was being designed, and a study contract was awarded for modifications of one of the turbine engine units being considered for this vessel. There was, no indication when the ship would be built.

Because of Dome's \$100 million expenditure in the Arctic in 1976, total expenditure by the Industry for the year exceeded \$350 million, about the same amount as the 1975. Field expenditures increased by about \$20 million over the pervious year, expenditures for exploratory and development drilling were up \$10 million as were also total geophysical and geological expenditures. Assuming that the issuance of permits and leases will be resumed and that offshore drilling will continue in the Beaufort Sea, a very considerable increase in expenditure by industry is expected in 1978.

Application to build a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline were filed in 1975 by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd., and by Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd. In 1976, the Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd. group applied in both the United States and Canada for permission to construct a pipeline to transport Alaska North slope gas through Alaska and the Yukon for ultimate delivery, via extension of existing Canadian systems, to American markets. This was known as the Alcan Route.

The Polar Gas Group continued its research into all aspects of engineering, geography, ecology, and costing of a gas pipeline from the Arctic Islands. Three routes were under consideration.

At present, the only production and refining of oil North of 60 is at Norman Wells, The only commercial production of natural gas came from the Pointed Mountain and Beaver River fields; this gas was processed at the Clarke Lake plant. However, three of the major oil companies have applied for approval to develop Mackenzie Delta gas reserves and to build three gas processing plants coincidentally with the construction of a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline. Engineering design and assessment of these plants is underway at present.

During 1976, the Arctic Petroleum Operators Association (APOA) continued involvement in northern environmental and engineering research with twelve new projects being initiated and support being given to projects carried out by Canadian universities. In addition, extensive geophysical and geological surveys, feasibility sutides, environmental assessments, bottom sampling studies, and research into ice defence systems were carried out by a number of the major oil, engineering and survey companies.

Explanatory Notes for Figure 1-5

Fig. No. 1 indicates the area held under oil and gas permits at the end of each year from 1966 to 1976. After peaking in 1971 the areas under permit have gradually decreased every year.

Fig. No. 2 depicts the level of geophysical and geological activity by the private sector. The years 1970-72 were extremely busy, in 1976 the level has decreased to 20% to what it was four years earlier. Indications are that there will be a further decrease in 1977.

Fig. No. 3 shows the parallel levels of activity between geophysical surveys and well drilling. The peak year was 1973 and 83 wells were drilled.

Fig. No. 4 summarizes the gross oil and gas revenues received by the department from industry. The Royalties make up the largest portion of revenues. "Bonus" are monies received from the sale of oil and gas leases or permits.

Fig. No. 5 indicates levels of exploration expenditures submitted for work credits. These expenditures do not include royalty payments, pipeline studies office studies or research. In 1976 the major portion of drilling expenditures were increased in the Beaufort Sea program.

Fig. 1

AREA HELD UNDER OIL & GAS PERMIT YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



Fig. 2

EXPLORATION ACTIVITY YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

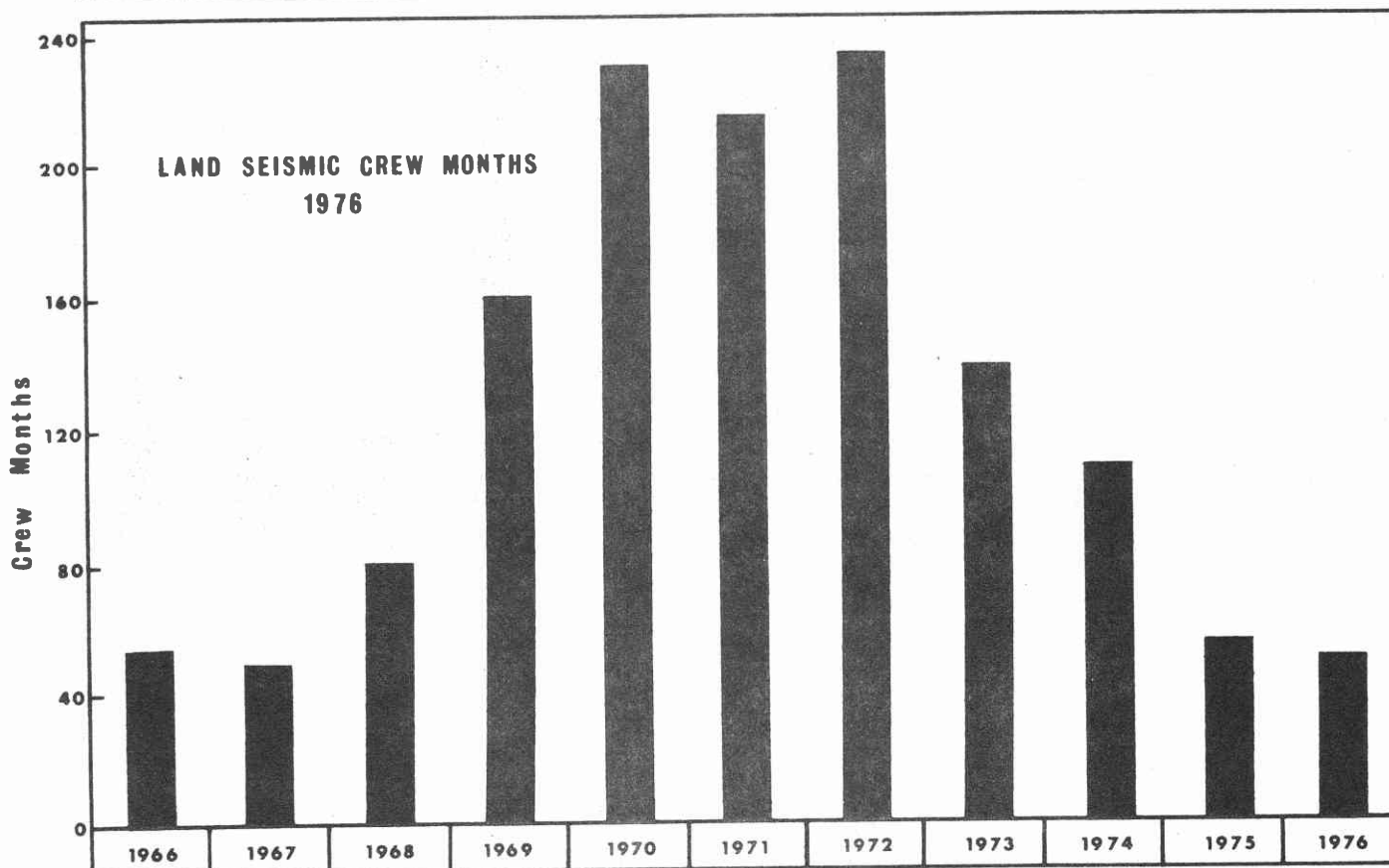
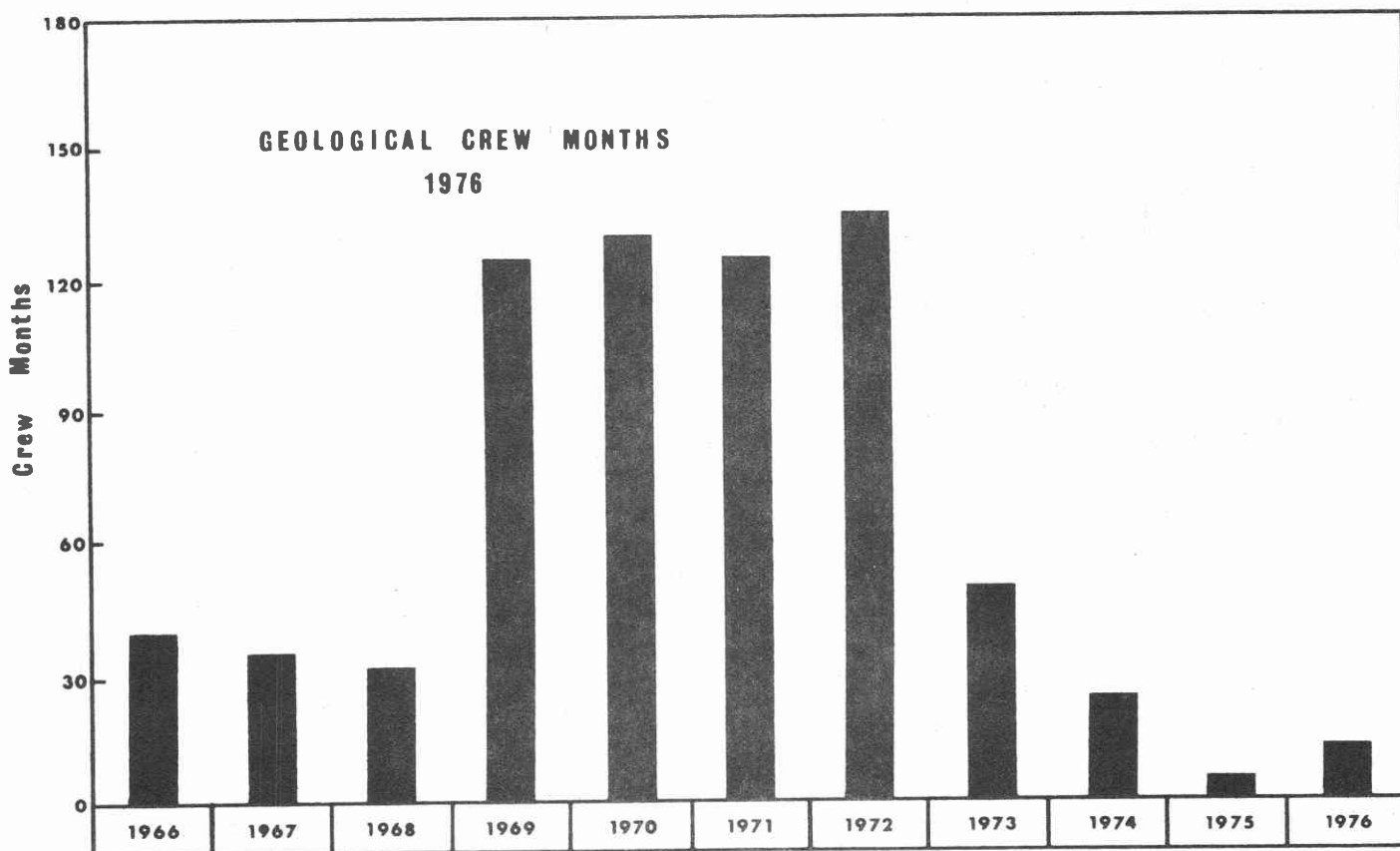
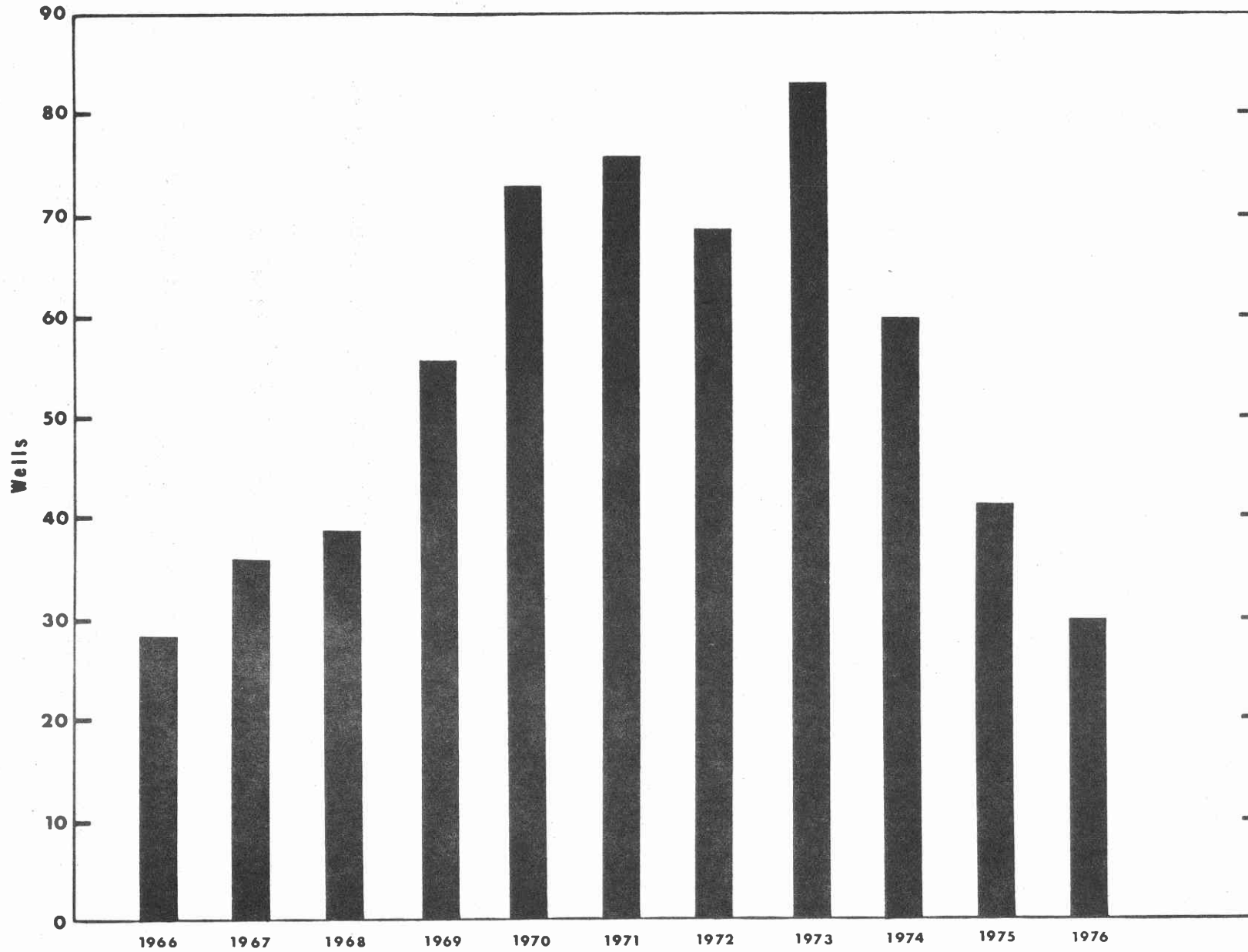


Fig. 3

WELLS DRILLED
YUKON TERRITORY - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Number of Wells Drilled to end 1976 (865)



YUKON TERRITORY - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CALENDAR YEAR

GROSS REVENUE - OIL & GAS

FROM

CASH BONUS BIDS, FEES, FORFEITURES,
ROYALTIES, RENTALS & SALE OF MAPS

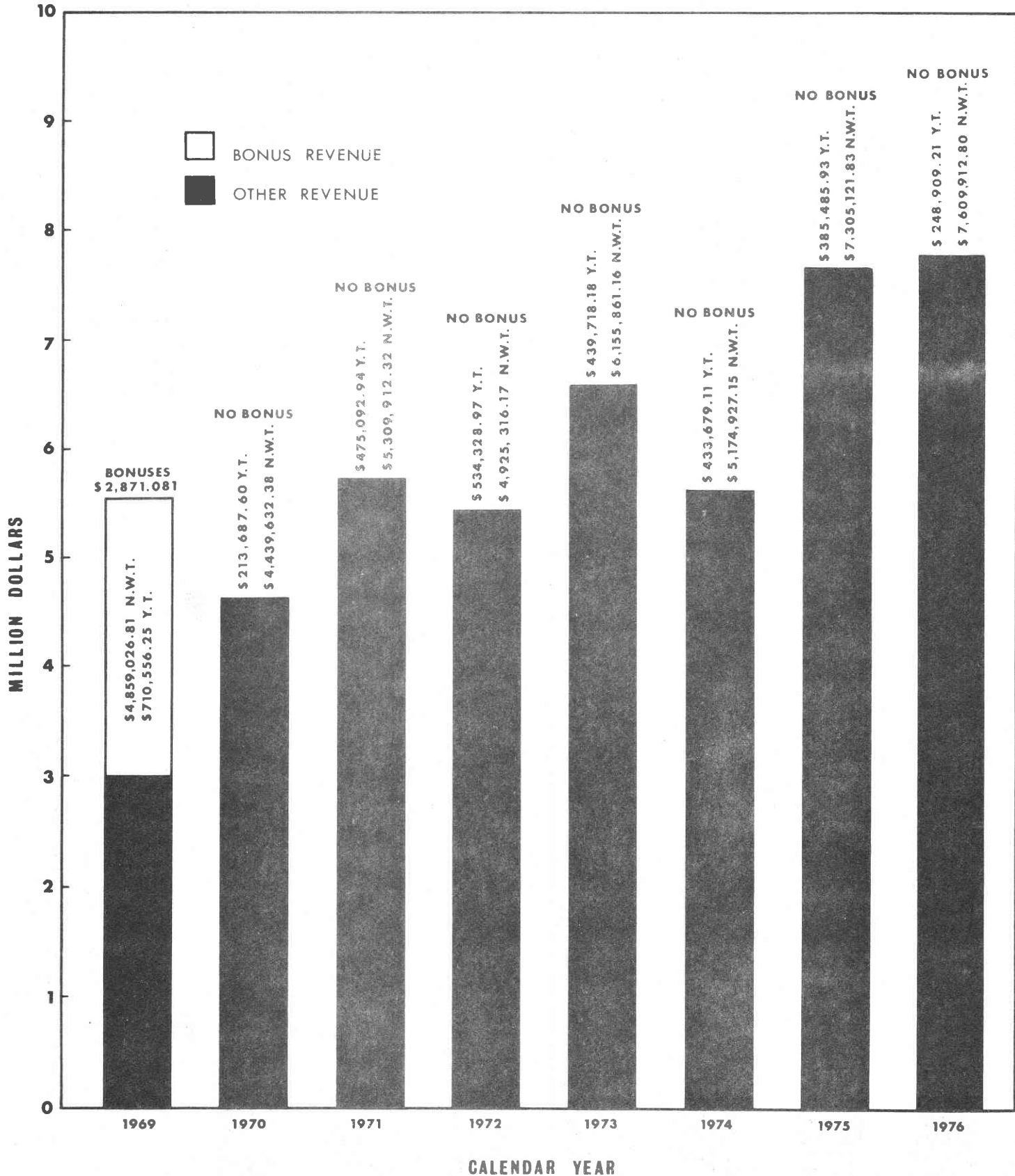
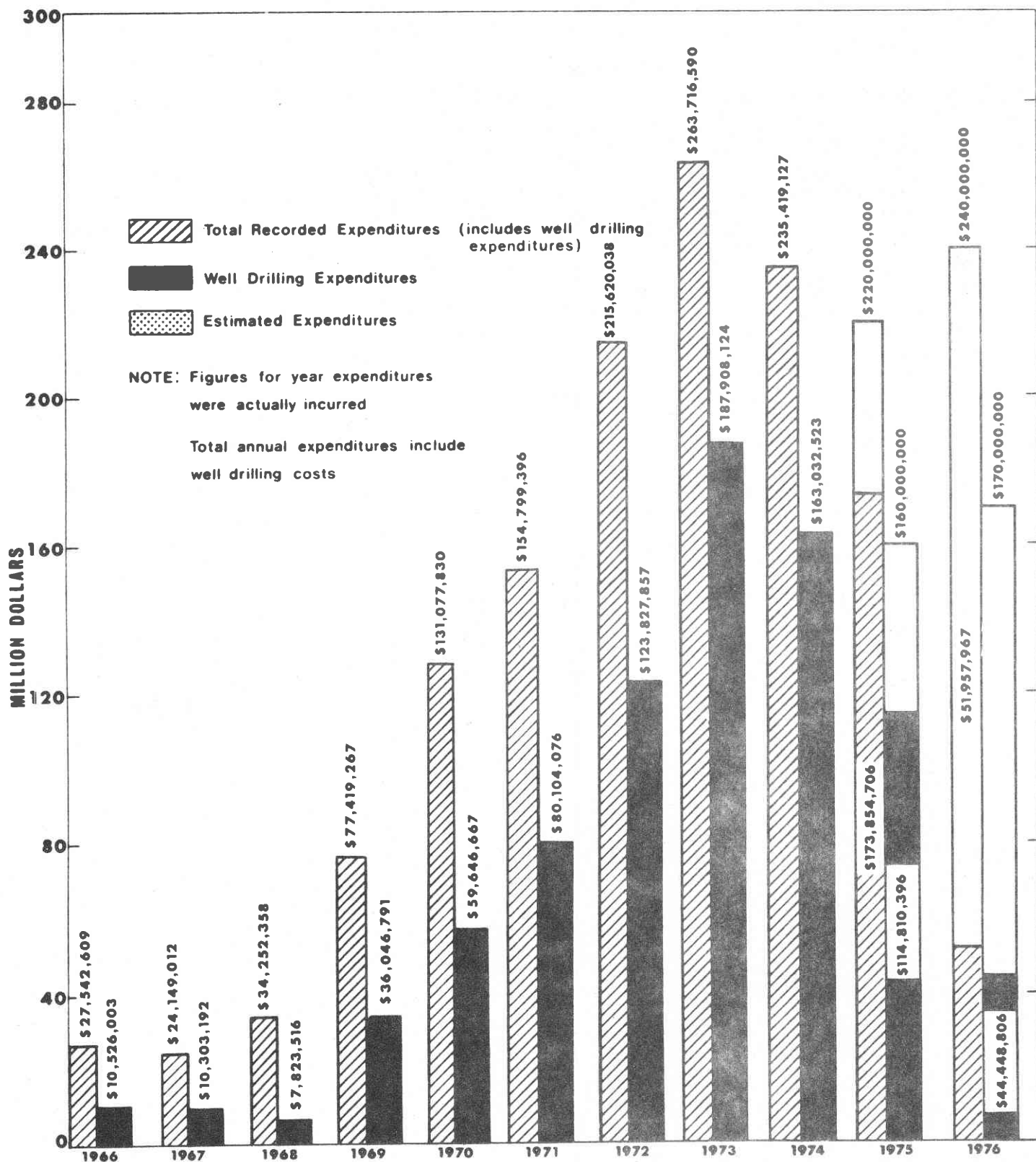


FIG. 5.

OIL & GAS EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES SUBMITTED FOR WORK CREDITS



NEWS RELEASES FROM THE YUKON GOVERNMENT

YTG ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES ANNOUNCED - May 18, 1977

Commissioner Arthur Pearson announced today that several important organizational changes will be made soon within the territorial government. In addition to his current portfolio responsibilities Mr. McKinnon will take charge of a newly created Department of Renewable Resources which will, initially, consist of a Wildlife Branch and a Resource Planning Branch. The Wildlife Branch will carry on the functions of the Game Branch but will operate under a new name. The Resource Planning Branch will have transferred to it the parks and historic resources functions now under Tourism and Information.

Dr. Pearson noted that the Resource Planning Branch will carry out a series of planning and developmental functions which are becoming crucial in view of the emerging problems and opportunities Yukon's land based resources will be facing over the next few years. The impacts of a land claims settlement, a possible pipeline and other prospective development in Yukon have all to be prepared for in a planned and integrated manner. Further details on the functions of this branch and the selection of its director will be announced at a later date.

Dr. Pearson announced further that Mr. Walter Bilawich has been given the assignment of preparing material for a working group of the Yukon Indian Land Claims on structures that will guarantee participation of natives in the political and decision-making processes which govern the lives of all Yukoners. This will include consideration of native involvement at the legislative, executive and administrative levels of government as well as on advisory boards, commissions and so on. Mr. Bilawich will be working closely with the Executive Committee and with the Land Claims Secretariat on this assignment. He will report to the Commissioner.

Mr. Bilawich has also been assigned the task of preparing a detailed analysis of the impact that could be expected on Yukon communities if a gas pipeline were to be built along the Alaska Highway. Dr. Pearson observed that Mr. Bilawich's background and experience make him well suited to providing these special services that are becoming increasingly important to the government in these times of rapid change.

Mr. Grant Livingston has been appointed Acting Director of the Department of Local Government.

The Commissioner indicated that these organizational moves are aimed at maintaining a sound and responsive territorial government in the face of current and anticipated development in Yukon.

NEW CAMPGROUND SYSTEM THIS YEAR - May 19, 1977

Twenty-eight campground attendants from throughout the territory gathered in Whitehorse Wednesday, May 18 to receive supplies and instructions for the summer camping season, and also to learn of changes in the campground program. Don Hutton, chief of the Yukon Government's Parks and Historic Sites division, said three campground districts have been established this year, with a district supervisor responsible for all maintenance and development in each district. In addition, a new system of hiring local people, such as lodge operators or persons living near a campground, has been implemented. Mr. Hutton said, "This will reduce mileage costs as well as allow for more hours to be spent in the campgrounds, rather than riding around in a truck. Campground attendants will now have a field supervisor and will become involved in more aspects of maintenance than simply removing garbage."

The main task this year will be to put campground facilities, such as privies, back into shape and to finish all painting and clean-up projects started in other years. One of the major concerns is to curtail vandalism and the theft of firewood, tables and garbage cans from campgrounds. Plans this year also call for the testing of new fireplaces in several campgrounds, an expansion of the Big Creek campground and rehabilitation work in the Mayo, Yukon River and Horseshoe Bay campgrounds.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT RELEASED - May 24, 1977

A report on public participation in the Yukon Government was released today by the YTG's Economic Research and Planning Unit. The 22-page report which was prepared by Economic Research Officer Tom McIntosh is the first phase of a three phase program to determine an appropriate public participation system for the territory. Commissioner Art Pearson instructed the Economic Research and Planning Unit to formulate plans for the program last January. The report, entitled "Public Participation: Rationale, Technique, Evaluation," is designed to assist 14 varied interest groups in selecting a program which they feel would be most appropriate for the territory.

The intent of the report is to establish a common terminology for the varied interest groups, indicate the range of participation techniques and point out some of the obstacles which must be avoided. It also

presents some of the more important criteria with which to select a workable program. Phase two of the program will involve the presentation of the report to the varied interest groups. The report was mailed to these groups last week. In about a month, a meeting with representatives from each group will be held to determine what kind of public participation program would best suit the Yukon situation. Phase three involves the implementation of the program.

The 14 varied interest groups are the Council for Yukon Indians, Yukon Federation of Labour, Yukon Chamber of Mines, Yukon Conservation Society, Yukon Transportation Society, Yukon Order of Pioneers - Dawson City, Consumer Association of Canada, Yukon Native Brotherhood, Klondike Visitors Association, Golden Age Society, Yukon Order of Pioneers - Whitehorse, Yukon Visitors Association, Yukon Association of Non-Status Indians and the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce.

WILDLIFE TRIPS REWARD YUKON STUDENTS

The identification of a pair of upland plovers, dove-sized birds quite rare in Yukon, was just one of the many highlights experienced by students attending the Yukon Wildlife Branch Outdoor Project at Kluane Lake, April 18 to May 13. Students also put to practical use survival techniques and safe hunting practises learned in the classroom. After a day in the field with wildlife biologists and instructors, students returned to the Kluane Lake wilderness lodge of Frank and Josie Sias for hot meals and nightly movies. Forty-four boys and girls attended camps sponsored and funded by the Wildlife Branch of the Yukon Government. All are students of the Hunter Safety Training program.

Three separate field trips were conducted. Each trip consisted of one full week of instruction. Camps were limited to a maximum of 16 students in order to provide more personalized instruction and better supervision. Days began at 6:45 a.m. when youngsters were routed from sleeping bags and tents for wash-up and breakfast. They were on the trail shortly after 8 a.m. Camps were divided into groups of four to compete with each other in putting classroom instruction to practical use. The greatest challenge was the application of survival techniques with the making of fire found to be the most difficult.

A pre-constructed bow and drill produced smoke but no flame. Students were not much more successful with other methods, thus the value of carrying dry, waterproof matches during outdoor activities was brought home. Among other survival techniques practised were the construction of different types of shelters from the resources of the surrounding landscape, and the building of traps and snares. Emphasis was placed on the importance of carrying a survival kit small enough to fit easily into a pocket. Those made up consisted of approximately 20 feet of fishing line, snare wire, string and matches.

Acting Director of Wildlife Dr. Manfred Hoefs, and biologist Don Russell accompanied the students on nature walks on Sheep Mountain. The students were introduced to plant life and observed game. Of 44 students, eight managed to accompany Dr. Hoefs to the 6,400 foot summit of Sheep Mountain. Here they had the opportunity to observe the sheep fence and gain an insight into what game management is all about. A sheep fence is a small enclosure within a range feeding area that the sheep cannot get into for grazing. By comparing the growth in the protected area with the surrounding site, biologists are able to judge what percentage of the available food is being consumed by the herd.

One group of students were able to identify 34 different species of birds including six trumpeter swans and a number of rare redhead ducks. At the north end of Kluane Lake thousands of migrating birds were observed. Among them large numbers of golden plovers, mallards, pintails, shovelers and both Snow and Canada geese. Binoculars and spotting scopes were used for observation of all wildlife in order not to disturb their habitat. Students were rewarded with observations of a new born lamb taking its first uncertain steps and a cow moose munching an early evening meal.

BID DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEM FOR YUKON - May 24, 1977

Steps are being taken by the Yukon Government to implement a motion passed during the spring session of the Yukon Legislature to establish a bid system which would give preferential treatment to Yukon Contractors. In announcing this action Minister of Highways and Public Works, the Hon. Ken McKinnon said the system would be implemented as soon as possible.

"We have placed top priority on establishing procedures which will be set out in amendments to the Yukon Government's contract regulations" he said.

Details of the system have not yet been worked out, but it will cover all projects financed by the Yukon Government. However, it will not cover those projects financed 100 per cent by federal departments where the Yukon Government acts as the contracting authority but is bound under agreements to the Federal Contract Regulations.

SPATIAL PRICE SURVEY - May 25, 1977

A spatial price survey will be conducted in the territory during the first week of June by the Yukon Government's Economic Research and Planning Unit. The survey which is expected to cost approximately \$2,000 will be cost-shared with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Kent Sproul, YTG Economic Research Officer, said it is basically the same survey that was conducted in Yukon last year. Mr. Sproul said the survey compares the cost of purchasing goods and services in selected Yukon communities with the cost of purchasing the same items in Edmonton. The communities that will be surveyed in Yukon are Dawson City, Watson Lake and Whitehorse. Field work for the project will be done with the assistance of the Consumers Association of Canada. The survey was designed by the Alberta Bureau of Statistics and has been conducted in eight Northern Alberta communities. Results of the survey are expected to be available by August.

YUKON TO HOST TAX CONFERENCE - May 26, 1977

Delegates from the four western provinces and two territories will meet in Whitehorse June 1 - 3 for the Western Canada Petroleum and Tobacco Tax Conference. This is the first time the conference has been held in Yukon. It is being sponsored by the Yukon Government. Territorial Treasurer N.P. (Pat) Sherlock said the main objective of the conference is to review and discuss legislative and procedural changes in taxation related to petroleum and tobacco over the past year, which includes pipeline taxation. "Legislation already exists in the provinces regarding taxing of pipelines", he said. "Naturally, we want to utilize this handy source of expertise". Delegates represent the finance departments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Yukon. The Western annual meetings are generally held in May or June, followed by a national conference in the fall. This year's national conference is scheduled for Quebec City in October.

UNIQUE COMMUNITY ALCOHOL WORKER PROGRAM - May 31, 1977

A community alcohol worker program which has never been tried before in Canada has been developed for Yukon. Designed by the Yukon Government's Alcohol and Drug Services division, the program employs local people who have little or no experience as alcohol workers. Bill Cline, chief of alcohol and drug services, said people who are well established in a community are more aware of local problems and needs than visiting community consultants. Three people have been hired and are currently

taking a training course at Whitehorse. They are Anita Johns, Carcross; Ben Hall, Teslin and Dorothy John of Ross River. They will work 15 hours a week. Mr. Cline said the program is experimental and will be evaluated as it goes along. If the program proves successful it may be expanded to other rural communities in the territory. A fourth community alcohol worker will be hired for Dawson City, who will work 30 hours a week and will be under the supervision of the social worker at Dawson City.

In their jobs, the workers will help clients assess how alcohol is affecting their health, family, financial situation, employment and living environment. Once these assessments are completed, the client and worker will set goals to overcome the problem. A treatment program will be selected which fits the client's needs and wishes. Treatment options available to the client include: informal counselling from the worker, a supportive anti-alcohol drug program and formal counselling from an alcohol and drug services division community consultant. The workers will also be in a position to make referrals to centralized treatment services at Whitehorse, such as Crossroads and at the Detoxication Centre. When a client returns to the community from a treatment facility, the worker will provide follow-up counselling and services.

FRENCH LANGUAGE BURSARIES FOR YUKON STUDENTS - June 1, 1977

Two bursaries of \$2,000.00 each are available for Yukon students who wish to develop their fluency in French by enrolling in academic post-secondary studies. The bursaries provide post-secondary students with the opportunity for immersion in the milieu of their second language. They also encourage official minority-language students to pursue their post-secondary studies in their own language, which now permits francophone residents of the Yukon to apply for a bursary. These bursaries may be used at any approved Canadian francophone or bilingual university. Students may enrol either for a full academic undergraduate year in any faculty, or for one or two semesters of full-time French language study at an approved institution in Canada. In addition, recipients will receive a grant towards the cost of travel involved. In the case of a one-semester program, the bursary and travel grant will be reduced accordingly. Students must meet the residence requirements set forth under the terms of the Students Financial Assistance Ordinance.

TOURISM DECLINE NOT LONG TERM - June 16, 1977

A decrease in tourism revenues experienced in 1976 should not be considered a trend for the long term growth of Yukon's visitor industry, according to a report released today by the Yukon Government's Tourism, Parks and Information Branch. The report, which outlines branch

activities for 1976/77, states that the rapid growth of tourism during the early 1970's is levelling off. Despite the decrease last year, visitor spending has doubled in the past five years. In 1971 there were 183,681 visitors, who spent an estimated \$11,939,265. This compares with 305,273 visitors last year spending an estimated \$25 million. In the Parks and Historic Sites Division the campground program was expanded to include construction of wilderness campsites along major rivers. Campground fees were increased to \$10 for the season or \$2.50 per night. The parks planning process continued with about 3,500 Yukoners contacted outside the Whitehorse area at public meetings.

FIRE FIGHTING PROGRAM FOR NATIVE COMMUNITIES - June 21, 1977

Two years of planning for a fire fighting program in Yukon native communities was put into action recently with the delivery to Pelly River of a water truck rigged with fire fighting equipment. The program is a result of independent yet similar movements initiated by Chief Danny Joe of the Selkirk Band in Pelly River, Daniel Johnson, then Chief of the Kluane Band, and Local Government Minister Ken McKinnon. Fire Inspector Frank (Cisco) Smith is currently training a volunteer fire brigade in Pelly and Mr. McKinnon was in Pelly June 9 to turn over the keys to their new \$20,000 vehicle. "Because of the high number of deaths by fire in the villages, I had instructed the Fire Marshal Tom Nairn to plan an effective fire prevention program for them," said Mr. McKinnon. At the same time, I received letters and band resolutions from both the Kluane Band in Burwash Landing and the Selkirk Band in Pelly River, asking for Yukon Government participation in a fire prevention program in their villages."

Mr. Smith is a native Yukoner from Haines Junction. He was hired Jan. 1 last year as a fire inspection trainee under a territorial-federal agreement approved by the Yukon Native Brotherhood. Now a full inspector on staff in the Inspection Branch of the Yukon Department of Local Government, Mr. Smith is assisting the Indian communities in establishing fire prevention programs. By this fall he should be working on a similar program in Burwash Landing. A tanker truck has also been ordered for that community and will be used for both fire fighting and water delivery.

KLONDIKE INTERNATIONAL GOLD RUSH PARK

There were great trails done before the midnight sun by the men who moiled for gold. Now Parks Canada's turning the most important of them into a great new park.

B.C./Yukon: The news that gold had been discovered in Dawson City, Yukon, in 1897 quickened the pulses of would-be prospectors all over the globe. Those who set out to make their fortune there, however, faced a lot of problems, the first of which was how to get to a place thousands of miles off the beaten track. For most of them, the best route to the fields was to ship from Seattle or Vancouver up the Inside Passage of the B.C. Coast, to Skagway, Alaska, where they would dock and journey the 150 miles or so to Dawson by river, on foot, or, a year or two later, by train. All in all, a tough but tremendously romantic, breathtaking route.

In 1972, Parks Canada's Peter Bennett came up with the idea that this main Klondike Gold Rush path would make a great international historic park. Now, after five years of studies, it looks like all systems are go on the project. The B.C. government recently announced it will discuss with the federal government turning over B.C. land in the Chilkoot-Bennett Lake area to Parks Canada for inclusion in the project. Stateside, things are moving along nicely: the Americans plan to dedicate their northern portion at Skagway this July. The path, which will extend from Seattle to Dawson, will be called the Klondike International Gold Rush Park.

In recent years, Parks Canada's record of inviting interested local citizens to participate in the planning of National Parks has improved enormously. Elsewhere Parks Canada is making sure there's a lot of public in-put on plans to develop the Yukon's Kluane National Park. This summer, a series of meetings will be sponsored by Parks Canada in the Yukon, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

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INUKTITUT ORTHOGRAPHY/CALENDAR CARDS

The Editor would like to express thanks to the CBC Northern Service, in the person of Gillian A. Godfrey, Public Relations Officer, for supplying THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR with copies of their new Inuktitut orthography/calendar cards. It is hoped that our readers will find these cards interesting and useful.

THE NORSE IN NEWFOUNDLAND by Birgitta Wallace*

Near the top of Newfoundland's Western Peninsula, 240 km northwest of St. John's, is L'Anse aux Meadows, site of the oldest known European settlement in the New World and Canada's newest National Historic Park. For the past four summers, Parks Canada has conducted excavations there. The major portion of the site was first excavated between 1961 and 1968 by a Norwegian team led by Helge and Ann Stine Ingstad, who discovered the site while in search of Vinland, the first Viking Settlement in North America.

L'Anse aux Meadows (derived from l'anse aux méduses or bay of jellyfish) is the only Norse site found in North America. Its exact dating is not yet clear; but it is probably from the 11th century and the time of the legendary **Leif** Ericson.

The Norse were, however, only one of many groups who lived on the site. The first inhabitants were peoples of the Maritime Archaic culture who lived there at least 5000 years ago. The Archaic people lived there until the 10th century A.D. or even later. The site was also occupied by Dorset Eskimos from the 6th to the 9th century A.D.

In the last 200 years, human occupation of the area has been away from the site, with a French fishing station on Colbourne Point, a peninsula less than 1 km to the northwest. The present village of L'Anse aux Meadows from which the site takes its name, was established early in the 19th century and is about 500 m north of the historic site.

Situated on the eastern shore of the Strait of Belle Isle, at the northernmost tip of the Great Northern Peninsula, the site lacks sheltering mountains and forests except to the south where a low ridge rises to a height of 15 m above sea level. Cold western, northern, and eastern winds have free play over the area. Today, the forest line lies 10 km to the south, and the only trees now present at L'Anse aux Meadows are dwarf species, mostly balsam fir *Abies balsamea* (L) Mill, tamarack *Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch, birch, *Betula* sp. and willow *Salix* sp. It is not known if the area was always as open and exposed as it is now. Local people tell of sizeable trees that grew on or near the site a couple of generations ago. In fact much of coastal Newfoundland that is bare now, was wooded when settlements were established in the 17th and 18th centuries. The need for lumber led to the stripping of the woods. Research now underway may establish whether large trees existed at the time of the Norse.

The climate at L'Anse aux Meadows is cool and moist. The mean July temperature is only 15°C, and the January average is -12°C. The yearly precipitation is about 750 mm.

* Birgitta Wallace is a member of Parks Canada's Archaeological Research Division
Article reprinted courtesy CONSERVATION CANADA (V. 3, no. 2, 1977)

The Archaic and Dorset settlements at L'Anse aux Meadows were chiefly on the southern shore of Epaves Bay.

The Norse settlement is on the eastern shore of Epaves Bay, a little inland, on two former beach terraces which together almost encircle a peat bog. A small brook, Black Duck Brook, runs along the southern and western edges of the bog and issues into the bay.

The Norse remains consist of eight sod buildings. All but one, a smithy, are on the terrace east of the bog. Three are large dwellings, the rest small buildings which may have been workshops or had other, special functions.

The northernmost dwelling is the largest. Termed House F by the original excavators, it contained six rooms arranged in three parallel rows, with three rooms in the centre row. The combined inner length of this central row was about eighteen metres.

The southernmost building, House A, was even longer, with an interior length of nearly 25 m. It is about 90 m from House F, and contains four rooms, all in one row. House D, which is situated between Houses F and A has an interior length of about 9 m. It has two rooms in a row and one room on its western side.

All the buildings had sod walls and roofs. However, because of sod's poor structural strength, heavy roofs were supported on the inside by one or more rows of posts.

The main purpose of the sod was to provide insulation, so the walls were wide, up to 2 m in places, and for stability, they were wide at the base than at the top. To reduce the amount of sod needed, most walls had only a shell or facing of sod and a centre core of gravel. The gravel was good insulating material; it was plentiful and easily procured. The gravel also provided drainage for run-off from the roofs, which were not overhanging but set back, with the edges touching the middle of the walls.

The roofs were made of two or more layers of sod, resting on a framework of wood, either planking or lattice of branches. The bottom layer of the sod had its grassy side down, the upper layer the grassy side up. Floors were of tamped earth.

The only interior features that remain are stone hearths, used for heating, lighting, and food preparation; and firepits for slow roasting.

In some of the buildings are small square boxes made of slate pieces set on edge. The Dorset people used identical slate boxes for heating and cooking; but the boxes at L'Anse aux Meadows appear to be integral parts of the Norse buildings, and were probably used for storing embers.

More than 2400 items have been found. Almost 1500 of these are of wood and were found in the bog. The oldest artifacts are generally those that were found farthest out in the bog and at the greatest depths, but the stratigraphy is confusing so there is no easy way to determine their age and origin. Radiocarbon dating is not conclusive, for artifacts made from driftwood will appear older than their date of manufacture. Parks Canada is now working to establish which artifacts or wood pieces are of driftwood.

One of the more exciting discoveries at L'Anse aux Meadows was the discovery by the Ingstads of iron slag in close association with charcoal that has been radiocarbon dated to between A.D. 860-890 and A.D. 1060-1070.

The Ingstads also found 85 artifacts associated with the Norse occupation; Parks Canada has uncovered another forty-five. This is hardly an impressive number but in terms of West Norse building sites, the result is quite fruitful. At the site of Hvitarholt in Iceland, which had about the same number and types of buildings as those at L'Anse aux Meadows but where three building stages were found on top of each other, only about 88 artifacts were retrieved.

At both L'Anse aux Meadows and Hvitarholt, most by far of the artifacts are iron nails or rivets and unidentifiable iron fragments. One soapstone spindle whorl was found. Spinning was a feminine occupation in Norse society, so we can infer that women were present at L'Anse aux Meadows. A bronze pin found in one of the cooking pits in House A could have belonged to a man or a woman. The same is true for a glass bead and a bone pin with a flat, triangular head with a drilled hole in the centre, both found in House D. Another ornament, a small piece of brass with a striated decoration was also found in House D. A couple of whetstones and a plain stone lamp are mementos of ordinary household activities.

Most of the objects found by Parks Canada are wooden and were found in the bog below the terrace but close to the buildings. One was a small sewn container of birch bark which, filled with stone, might have been a netsinker of a kind that has been found on late Viking Period and early Mediaeval sites in Sweden. Another seems to be part of a floorboard of a Norse boat. Close to it was a bundle of coiled roots, probably for lashing, and a large iron nail of Norse type.

One of the most interesting pieces is a decorative finial. Similar in appearance and size to a bedknob, (which it isn't), it was carved, not turned, and flat on one side so as to fit on a backing.

The Parks Canada excavations were undertaken to answer a number of specific questions concerning the nature of the settlement. Was it a lengthy occupation, and if so, was the site inhabited continuously? What was the economic basis of the settlement? Were lumber, pastures or iron the chief drawing points, or were there other reasons for the Norse to settle here? What was the relationship of the Norse to the native people, whom they called Skraelings? Were they on the site at the same time, and if so, were they Indians or Eskimos or both?

Some crucial areas remained unexcavated. The Ingstad excavations had concentrated on the buildings themselves but many of the areas immediately outside them remained untouched (or so it was believed). It was later found that much had been disturbed by drainage-and construction-trenches for shelters erected over the excavated remains in 1962. Nor had the Ingstad excavations touched the bog which obviously had a rich archaeological potential.

The Parks Canada excavations have established that there were probably native people on the site at the time of the Norse and that these people were Archaic Indians, not Eskimos. There is no trace of Dorset people on the site after the 9th century A.D.

As for the Norse, various criteria indicate the duration of settlement. One is the number of repairs or rebuilding stages that can be observed in the buildings. A Norse sod building has been found to have an average life of about 25 years. After this, it usually needs complete rebuilding.

Two or more of the buildings at L'Anse aux Meadows appear to have been abandoned and burned, but there are no signs of rebuilding; although it is possible that one room in House A was added later than the others. Thus, none of the buildings was inhabited for more than about a quarter of a century. Most Greenland and Icelandic sod buildings have foundations of stone. At L'Anse aux Meadows there are no stone foundations even though excellent building material was available on the sandstone ridge on the southern edge of the site. One small outcrop of sandstone lies only a stone's throw from House F. This absence of stone in the building foundations is significant. In Greenland and Iceland it was primarily temporary buildings which lacked stone foundations. Thus we are tempted to conclude that the same buildings at L'Anse aux Meadows were not erected with any anticipation of permanence.

As for the number of people, the settlement surely was small. From what is known about Norse households, the maximum number of people that could be housed in any of the dwellings was about thirty. More likely it was not more than twenty. If all dwellings were occupied at the same time - which is not certain - the maximum number of people in the settlement was possibly 90, but probably less than sixty.

One of the characteristics of a long-term settlement is the presence of large middens. These middens consist chiefly of food remains in the form of bones, along with ash, charcoal, and firecracked stones from firepits, as well as broken tools and utensils.

The only middens of any note at L'Anse aux Meadows have been found on the terrace slope toward the bog and are now buried under 10 to 60 cm of peat. These dumps are composed mainly of broken wooden artifacts and chips and slivers resulting from log trimming.

Not all the cut wood or all the artifacts are Norse. Some layers predate the Norse, others are later. The wood debris occurs in especially heavy concentrations on the slope below House D and between Houses E and F. They are no doubt middens but the portions believed to have Norse content could easily have accumulated in a short time, during the construction of the buildings. The presence of ash and bone would have been a better clue, but the acidity of the peat dissolves these materials. They may, however, be traceable chemically, and the Newfoundland Forest Research Centre is performing analyses for ash or bone. If the results of these tests are negative, we can conclude that the Norse settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows was short-lived, lasting only a few years.

One wonders what caused the Norse to settle at L'Anse aux Meadows which, although scenic, is not a hospitable spot. It may have been owing to winds and currents. A ship, left to the mercy of the elements in the seas southwest of Greenland, almost invariably ends up in the Strait of Belle Isle because of the powerful Labrador current. Once in the vicinity of the Strait of Belle Isle, L'Anse aux Meadows is likely to attract attention because of the exposed location on the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula. L'Anse aux Meadows, at least as it appears now, also bears a striking resemblance to Iceland and southwestern Greenland, areas to which the Norse were particularly well adapted.

A number of resources must, however, have been attractive to the Norse. The proximity of timber would have been vital to the Greenlanders who otherwise have had to rely on driftwood or timber imported from Europe. The L'Anse aux Meadows area also offered seal, walrus, whale, codfish, salmon, caribou (now extinct), and fox, all desirable commodities.

Before elephant ivory became common on the European market in the late Middle Ages, Greenlanders provided much of Europe's ivory in the form of walrus tusks. Leather, especially ropes made from walrus hides, is mentioned in mediaeval sources.

After conversion to Christianity, the Norse discovered that dried fish, especially codfish was a highly saleable item on the European market and they increased their fishing beyond household needs. The birch bark net sinker at L'Anse aux Meadows might be an indication of such commercial fishing, although the rich cod grounds of Newfoundland are not mentioned in the Norse sagas.

Traditionally, because of the northern climate, poor soils, and short growing seasons, the West Norse practised little or no agriculture. Their primary staples were meat and dairy products and good pastures were the overriding consideration in the selection of areas for settlement.

L'Anse aux Meadows with its vast expanses of heath compares favourably to Iceland and Greenland, and one wonders if the Norse brought cattle or other domestic animals with them. Two pig bones were found in House A, but it is not known if they are from the Norse occupation or later. No portions of the buildings are obviously barns. The lack of faunal evidence could be attributed to the high acidity of the bog and soils of the terraces. The spindle whorl indicates that spinning took place: but there are no signs of sheep. Fibres other than wool could have been spun or wool could have been brought over in bales rather than on the backs of sheep.

Iron was worked on the site and one could suspect that iron was one of the major attractions. Conditions for iron production are favourable: substantial bog iron deposits along the brook, and plentiful fuel for smelting and forging. Smelting sites are generally traceable through large stag heaps. As previously mentioned, iron slag has been found at L'Anse aux Meadows, but only in small quantities, a maximum of 15 kg, of which 10 kg were collected. The ratio of iron produced to the quantity of slag, was about 1:4 or 1:3, which means that at the most, a total of 5 kg of iron was produced at L'Anse aux Meadows (that is, provided all the slag is smelting slag and not from forging, a question not yet resolved). This is not a sufficient amount of iron to have been the economic mainstay of the settlement. It is more likely a one-time operation to meet an immediate need.

On the available evidence, our conclusion is that the Norse settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows was relatively small and short-lived. It may not even have been intended as a permanent settlement but rather as a seasonal resource camp. This conforms well with the Vinland sagas. Late Archaic Indians may have been on the site at the same time as the Norse, and, if so, may have been the Skraelings of the sagas. Whether L'Anse aux Meadows is the long-sought Vinland, or merely a previously unrecorded Norse camp, the site is unique in the new world.

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Already about 4,000 tourists find their way to L'Anse aux Meadows each year, and more will come when the road up the Great Northern Peninsula has been improved. To protect the site and its environment, Parks Canada has acquired an area of About 95 km² around it. A temporary Visitors' Centre has been opened, with displays describing the site and the Norse. Future plans for L'Anse aux Meadows include permanent displays and replicas of one or more of the sod buildings where the Norse lives 500 years before Jacques Cartier's arrival in the new world.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE NORTH

Canada's Indians and Eskimos do not seem to have suffered from tuberculosis before the coming of the white men. However, very soon after the first encounters, this "pitiless scourge", together with smallpox, made enormous inroads on the native populations.

"The Miracle of the Empty Beds: A History of Tuberculosis in Canada", by George Jasper Wherrett has recently been published by the University of Toronto Press. Chapter 7 of this interesting and well researched book deals with "Tuberculosis in the Native Races", covering the disease in both Eskimos and Indians. The North is also discussed under Provincial Services in Chapter 23, "Newfoundland and Labrador" and Chapter 24, "Yukon and Northwest Territories".

The author was active in tuberculosis work for over 40 years. First he was a provincial medical officer; then he served as executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association; and after retirement he served as consultant to the Department of National Health and Welfare. Dr. Wherrett's knowledge of tuberculosis in the North was gained from first hand experience: for three seasons he sailed on the C.D. Howe with the Eastern Arctic Patrol, x-raying Northerners, and later reading the developed films; he also spent a month in Frobisher Bay in 1971 working on a research project for the Department of National Health and Welfare. Dr. Wherrett is the author of numerous papers on tuberculosis, among them "Survey of health conditions and medical hospital services in the North West Territories" published in Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, 11/1 (Feb. 1945): 49-60 (Arctic Survey, 1) Arctic Bibliography no. 19381.

The whole of "The Miracle of the Empty Beds" is recommended to THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR's readers, not just the chapters mentioned above.

Arctic Circle correspondence - Correspondence should be addressed to the officer concerned,

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

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, Mr. A.C. David Terroux.

The Arctic Circular

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 the Editor, The Arctic Circular, 185 Kamloops Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7E1.

Back issues of the Arctic Circular are available, single copies at \$0.50 and complete sets (Volumes I to XX) at \$100.00. Requests should be addressed to the Publications Secretary.

Membership Dues

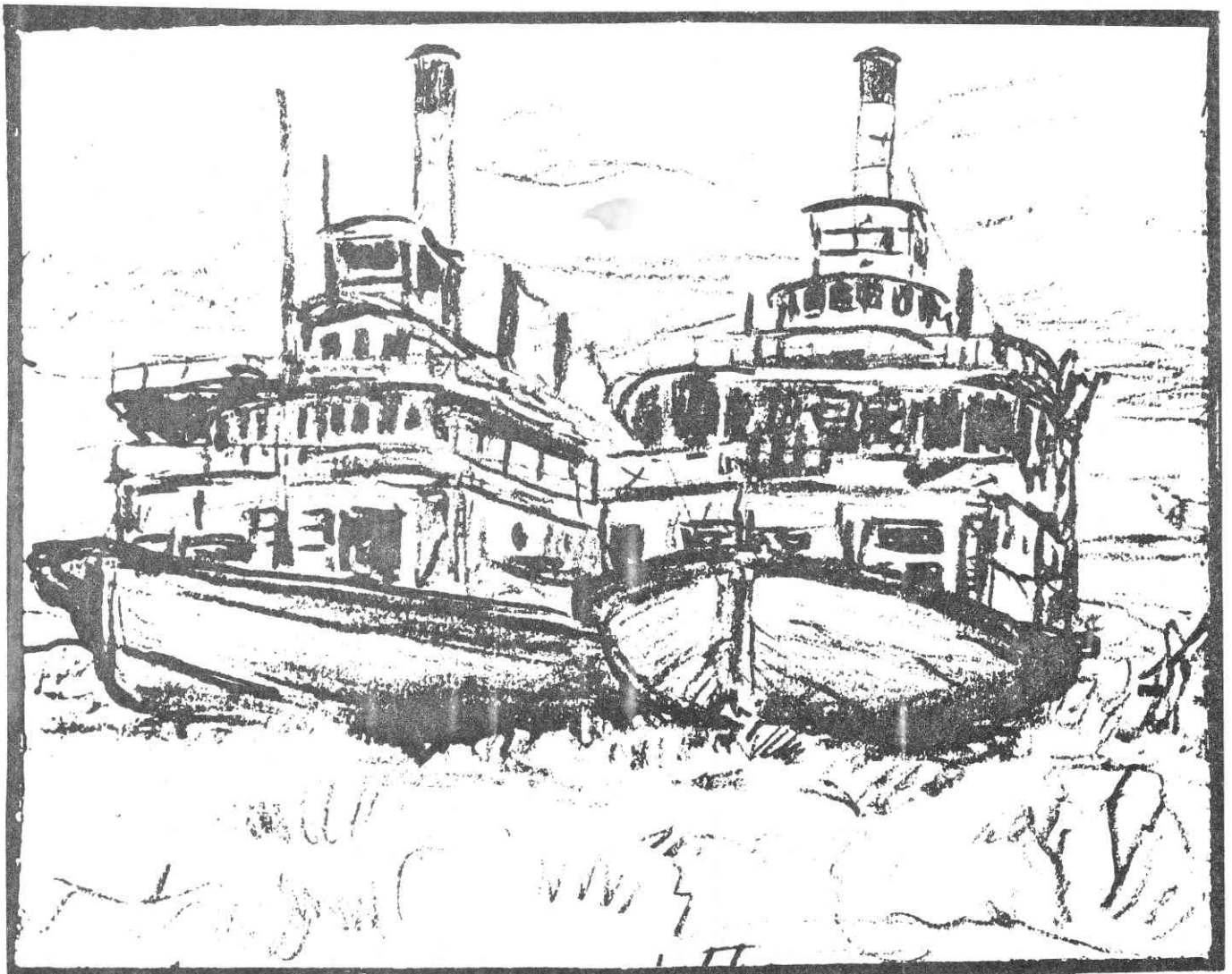
Dues are payable as of 1 January. New members joining the Arctic Circle in the Fall or at any time during the period between the last meeting in the Spring and the first meeting in the Fall (usually May-October) will be considered paid up members for the following year. The dues are:

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

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WILLIAM LAIRD MCKINLAY VISITS OTTAWA by L.A.C.O. Hunt *

The last remaining member of the ill-fated Stefansson expedition of 1913-18 recently came to Ottawa, where for two days he had a hectic schedule of social events. At almost ninety years of age, this remarkable man held court and we, his followers, listened with awe. The Department of Indian Affairs hosted a small luncheon in his honour, and I was privileged to attend. He sailed with Captain R.A. Bartlett, in one of the three ships that were part of the Canadian government sponsored expedition.

After sixty years of thinking about that expedition, McKinlay finally put his thoughts on paper and published his book, 'Karluk'. "I was engaged by Stefansson, sight unseen", he told us, "however, had I met the Canadian explorer face to face, I would not have accepted the offer to accompany him." As it turned out, the Karluk was crushed by the ice somewhere in the Beaufort Sea, and McKinlay states that he owed his life to Captain Bartlett. Sensing that the end was near, 'Bob' Bartlett had most of the supplies unloaded onto the ice, where they established their home, 'Camp Shipwreck' as it was named.

After all these years, Panarctic, the company drilling for gas and oil in the High Arctic, offered McKinlay the chance to return and see the same country he had seen during that expedition. What he saw and did on this return and sentimental journey could fill another book. This time, he flew with Panarctic to such places as Beechey Island, full of Franklin memorabilia, and met Maurice Haycock who just happened to be there, sketching as usual.

Unlike Stefansson, McKinlay does not call the Arctic 'friendly', for the memory of the tragedy of the Karluk, gripped in the vicelike jaws of the polar ice, was to continue long after the ship had gone to the bottom. Eight men died moving across the heaving ice floes, one man shot himself, two died of malnutrition, and the rest including McKinlay managed to stay alive until they were rescued.

While McKinlay did not state that there was any animosity between himself and Stefansson, it was obvious to those of us there at this intimate luncheon that the wounds, the bitter feelings as Stefansson took off from the Karluk ostensibly to hunt for caribou, were still there. "He was a great man", says McKinlay, "but he had an even greater ego, and his attempt to take over Wrangell Island was foolhardy to say the least". McKinlay joined the expedition as a meteorologist, but says that because most of his instruments were lost with the Karluk, he could not accomplish much in the scientific sense. He survived by living on seals, walrus, birds, and polar bear, and the good fortune to have an Eskimo family demonstrate the art of survival. "I could hardly believe the difference in conditions since 1918". McKinlay added, "now,

* Vice-President, The Arctic Circle

with radio aids, airstrips and many other modern installations, travelling in the far North is no longer hazardous." He owes his life to Captain Bob Bartlett, and his Scottish fortitude and a little help from the Bible, Psalm 121: "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills, from whence cometh my help."

TIMBER FROM THE FOX

When the Governor of Greenland, Hans Lassen, visited the Northwest Territories in May he brought, as a gift to the people of the territory, a two-foot-long timber from the keel of Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock's ship Fox. In a brief ceremony at the end of his tour the Governor presented the relic to Commissioner Hodgson. The Fox, a steam-powered yacht, built in Aberdeen in 1855, was used by M'Clintock's 1857-59 voyage to the Canadian Arctic, the last of Lady Franklin's searching expeditions. The Fox eventually found her way to Denmark and later in the century was used to carry mining material between Ivigtut, Greenland and Denmark. She was purchased in 1905 by the Royal Greenland Trading Company and for several years sailed along the western coast of Greenland as a trading vessel. In 1912 she ran aground, and was declared unseaworthy.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BERNIER HONOURED ON CANADIAN STAMP

On 16 September Canada Post issued a stamp featuring a portrait of Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier, with his ship the CGS Arctic in the background. Captain Bernier commanded several expeditions to Canada's North, in the Arctic, claiming islands and establishing police stations, thus strengthening Canada's sovereignty over her Arctic.

MAURICE HALL HAYCOCK: PAINTER OF THE ARCTIC by Natalie Clerk*

Maurice Haycock was born in 1900 in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the Canadian Army. After two years, he returned from England to study at Horton Collegiate Academy and later at Acadia University. He graduated in Geology in 1926 and the same year joined a fifteen-month expedition to the Arctic with Dr. L.J. Weeks and Dr. L.D. Livingstone. The group established winter quarters at Pangnirtung on Baffin Island and carried out geographical and geological surveys by dog-team, by boat and by canoe. On the return voyage in September 1927, Haycock met A.Y. Jackson who was painting with Dr. Frederick Banting while they accompanied the Canadian Arctic Expedition of that year. This first meeting with Jackson marked the beginning of a long friendship which led to many painting expeditions in many parts of Canada. After receiving his Ph.D. in economic geology at Princeton University in 1931, Dr. Haycock joined the staff of the Department of Mines in Ottawa.

Not long after his arrival in Ottawa, Dr. Haycock began to experiment with oil painting, getting most of his information from books on British painting. He abandoned these books when he met Wilfrid Flood in 1937 and under his instruction began to paint in water-colour. By 1939, Dr. Haycock and Flood frequently sketched with Frank Hennessey. Haycock became influenced by Hennessey and worked for two years with him in pastels. During that period, Haycock was one of a group of 'Sunday Painters' which included Flood, Tom Wood, Henri Masson and sometimes other visiting painters such as André Biéler. The year 1941 was the renewal of a close association with his friend Jackson which led Haycock to return almost completely to oil painting. They were companions on many painting trips from Great Bear Lake to Jackson's early painting country on the lower St. Lawrence and in the Eastern Township of Quebec and to the Algoma country.

After the first Great Bear Lake trip in 1949, Haycock concentrated more and more on painting in the Arctic. Since his retirement in 1965, he has continued to travel every summer in the Arctic from the western boundary of Canada and into Alaska to the north-western coast of Greenland. Maurice Haycock estimates he has travelled several hundred thousand miles during these expeditions to the North mostly by air but also by ship and sometimes by track vehicle and even by dog-team. His interest in the historic sites of the North has grown throughout the years. For the past decade he has concentrated on recording these sites in paintings and photographs. He has also worked continuously for their preservation as an important part of the Canadian heritage and as a visible record of the early explorers.

* From 12 July to 2 August 1977 the Public Archives of Canada presented an exhibition of paintings by Maurice Haycock in conjunction with the opening of its exhibit "Arctic Images". This short biography and catalogue of paintings was distributed at that time, and is reprinted here with the permission of the author.

The works presented in this exhibition are a selection made from hundreds of oil paintings, chosen to represent some of the historic sites he has visited and are part of a larger group which will be reproduced in a forthcoming book on which he is working.

Works by Dr. Maurice Haycock Included in the Exhibition

1. The Very River Valley near Tanguary Fiord, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T.
Oil
279 x 356 mm
2. Creswell Bay, Somerset Island, N.W.T.
Oil
279 x 356mm
3. The South Coast of Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island
Oil
508 x 635mm
4. Princess Charlotte Monument off Coburg Island, Jones Sound, N.W.T.
Oil
279 x 356mm
5. The Mouth of the Coppermine River
Oil
279 x 356mm
6. Famous Parry's Rock at Winter Harbour, Melville Island, N.W.T.
Oil
279 x 356mm
7. The Graves of the Franklin Expedition at Beechey Island
Oil 508 x 635mm
8. Penny's Boat at Abandon Bay, Cornwallis Island, N.W.T.
Oil
279 x 356mm
9. The Site of Northumberland House on Beechey Island
Oil
279 x 356mm
10. The Cairn and Depot at Dealy Island, N.W.T.
Oil
279 x 356mm
11. Bellot Strait, Looking West
Oil
279 x 356mm

NORTHERN LAND USE INFORMATION MAP SERIES

Aim of the Series

The northern Land Use Information Map Series has been prepared by the Land Evaluation and Mapping Branch of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment, for the Arctic Land Use Research (ALUR) Program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The purpose of the map series is to provide a convenient information base to assist in regional land use planning, and in a managed approach to northern development and environmental protection.

The maps are designed to integrate a wide range of data on renewable resources and related human activities at a scale of 1:250,000. Some of the information included on the maps requires specific data on specialized topics. For these units the series relies on direct inputs by the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Fisheries and Marine Service and Canada Land Inventory personnel. The project also relies on the cooperation and assistance of the territorial governments, other federal government departments, private research groups and local residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Map Content

The maps include a wide range of information:

1. Wildlife: The delineation, with coded legend notes, of important and critical wildlife areas is one of the major components of the map series. The information on wildlife resources provided by the Canadian Wildlife Service is based on extensive field surveys. The notes on wildlife include comments on migration routes, waterfowl staging areas, nesting and calving areas and winter range.
2. Fish Resources: An identification and description of significant aspects of fisheries is provided by the Fisheries and Marine Service. Data include information on species composition and abundance, migration routes and spawning areas, and domestic, commercial and recreational fishing activity.
3. Recreation-Terrain Evaluation: The maps include an assessment by the Land Evaluation and Mapping Branch of general landscape aesthetics and detailed site analyses to identify areas of high recreation-tourism potential. Evaluation of air photographs, and topographical maps, using techniques developed by the Canada Land Inventory, as well as field surveys, form the basis of the assessment.

4. Socio-Economic and Cultural Data: The Land Evaluation and Mapping Branch is responsible for the collection and mapping of socio-economic and cultural features, including: delineation and description of local hunting and trapping areas, big game hunting and outfitter areas, proposed International Biological Programme reserves, Development Areas and Development Control Zones, transportation and communication systems, hydrometric and water quality stations, archeological sites, historical sites, community information, climatic characteristics, break-up and freeze-up dates, campgrounds, sports fishing camps, fur-take statistics, and forest resources.

Publication and Distribution

The integration of field information into final map form, compilation, and drafting are undertaken by the Land Evaluation and Mapping Branch. Printed maps are available through the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0E9. The cost of each map is \$1.50 and bound sets of all 30 maps cost \$50.00. Please specify Land Use Information Series when ordering. A sketch map of the land Use Information maps published is attached.

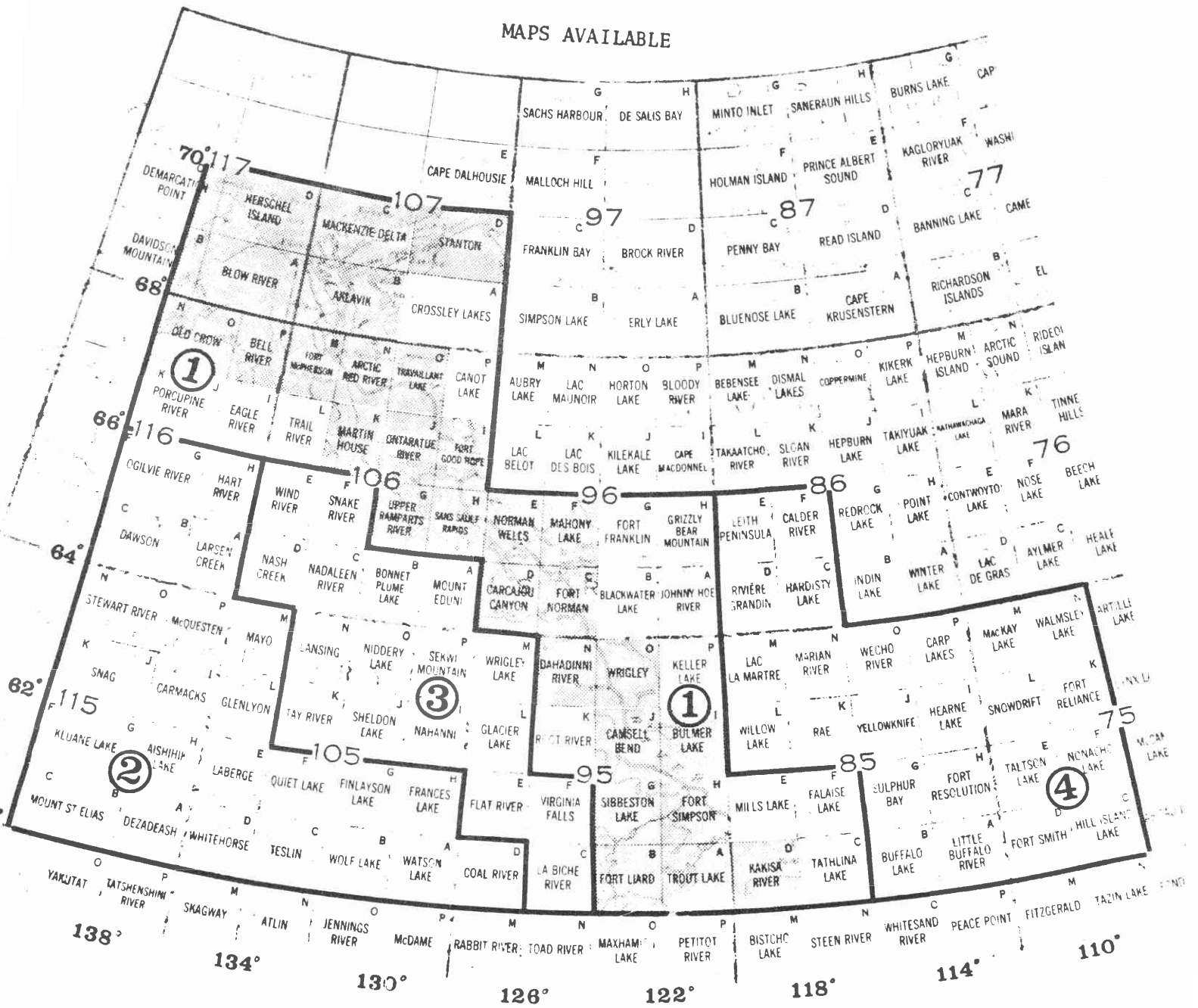
Further information on the map series may be obtained from:

Land Evaluation and Mapping Branch
Lands Directorate
Environmental Management Service,
Department of Fisheries and the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7



LAND USE INFORMATION SERIES

MAPS AVAILABLE



Map set

Publication

- ① Mackenzie Valley - North Yukon
- Mackenzie Valley - North Yukon Update
- ② South and West Yukon
- ③ Mackenzie and Selwyn Mountains
- ④ Great Slave Lake Region

- 1972
- 1976
- 1973
- 1974
- 1975

LAND USE INFORMATION SERIES

(maps available-spring 1977)

MACKENZIE VALLEY-NORTH YUKON

1972 - asterisk denotes updated
 edition, 1976 (all maps \$1.50
 or \$50 for bound 1976 editions)

TATHLINA LAKE	85C
KAKISA LAKE	85D*
MILLS LAKE	85E
FALAISE LAKE	85F
TROUT LAKE	95A*
FORT LIARD	95B*
SIBBESTON LAKE	95G*
FORT SIMPSON	95H*
BULMER LAKE	95I
CAMSELL BEND	95J*
ROOT RIVER	95K
DAHADINNI RIVER	95N*
WRIGLEY	95O*
KELLER LAKE	95P
JOHNNY HOE RIVER	96A
BLACKWATER LAKE	96B
FORT NORMAN	96C*
CARCAJOU CANYON	96D*
NORMAN WELLS	96E*
MAHONY LAKE	96F*
FORT FRANKLIN	96G
GRIZZLY BEAR MT	96H
UPPER RAMPARTS R	106G*
SANS SAULT RAPIDS	106H*
FORT GOOD HOPE	106I*
ONTARATUE RIVER	106J*
MARTIN HOUSE	106K*
TRAIL RIVER	106L
FORT McPHERSON	106M*
ARCTIC RED RIVER	106N*
TRAVAILLANT LAKE	106O*
CANOT LAKE	106P
CROSSLEY LAKES	107A
AKLAVIK	107B*
MACKENZIE DELTA	107C*
STANTON	107D*

EAGLE RIVER	116I
PORCUPINE RIVER	116J-K
OLD CROW	116N-O*
BELL RIVER	116P*
BLOW RIVER	117A*
DAVIDSON MTS	117B*
DEMARICATION POINT	117C*
HERSCHEL ISLAND	117D*

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(all maps \$1.50 or \$22.25 for
 a bound set)

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WOLF LAKE	105B
TESLIN	105C
WHITEHORSE	105D
LABERGE	105E
QUIET LAKE	105F
FINLAYSON LAKE	105G
FRANCES LAKE	105H
GLENLYON	105L
MAYO	105M
DEZABEASH	115A
MOUNT ST ELIAS	115B-C
KLUJANE LAKE	115F-G
AISHIHIK LAKE	115H
CARMACKS	115I
SNAG	115J-K
STEWART RIVER	115N-O
McQUESTEN	115P
LARSEN CREEK	116A
DAWSON	116B-C
OGILVIE RIVER	116F-G
HART RIVER	116H

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MOUNTAINS - 1974

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES FOR NORTHERN STUDIES

The Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies has opened an Ottawa headquarters at 130 Albert Street under the direction of Dr. Trevor Lloyd, formerly Director, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University, Montreal. The recently founded Association is a federation of the twenty-five universities in all parts of Canada which have special interest and competence in studies, training, and research concerning the North. Officers of the Association are Dean J.K. Stager, University of British Columbia, President; Dean R. Bergeron, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Vice-President; and Professor V.F. Valentine, Carleton University, Secretary-Treasurer. The three additional members of its Board are Professor R.M. Bone, University of Saskatchewan, Professor W.N. Irving, University of Toronto, and Professor B. Ladanyi, Ecole Polytechnique. The other universities affiliated with the Association are Alberta, Calgary, Concordia, Lakehead, Laval, Manitoba, McGill, McMaster, Memorial, Montréal, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Québec à Montréal, Queen's, Trent, Waterloo, Western Ontario, Windsor, and York.

The main purpose of the Association is the advancement of northern studies and research. This is to be achieved by fostering relations with residents, organizations, and governments in northern Canada, with the Government of Canada and the Provinces, with non-governmental organizations and industry, and with universities, scientific institutions, and polar organizations at home and abroad.

The Science Council in its recent Report "Northward Looking - a Strategy and a Science Policy for Northern Development" draws attention to the Association as "an important development that could provide a vehicle for co-ordinating university involvement in government-sponsored research activities. With its several working committees it has major potential as an institutional device for achieving the coordination of research".

Five specific aspects of the Association's program now being dealt with by these committees are: Relations with Northern Peoples (Dr. B. Robitaille, Laval, Chairman); Research (Dr. H.M. French, Ottawa, Chairman); Northern Education (Dr. R.W. Wein, New Brunswick, Chairman); Northern Research Stations (Dr. F. Cooke, Queen's, Chairman); and International Scientific Relations (Dr. R.E. Longton, Manitoba, Chairman).

The Association attaches particular importance to developing close relations with northern residents and to encouraging some trained scientists to remain in the North rather than to commute there for the summer field season as is customary, and urges the greater use of young Native residents as scientific assistants. Other priorities of the Association include: the exchange both

within Canada and internationally of university professors and graduate students with northern research experience; increasing use by government, industry, and the interested public of university resources of information, skills, and understanding relating to the North; and strengthening of northern training and research facilities in the universities by more generous financial allocations to them by governments, industries, and private foundations. The Association is preparing a Directory of university specialists on the North, arranged by subject and region as an aid to governments and industries requiring research assistance and technical information.

In support of Canada's obligation to contribute data, research results, experience, and skills toward the world-wide study of the polar regions, the universities expect to increase their contribution to international programs, conferences, organizations and information exchanges.

The Association is supported financially by its member universities and by the Donner Canadian Foundation.

Further information from:

Dr. Trevor Lloyd,
Executive Director

Eileen van Heyst,
Administration Assistant

Telephone: (613) 563-3543

SOVIET ATOMIC ICEBREAKER ARKTIKA REACHES NORTH POLE

The Soviet atomic icebreaker Arktika cut its way through the polar pack to the North Pole, reaching it at 9 p.m., 16 August 1977. She is the first surface vessel ever to do so. The only other vessel to reach such exalted latitudes was the U.S. Navy atomic submarine Skate, which surfaced at the Pole in March 1959 after travelling 12 days under the ice. The previous August the U.S. submarine Nautilus had crossed the Pole under water, but did not surface.

NORTHERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

President's Seat: S.E. Baffin Island 62° 39' - 66° 46'

Mountain named by Charles Francis Hall on his first voyage 1860-62, after Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States (1861-65).

Popham Bay: S.E. Baffin Island 64° 13' - 65° 10'

For F.W. Leybourne-Popham (d. 1907), a major figure in arctic trading and pioneer of the Siberian Flotilla Company. The feature was likely named after him by Walter J. Jackson, former skipper of his yacht and Siberian veteran.

Lancaster Sound: Between Northern Baffin Island and Devon Island 74° 13' - 84° 00'

Named in July 1616 by Baffin and Bylot after Sir James Lancaster, English navigator who commanded the first fleet of the East Indian Company, 1600-03, and was an active promoter of expeditions in search of the Northwest Passage.

Hatton Headland: Resolution Island 61° 19' - 64° 47'

Named on Martin Frobisher's 3rd voyage in 1578 after Sir Christopher Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain and member of Queen Elizabeth I's Privy Council.

Cape Dobbs: South side of Wager Bay 65° 14' - 86° 59'

Named in 1742 by Christopher Middleton, Captain of the Furnace, 1741-42, in a voyage to northern Hudson Bay, searching for a Northwest Passage. Arthur Dobbs (1689-1765), sponsor of the expedition, was an avowed advocate of free trade, and one of the purposes of the expedition was to break the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company in the area.

Port Burwell: Settlement 60° 25' - 64° 50'

After H.M. Burwell of the Dominion Land Survey who was put ashore by Dr. Robert Bell's Hudson Bay Expedition of 1884, to run an observation station there.

Arctic Bay: Settlement 73° 02' - 85° 11'

From the bay named by Captain Adams after his Dundee whaling vessel, Arctic, plying the waters of northern Baffin Island in the early 1870's.

All material derived from records of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Paulatuk: Settlement 69° 21' -124° 05'

The settlement was first established when Father Binamé, O.M.I. moved the Roman Catholic Mission there from Letty Harbour in 1935. One of the original inhabitants, Jessie Green used the name Paulatuk ("lots of soot") as the oily character of the local low grade coal burned in their stoves soon caused the stovepipes to fill with soot.

Hornaday River: Amundsen Gulf 69° 19' - 123° 48'

After William T. Hornaday, a former Director of the New York Zoological Society - as used in 1900 by A.J. Stone, a naturalist for the American Museum of Natural History.

Swimming Point: Mackenzie Delta 69° 06' - 134° 24'

For many years the crossing point of the reindeer herd from summer grazing on Richards Island to move across East Channel towards Reindeer Station. Sometimes referred to as Nalluk ("Swimming").

The Newfoundland Library Association, St. John's, has recently published a "Directory of Libraries in Newfoundland and Labrador, Part One, Academic and Special Libraries". 12 p. \$2.

WE MIGHT HAVE TO CHANGE ITS NAME TO TWENTY-MILE

Forty-Mile (Yukon): A stupid camper's fire destroyed four of the pre-Klondike Gold Rush cabins at Forty-Mile Village, a deserted 1890s settlement five miles from Clinton Creek. The destroyed cabins dated back to about 1892 and once housed some of the Rush's first miners. The rest of Forty-Mile -- including six log cabins, an old church, and an historic NWMP barracks -- escaped damage.

from Heritage Conversation
Autumn 1977, p.7

NEW BOOKS ON THE NORTH

Compiled by

Geraldine Perry *

Bockstoce, John R. Steam whaling in the western arctic. Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1977. 127p. \$15.00

De Laguna, Frederica. Voyage to Greenland: a personal initiation into anthropology. W.W. Norton, 1977. 285p. \$12.00

Friis, Herman, ed. The arctic diary of Russell Williams Porter. University Press of Virginia, 1976. 172p. \$20.00

Galbraith, John S. The little emperor: Governor Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company. Macmillan, 1976. 232p. \$16.95

Gardey, Jon. Alaska: the sophisticated wilderness. Stein and Day, 1976. 224p. \$17.25

Gleason, Robert J. Icebound in the Siberian arctic: the story of the last cruise of the fur schooner Nanuk and the international search for famous arctic pilot Carl Ben Eielson. Alaska Northwest Publishing, 1977. 164p. \$4.95

Green, Lewis. The gold hustlers. Alaska Northwest Publishing, 1977. 339p. \$7.95

Hancock, Lyn. There's a raccoon in my parka. Doubleday, 1977. 231p. \$6.00

Herbert, Marie. The reindeer people. Hodder and Stoughton, 1976. 187p. \$8.50

Ives, M.B., ed. Materials engineering in the arctic. Conference proceedings. American Society for Metals, 1977. 331p. \$31.50

Mackenzie Delta: priorities and alternatives. Conference proceedings. Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 1976. unpagged. \$6.00

McCullum, Hugh, McCullum, Karmel and Olthuis, John. Moratorium: justice, energy, the north and the native people. Anglican Book Centre, 1977. 208p. \$4.50

* Mrs. Perry, a staff member of the Library, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, has agreed to do regular lists of new books for the Circular.

Ogilvie, M.A. The winter birds. Michael Joseph (London), 1976. 224p.
\$10.50

Peacock, Donald. People, peregrines and arctic pipelines: the critical
battle to build Canada's northern gas pipelines. J.J. Douglas,
1977. 213p. \$5.95

Scherman, Katharine. Daughter of fire: a portrait of Iceland. Little,
Brown and Company, 1976. 364p. \$14.50.

Steltzer, Ulli. Indian artists at work. J.J. Douglas, 1976. 163p.
\$13.95

Tedrow, John C.F. Soils of the polar landscapes. Rutgers University
Press, 1977. 638p. \$10.00

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Alaska Highway pipeline inquiry. Supply and Services Canada, 1977.
171p. \$4.50

Berger, Thomas R. Northern frontier, northern homeland: the report of
the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. Vol. I. Supply and Services
Canada, 1977. 213p. \$5.00

National Energy Board. Reasons for decision: northern pipelines.
Supply and Services Canada, 1977. 3v. \$15.00 (set)

Alaska: In June, the Klondike Historic Park, a U.S.-Canada project that
commemorates the continent's last big gold rush officially opened in the
Alaska seaside town of Skagway. Skagway will be the headquarters for the
new park which stretches from Seattle's Pioneer Square to the "killer"
Trail of '98 which leads north from Skagway across Chilkoot Pass to the
Yukon's Klondike gold fields.

from Heritage Conversation,
Autumn 1977, p14

STERN WHEELERS ON THE YUKONLETTER TO THE EDITOR

This paragraph (in March 1977, p.15) needs quite a lot of editing and correction of errors. The first lines are OK except some readers might think that Whitehorse was on Teslin Lake, a body of water that most of the sternwheelers could not reach because the Teslin, except for a few days at high water was too shallow for them to navigate. Whitehorse is just below the former site of the Whitehorse Rapid, the head of navigation upstream on the Yukon River. Some steamers did go down through Miles Canyon and the Rapid to get to below these obstacles where they had to stay.

The down stream voyage took 36 hours or more including one or two hours to pick up wood, and the upstream voyage four to five days or more when pushing a barge and the water was low in the fall. Having worked from 1931 to 1949 continuously in the Yukon, and then, too, in some odd years since, I write this from memory. I cannot imagine where these "countless numbers of people from many settlements . . . etc." were. I have never heard of them before. There were wood cutters and wood piles for the steamboats at 17 localities between Whitehorse and Dawson in my years, and Carmacks, Selkirk and Stewart River - i.e. three "settlements". Woodcutters cut wood in winter but did not necessarily live there throughout the year. The "cutter's" log cabin was often the only building. The crews of the steamboats were not Yukoners. They were from the Outside and included U.B.C. students trying to make enough in the summer to go through the university year. As I remember the River distance Whitehorse to Dawson is about 360 miles.

The original Casca, I believe, came from Seattle or somewhere down there, and was navigated by sea to St. Michaels and up the Yukon about 1901. This boat was wrecked at Pink Rapid in 1936 and immediately a new one was built at Whitehorse which is the one you refer to. Both boats were almost identical in size and plan, etc.

Hugh S. Bostock.
Ottawa, Ontario

NEWS RELEASES FROM THE YUKON GOVERNMENT

LITTLE HOUSE OUT BACK IS OUT FRONT DOWN NORTH - July 4, 1977

Sports statisticians may soon have to establish a new set of record books and the writers and broadcasters who cover sports events may have to invent a new jargon. That is if outhouse racing catches on. Yukoners will find out over the Labor Day weekend in Dawson City at the first ever Great Klondike International Outhouse Race. It's all part of that community's year-long Diamond Jubilee celebrations. Former Dawson City residents are being invited to return down north for homecoming festivities Sept. 3 to 5. All former Yukoners know that the common transportation in earlier times was by river from Whitehorse, which is south and upstream from Dawson City, hence "down north". Organizers say the significance of the race will be obvious to Dawsonites past and present who enjoy a challenge and can appreciate the nostalgia associated with this once-necessary structure which symbolizes pioneer life.

Outhouse racing teams will consist of four racers and one rider. They'll cover a two-mile course around the city struggling with mud, hills and narrow paths. The units can be propelled, dragged, packed or pushed in any way that does not involve mechanical means. Construction must be to specifications, including authentic peaked or sloped roof, seat with appropriate hole, and hinged doors and windows on two sides so the occupant is visible. First prize money is \$500 with runners-up receiving \$300 and \$200. Prizes of \$100 will go to the most humorous and the most original designs as well as the best-dressed team and the fastest all-female team. Losers will be eligible for an award for the worst all-round team.

A Le Mans start will be used and early entries will have an advantage, since teams will be stationed in the order they register. Hopeful contestants over 19 years of age from anywhere in the world should send their entries to the race chairman at City Hall in Dawson City before August 26 and ask for a copy of the rules.

"YUKON TRAVELLER" PUBLISHED FOR VISITORS - July 6, 1977

Visitors to Yukon this year will find a new newspaper published especially for them. Yukon Traveller is a four-page paper, being prepared by Tourism, Parks and Information Branch of the Yukon Government for distribution by the travel industry. Free of charge, the 'Traveller' will be on hand at hotels, motels, information centers, and some points of interest such as museums and transportation centers. Containing general information helpful

to a visitor, the paper will also be sent to national newspapers and local media to encourage interest in happenings in Yukon and what is being done to assist tourists. The first two editions of Yukon Traveller are now available. Another six will be prepared at regular intervals and be ready for distribution during July, August and September.

General information about Yukon was in the first edition. The second Yukon Traveller dealt specifically with the area of the south Alaska Highway and Watson Lake as the Gateway to Yukon, describing the alternate routes for U.S. visitors heading north. Future editions will concentrate on Teslin and the Carcross Loop; Whitehorse; Dawson City; the north Highway including Kluane Mayo and Elsa; and side roads such as the Dempster, north and south Canol and the Nahanni Range Road. Regular features of Yukon Traveller will be lists of events in Yukon, points of interest, boat trips and wilderness journeys which continue through the tourist season. Emergency telephone numbers for people needing police, medical or fire-fighting assistance are included as well as reminders of government regulations concerning use of campgrounds, archeological sites, permits for wilderness travellers and information for non-residents carrying guns.

CALL FOR SINGLE AGENCY TO OVERSEE PIPELINE - July 6, 1977

The Yukon Territorial Government has called for a single regulatory agency to oversee the social and economic impacts of a gas pipeline, should one be built through southern Yukon. The agency would be assisted by a public advisory council, made up of representatives of various special interest groups such as native organizations, environmentalists and wildlife experts. The proposal was presented to the Kenneth Lysyk inquiry which is looking into the socio-economic implications of constructing a large gas pipeline to transport Alaska north slope gas to the lower 48 states of the U.S. Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. has proposed to build the line paralleling the Alaska Highway and the idea has received the support of the National Energy Board, as well as several American pipeline authorities.

Commissioner Art Pearson presented the government's 92-page position paper to the three-member Lysyk board Friday. Commissioner Pearson said the single administrative agency would incorporate the environmental, engineering, social and economic controls necessary for the project. This approach will have considerable merit since it will establish a "one window" concept for the contractor and the general public. ". . . it is the responsibility of the Yukon government to become involved in the development of a strategy for regulating pipeline activities because it has the primary responsibility for socio-economic programs that are of a provincial nature," he said. "These programs deal with individuals, society and the territorial economy and, as

such, are directly related to any activity that affects Yukon". The Yukon government must ensure that the people of the Yukon are not placed in a position of having to bear the heavy costs of socio-economic disruption while others outside the Yukon receive the benefits of a gas pipeline through the territory".

The regulatory agency would be established with its headquarters in the north and with branches in such locations as Calgary and Ottawa. It and the advisory council would exist for the life of the project only and would be financed by the applicant. Commissioner Pearson recognized that the federal government possesses various responsibilities in the north as well and stated that while the Yukon government may not perform all the necessary functions involved in regulating pipeline construction, "it must be fully consulted in preparing the design for regulatory agencies and the conditions that will be imposed on the contractors." Federal consultation with the Yukon government is essential, Commissioner Pearson told the board. "Should this not be done, the Yukon's proper political development will be impeded and the possibility exists of major responsibilities being removed from its jurisdiction. This would be completely unacceptable to the Yukon."

Commissioner Pearson added; "It is absolutely essential that the agency be established with sufficient lead time to ensure that proper procedures are developed, that clear directions are given to those who will be administering the regulatory system and that detailed, explicit regulations be developed." He said the lead time is essential to ensure that the regulating authorities will have input into the preliminary activities of the contractor. Basically, the agency is required because the increased demands of the pipeline would overload the existing administrative channels and authorities to such a point that delays and inability to effectively respond would inevitably result, he said. The government did not put a price tag on the operation of the agency and the advisory council, which would be borne by the pipeline companies, but indicated that the cost would be relatively high.

NO SECOND KLONDIKE STAMPEDE WANTED IN YUKON - July 7, 1977

The Yukon territorial government has no intention of facing a modern-day Klondike stampede if a multi-billion dollar Alaska highway gas pipeline is built. In fact, the territorial government is actively promoting the idea of a national campaign to discourage itinerate pipeline workers who may decide to flood into the Yukon in hopes of landing a high-paying job. Education and Manpower Minister Dan Lang told the Kenneth Lysyk inquiry Friday that his government "would be derelict in its duty if it failed to bring this fundamental problem of a stampede before the members of the inquiry board in the strongest possible terms. . ."

"The government of the Yukon Territory regards this matter important enough to request that the federal government assist it in setting up a screening system and information service at all applicable ports of entry and that a national information campaign be devised to inform southern workers that they are not eligible for pipeline employment in Yukon unless they have been hired at an authorized hiring hall in southern Canada," Mr. Lang said. The Yukon Government, he continued, views the possible influx of job seekers with "deep concern" but added that with the proper legislation, regulations, controls and agreements these impacts can be cushioned or absorbed. The government "places the highest priority on this matter."

Mr. Lang told Lysyk that a policy of preferential hiring should be established for qualified Yukoners in all pipeline-related jobs, including the prime contractor, compressor stations and sub-contractors. He urged the applicant be required to mount a comprehensive campaign to inform southern Canadians that a journey to the Yukon to obtain a job on speculation would be futile. He said only Yukon residents should be hired within the Yukon while all others seeking pipeline employment must be hired from outside hiring points. In supporting the government's preferential hiring policy, Mr. Lang said Yukon residents will also be given first opportunity to fill permanent operations and maintenance positions. "In light of the demands pipeline construction will make on Yukon people, it is the intention of the Yukon government to assess the extent of the Yukon's labor force's ability to participate in the pipeline project as well as secondary employment opportunities," he said.

One of the first things the federal and territorial governments plan to do is collect specified data on the territory's work force and launch training programs to assist unskilled workers. Mr. Lang told Lysyk that the Department of Manpower and Immigration has assured the territorial government that money will be made available to fund the operation of the manpower delivery system and additional special training. A single manpower delivery system agency will manage and co-ordinate the service and this, in turn, will be co-ordinated with the single regulatory agency when it is established, he said. Headquarters for the manpower system should be located in Whitehorse, he said.

The three-member Lysyk inquiry is looking into the socio-economic implications of a large diameter gas pipeline which would carry Prudhoe Bay gas along the Alaska Highway to markets in the southern 48 states of the U.S. The inquiry is going into its final week of hearings. They started in early June.

YUKON GOVERNMENT FEELS PIPELINE NOT PREJUDICIAL TO INDIAN CLAIMS - July 8, 1977

The Yukon government feels that the construction of a natural gas pipeline "could proceed without prejudice to the settlement of the Yukon Indian land claim." The statement was made Friday by Commissioner Art Pearson, to the Kenneth Lysyk Inquiry which is looking into the socio-economic implications of constructing a gas pipeline to transport Alaska gas to the lower 48 states of the U.S. Commissioner Pearson presented a four-point program which if accepted by the federal government "could produce the basis for more meaningful native participation in the social, economic and political future of Yukon.

The four points are: "Grant a significant cash payment in advance of settlement and insure that it can be used by the Yukon Indian people to acquire substantial equity participation in the pipeline - This should provide long-term economic benefits as well as participation in policy decisions through representation on the board of directors of the pipeline company. "Advance a further pre-settlement cash payment to enable native business corporations along the pipeline route to participate in the construction and ancillary service opportunities; "Pending final settlement, delineate certain traditional hunting, trapping and fishing areas near the pipeline corridor which are of special concern to Yukon Indian people and apply terms and conditions that will prevent adverse effects by pipeline construction; "If necessary, suspend land claim negotiations for a period of six months to enable the Yukon Indian people to concentrate on the proposed arrangements and establish business corporations so that benefits will flow to all communities adjacent to the pipeline corridor."

Commissioner Pearson said construction of a gas pipeline through Yukon could provide opportunities for Yukon Indian people to build an economic base. He said this could ultimately contribute to a just and expeditious settlement of the Yukon Indian claim. Currently, land claims negotiations have been temporarily suspended to allow Yukon native organizations time to prepare evidence for the Lysyk inquiry.

YUKON WANTS PIECE OF PIPELINE ACTION - July 8, 1977

The Yukon government has asked for a piece of the action -- a direct equity -- in any pipeline that is built across southern Yukon, carrying natural gas from Alaska to the lower 48 states of America. Commissioner Art Pearson, in his address to the Lysyk inquiry Friday, said he recognized the proposed Foothills pipeline is an important avenue of supply for the people of the United States as well as a profitable business for the proponents. He said he could also see revenues and benefits coming to the people of Canada. "But quite frankly, the benefits to the people of Yukon are not nearly so clear."

Commissioner Pearson told the inquiry board that any direct equity by the government in the Alaska highway pipeline must also be protected for the benefit of individual Yukoners. "Too often increased direct revenues to government result only in increased size and influence of government," he said. This problem leads to one logical solution and that solution is a system of strong controls that govern the spending of such direct windfall income, he said. Commissioner Pearson suggested a special fund be set up, such as the Alberta Heritage Fund or the Canada Development Corporation, which would route the additional money into projects that would be of a direct and lasting benefit to Yukoners generally. "This inquiry is our means of communicating the vital importance of ensuring such an equity for the people of the territory," he said. "We urge you to recommend to the government of Canada that a requirement of any certificate of construction of a northern pipeline be that this equity be guaranteed."

As for other income that would come to the territory through taxes of a pipeline, Commissioner Pearson said the net financial advantage is not advantageous as it might seem. He explained that a considerable portion of the Yukon government's expenditures are met by a federal operating grant. "Therefore, in practice, any net gains from the pipeline project could largely go toward reducing the federal deficit grant. In short, the pipeline project could enable the Yukon government to meet a greater proportion of its operating and maintenance expenditures." But, notwithstanding the Yukon's desire to have a direct equity in the pipeline as well as normal tax revenue coming from it, Commissioner Pearson said the Yukon government "has no wish to impose intolerable financial strains on the project." "On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that Yukon is justly compensated for the extensive services and facilities required to support the project through its construction and operational phases. . ."

YUKON PIPELINE MUST PAY SOCIAL COSTS - July 8, 1977

Yukon Health and Welfare Minister Flo Whyard said the Yukon can expect some "very high costs" if an Alaska Highway pipeline is constructed through the territory. Those costs which are clearly over and above our normal operations must be charged to the pipeline, not to the taxpayers of the Yukon Territory," she said. Mrs. Whyard was speaking to the Lysyk inquiry Friday which is investigating the socio-economic implications of a gas pipeline through southern Yukon. "We do not necessarily have to view the expected influx of southerners as if they were Assyrians coming down like the wolf on the fold. "I believe that this government is in a position sufficiently strong to ensure that our people are not the losers," Mrs. Whyard said. ". . . the objective and intention of the Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation is not just to keep the lid on during the peak construction seasons, but to maintain an adequate level of all

our services to the public before, during and after the pipeline project. . . if it comes." She said the impact of a pipelines means that we can, in the long run, provide better services to everyone who needs them, it will speak well for our planning and preparation. "But none of this will happen without the required funding which must come from the pipeline, not the taxpayers of the Yukon".

TRI-LEVEL HIRING SYSTEM PROPOSED BY YUKON GOVERNMENT - July 8, 1977

The Yukon government has proposed a tri-level priority system of hiring and training in the event a gas pipeline is built through the southern Yukon. Education and Manpower Minister Dan Lang told the Lysyk inquiry Friday the system of preferential hiring and training is designed "to ensure that Yukon residents will have first access to employment and training opportunities." Mr. Lang said the government has set out the three levels of people who would receive priority consideration.

The first priority category is termed "permanent Yukon resident" who is a person registered with the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan for a period of five years or more and has lived in the Yukon on a permanent and continuing basis "before the time his/her status is determined." This means that progressively more Yukon residents will qualify as permanent residents as their period of residence in Yukon reaches five years or more.

The second category is a person who will have been registered with the Yukon health plan as of July 15, 1977. This serves to give preferential hire to a Yukon resident with less than five years residency in Yukon but who has lived in Yukon for two years or more. It will also discourage speculative immigration for employment on the pipeline by establishing a cut-off date of July 15.

The third category provides preference to the Yukon's sister territory, the Northwest Territories, over hiring of southern Canadians.

Mr. Lang said the government's local hire policy is one of the most important policies the inquiry will have to consider for submission to the federal government. He said it "should be written into any permit of right-of-way granted to the applicant and must apply to all parties directly involved in pipeline construction." Mr. Lang also proposed the establishment of a "pipeline manpower delivery system", designed to ensure that Yukon residents receive the benefits of pipeline training and employment.

Officials of the Yukon government have held discussions with a number of parties who would be involved in the development of this system. These parties include the Department of Manpower and Immigration, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the applicant and the Canadian Pipeline Advisory Council, he said. As a result, the Yukon government has been assured that the necessary finances to fund the delivery system will be made available. Mr. Lang told the inquiry that intense nation-wide interest has been generated over the proposed Alaska highway pipeline proposal and "we are very concerned about the possibility of an influx of large numbers of speculative job seekers. "We ask that the government of Canada make funds available to mount a campaign to counteract the movement of people to Yukon." he said. ". . . our reason for this stand is not to close the door to our fellow Canadians, but to ensure that people do not arrive in our territory to find that very limited welfare -- not jobs -- greet them on their arrival."

YTG OUTLINES PIPELINE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS - July 11, 1977

The Yukon government has determined conditions for local hire on a gas pipeline project, should one be built through southern Yukon. Education Minister Dan Lang told the Lysyk Inquiry July 8 that the determining factor for direct employment on the pipeline project will be registration with the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan. Mr. Lang said to qualify for direct employment, a person must be registered with the plan as of July 31, 1977, and except for absences for good cause, must reside in Yukon on a continuing and permanent basis. He said those who are not registered by July 15 will be hired at hiring points outside the territory. Mr. Lang said this policy on pipeline employment is the first step by the Yukon government to insure that an influx of job speculators is kept to a minimum.

TOURISM OPERATING GRANTS AWARDED FOR 1977 - July 12, 1977

A total of \$19,800 in grants has been awarded by the Yukon Government to help the travel industry for 1977. Karl Crosby, Director of Tourism, Parks and Information Branch, has announced names of five recipients and the amounts of the 1977 tourism operating grants. The Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce will spend its \$3,000 on the information center located at 302 Steele Street in Whitehorse. This year, the center has expanded its hours of operation during the summer season to 12 hours a day, seven days a week. Year-round daily service will continue after September covering normal business hours. Teslin Museum has been granted \$3,000 for general operating costs. Kluane Museum, at Burwash, which officially opened its new building last year, receives \$4,000. MacBride Museum in Whitehorse, with its historical displays and Sam McGee's cabin, keeps its admission

charge low with the help of a \$5,600 grant. Dawson City's Diamond Jubilee has made 1977 a time of activity and refurbishing for the Dawson Museum, which has been awarded \$4,200 for new displays and exhibits. Tourism operating grants are offered annually to non-profit organizations involved in Yukon's tourism industry. The Yukon Tourism Advisory Board recommends their allotment. Although the numbers of tourists coming to the territory decreased last year for the first time in 10 years, signs of increased business so far this summer promise an improvement for 1977.

NORTHERN RESOURCES SCHOLARSHIP - July 15, 1977

A Yukon student enrolled in a natural resources course will be eligible for a \$500 scholarship offered by a committee of Yukon residents. A group of Whitehorse citizens forming the Northern Resources Conference Committee, is making this award available for the second time. First award was won in 1976 by Grant Lowey, a Whitehorse student studying at the College of Earth Sciences and Mineral Industry at the University of Alaska. Students eligible to apply for the scholarship are those entering the second, or higher, year of studies related to natural resources at a university or other post-secondary institution, and who are Yukon students as defined by the Department of Education. Members of the Conference Committee are people involved in government or private industry connected with the development of Yukon resources. The group organizes a northern resource conference in Whitehorse every three years. The next conference is scheduled for 1978. Candidates for the award will be considered on the basis of scholastic attainment; their program of studies now being pursued; involvement in the field of natural resources during summer vacation; and their demonstrated need.

YUKON GOVERNMENT GETS SUPPORT FROM FEDERAL MANPOWER MINISTER - July 15, 1977

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, the Hon. Bud Cullen, has asked his departmental officials to collaborate with the Yukon Territorial Government in its plans to stem any future flow of job-seekers to Yukon. Dan Lang, whose portfolio duties include Manpower for YTG, has received assurances from Mr. Cullen that his director-general for B.C. and Yukon, Ian Thomson, will work with the Yukon Government to make all necessary arrangements on the Manpower side. The concerns of the Yukon Government regarding a possible influx of job-seekers following the National Energy Board's recent announcement supporting a Yukon route for a northern gas pipeline, were expressed to Mr. Cullen last week by Mr. Lang. Steps will now be taken to ensure that Manpower offices across Canada will not encourage job-seekers to head north. They will be told that only qualified Yukon

residents here before July 15, 1977 can be hired for any pipeline project in the Yukon; all other applicants must apply at hiring points outside the territory. Manpower will also be asked to stress that there is nothing firm yet about any pipeline route and it could be up to three years before any construction begins.

SOCIAL SERVICES ACT MEETING HELD - July 15, 1977

Representatives of both northern governments sat together with federal officers in Whitehorse this week to discuss the financial implications of draft regulations for the new Social Services Act. Arranged by the Yukon Government's Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation, the meetings were led by Georgio Caudet, Director of Social Services, Health and Welfare Canada, together with Ken Torrance, Director of Social Development for NWT and Jim Davie, Director of Social Welfare and Tom Duncan, Health Services for Yukon. From the NWT with Mr. Torrance came Trudy Usher, Director of Child Welfare and staff members of Social Development, M. McManus, B. Cowcill, J. Cawsey and M. Pontus. Yukon staff attending the two-day conference included Bill Wood, Rehabilitation, Donna Ryan from Treasury, Win Gladman, Maxine Kehoe and Jim O'Byrne from Social Welfare. Flo Whyard, Minister of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation, welcomed the visitors at their opening session, together with Dave Nickerson, the Minister of Social Development from Yellowknife. A number of questions still require clarification, officials said at the close of the meetings, and further information is required from Ottawa sources before any final estimation of the revision of costs can be made. Some areas formerly covered under health and hospital insurance plans are now moving under the Social Services umbrella, and firm definitions of some circumstances are lacking. This was the second northern program definition consultation covering the draft regulations proposed under the new Social Services Act; the first was held at Yellowknife in June.

YUKON ARCHIVES OPEN HOUSE - July 19, 1977

The Yukon Archives is holding an open house to introduce an annual summer display called "Lodes of Silver". This is a selection of photographs, maps and documents depicting the history of Mayo, Elsa and Keno in Yukon's famous silver district. The showing opens on Wed., July 20, from 9:30 in the morning until noon. Daily showings are scheduled up to and including Sept. 1.

VISITOR TRAFFIC STEADY - July 19, 1977

While more tour groups of visitors came to Yukon by the end of June than in the same period in 1976, the number of independent highway travellers was slightly lower. According to a series of statistical indicators of tourist traffic now available, highway traffic decreased slightly along Haines Road (down 10 per cent) and the Alaska Highway (down one per cent) but increased substantially (up 16 per cent) along the Top of the World Highway, north of Dawson, by the end of June. Early July indicators show that traffic along the entire Yukon section of Alaska Highway is now booming, probably because of the Alaska ferry strike. During 1976, private vehicle traffic throughout the territory was down considerably from previous years but other modes of travel, such as train, plane and tour bus, had a record year. This year, even more tourists are arriving by these means. Air traffic was up five per cent in the January-to-June period and train travel rose by one per cent. Tour travel is basically stronger this year than last year. Some North American markets have been slow to this point in the year, but these have been offset by increased European and Australian traffic. Both highway and tour traffic going to Dawson City, which decreased last year, has recovered strongly so far in 1977.

Celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year, the city's tourist attractions as well as hotels and motels are reporting more visitors than usual. Diamond Tooth Gertie's gambling hall attendance is up 50 per cent and 60 per cent more people have visited the Dawson Museum so far this year. Visitor registrations at three visitor information centers all rose significantly from last year; Beaver Creek is up 17 per cent, Dawson City 20 per cent and Haines Junction 14 per cent, Watson Lake figures however declined by nine per cent. Historic sites and museums appear to be more popular this year than in previous years. In Whitehorse, MacBride Museum showed only a small increase (two per cent) to the end of June, but so far in July, attendance is 11 per cent ahead of last year. The S.S. Klondike has had a 52 per cent increase in visitors, and the number of hikers on the Chilkoot Trail has increased 21 per cent more than last year's figures.

YUKON TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED - July 26, 1977

The Yukon Territorial Government and the University of British Columbia announced today that they have reached an agreement whereby the UBC Faculty of Education will offer two Whitehorse-based programs of teacher education. One program, consisting of a single year of professional training, is for would-be teachers who already hold university degrees, or have a minimum of two years of recognized university preparation, and the other is for high school graduates or mature students who will enrol in a UBC program

leading to a Bachelor of Education (Elementary) degree. To be admitted, students must meet UBC entrance standards.

The agreement comes after more than a year of research and investigation by the Yukon Department of Education which included approaches to three other universities in addition to UBC. The Yukon Territorial Government is confident that the two UBC programs will meet all criteria originally established for a teacher education program in Yukon. These programs will offer Yukon residents the opportunity to prepare themselves for teaching in Yukon. Those students who complete a one-year professional program will be eligible for teaching positions in September, 1978. Students successfully completing three years of the elementary degree program will qualify for Yukon teacher certification.

In a statement, Superintendent of Education John Ferbey acknowledged the involvement, co-operation and support of the Yukon Native Brotherhood and the Yukon Teachers' Association. Mr. Ferbey also emphasized that although these are UBC programs, local involvement will continue through the appointment of a Yukon resident to the position of local co-ordinator and the appointment of Yukoners to a local advisory committee. Dan Lang, Minister of Education, expressed his pleasure with the agreement. He said the agreement represents the desire of his department on behalf of all Yukoners to see Yukon residents prepared for teaching careers in Yukon schools in a Yukon-based program. Commissioner Art Pearson, in signing the agreement, praised Mr. Lang and his Department of Education for successfully concluding the negotiations for the agreement with UBC. He said the agreement is an example of a co-operative planning venture which involved the YTG working closely with interested community agencies such as the YTA and the YNB. "This agreement can only bring benefits to Yukoners, particularly the children in our schools," Commissioner Pearson said.

HUNTING SEASON OPENS AUGUST 1 - July 29, 1977

Hunters are reminded of Yukon hunting regulations when they go into the field with the start of this year's season August 1. The 1977-78 hunting regulations brochure can be picked up when purchasing a hunting licence at wildlife branch offices or from territorial government agents. Licences and the regulations brochure are also available from several retail outlets in the territory. Chief Conservation Officer Mark Hoffman said a valid Canada Migratory Bird Hunting Permit is required when hunting or transporting game birds. That's in addition to the regular territorial hunting licence. A branch spokesman said the role of the hunter is critical to the proper management of Yukon wildlife.

Any person who kills a sheep, goat or grizzly, is required to submit the head to a conservation officer or to the wildlife (technical) branch at 310 Wood Street in Whitehorse. They will be returned immediately to the hunter. Regulations also require the hunter to retain evidence of sex of all big game animals, until they have been transported to the hunter's residence. The information from skull and horn measurements, jaws and reproductive organs gives the branch an insight into the health, age and reproductive capacity of big game. Special regulations affect caribou hunting along the Dempster Highway, goat and sheep hunting, in some game management zones, and the antlerless moose season.

Some of the new regulations this year include the following. Possession of someone else's hunting licence or seal while hunting is prohibited. A non-resident holder of a valid game bird licence must keep all firearms securely stowed. The exception is the shotgun which may be removed for hunting game birds or small game. The wolf and coyote season is from August 1 to March 31, 1978. And this year's antlerless moose season is from September 12 to 25. Hunters are reminded that only full curl or nine year old rams can be taken in Game Management Zone 7. In addition, only goats with more than eight inch horn length measured along the outer curvature, can be taken.

A four mile wide hunting corridor goes into effect along the Dempster Highway between Mile 41.6 and Mile 106. The restriction also applies from Mile 123 to the NWT border. The restrictive corridor will be in effect from October 20 to November 10, and only afternoon hunting will be permitted. Normal hunting season regulations apply for the first 41.6 miles of the highway, but no hunting is permitted in the corridor between Mile 106 and Mile 123. Any activity which prevents or interferes with caribou crossing the highway is considered harassment and is prohibited at all times.

YUKON HOUSE TO RELOCATE - July 11, 1977

Tourism, Parks and Information Director Karl Crosby announced today that the Yukon Government's information office in Vancouver will be undergoing changes resulting in relocation, reduced staff and a change of name. The name "Yukon House" will be dropped in favour of "Yukon Government Information Office" and staff will be reduced from three permanent employees to one information officer. "The scaled-down version may not be as fancy as our former office in Vancouver", said Crosby, "but the Yukon will still have representation and the savings can be used to stimulate tourism and convention sales in other market areas. The Vancouver information office will provide information to British Columbia Lower Mainland residents, maintain liaison with media, act as an advance base for Yukon promotional activities which may have an impact on Yukon or its government. The decision to reduce representation in Vancouver came about as the result

of an internal analysis of the operation by the Yukon Government, discussions with the Yukon Visitors Association and an assessment of the operation by public relations consultant Roy S. Minter.

CANADIAN TRAVEL TREND SURVEY - August 10, 1977

Good news and bad news for Yukon's tourist industry is revealed in a 1976 survey of travel habits of Canadians. Canadians are travelling farther, using more air travel and package tours than they used to do, according to an annual study of travel trends released by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism. These facts could indicate a likely improvement in numbers of Canadians visiting Yukon in future. A disappointing conclusion drawn from the survey is that more Canadians are choosing the United States as their destination and are taking shorter holidays. Yukon tourism, second largest industry in the territory, relies heavily on Canadians coming here from other regions. They tend to stay longer and spend more money in Yukon than U.S. visitors who are frequently only passing through on their way to Alaska.

Yukon's population was not large enough to be included in the national study of Canadian holiday trends owing to the sample numbers of Canadian households surveyed, but local surveys for the last five years have shown that the volume of Canadians visiting Yukon is increasing faster than their American counterparts. In 1976, Yukon suffered its first drop in tourist volume in a decade. During the last year, spokesmen for Yukon's tourism industry have cited rising costs of northern vacations as the major cause of the decrease.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED - August 17, 1977

The Federal Government and the Government of Yukon today signed a General Development Agreement designed to provide a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to social and economic planning and development in Yukon. Signatories to the signing ceremony in Whitehorse were the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Warren Allmand and Commissioner Art Pearson. The General Development Agreement is largely an agreement of intent which serves as an umbrella under which joint and co-ordinated planning can be undertaken and specific socio-economic projects can be identified and developed for implementation under subsidiary agreements. It is modelled on Department of Regional Economic Expansion agreements with the provinces and is considered the most appropriate method for joint federal-territorial planning and economic expansion in the territory.

The joint agreement gives an opportunity for Yukoners to assume a greater role in the planning and implementation of development projects and is consistent with federal-territorial aims of providing all Yukoners with the means of more effectively determining their social-economic future. Designed to ensure maximum benefits to all Yukon residents and promote a greater stability in the economy, the General Development Agreement received the support of the Yukon Legislative Assembly during its spring session. That support came with passage of the General Development Agreement Ordinance.

FIRST FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINISTER'S NORTHERN CONFERENCE - August 22, 1977

The first federal-provincial ministers conference ever held north of 60 is set to begin September 6 in Whitehorse. The federal-provincial tourism ministers were invited to Yukon last year by tourism and information branch director Karl Crosby. On September 7, the provincial ministers will gather for their set of meetings. The chairman of the provincial session is Alberta tourism minister, Bob Dowling. Then, in the afternoon, the provincial ministers fly to Dawson City for a tour, dinner and the follies. On September 8 they fly to Yellowknife for the federal-provincial tourism ministers' conference chaired by Industry minister Jean Chrétien, who arrives in Whitehorse September 7 and will fly to Inuvik the following day.

Heritage Canada, a private society aimed at preserving buildings of historic value, has a ceremony set for Dawson City September 4. Members of the society, including author Pierre Berton and executive director R.A.J. Phillips, will be in Dawson for a unique dedication ceremony. It's to launch their restoration of the Yukon Hotel, and the ceremony calls for the lifting of four floor boards and panning for gold. Berton, by the way, will lead off the panning ceremony.

TOURIST TRAFFIC UP SHARPLY - August 24, 1977

Yukon residents who have been saying there are more tourists in the territory this summer have been correct all along. Registrations at visitor information centres during May, June and July indicate an increase of 20 per cent over the same period in 1976 and an increase of nine per cent over 1975. All four information centres which are operated by the Yukon Government's Tourism and Information Branch showed an increase in registrations for the three month period. The most spectacular increase was at Dawson City where there was a 42 per cent increase in registrations. Dawson's Diamond Jubilee celebration which has received a lot of publicity and promotion outside the territory is contributing to the city's increase in tourists this

year. Other increases were at Beaver Creek which is up 20 per cent, Watson Lake which is up six per cent and Haines Junction which showed an increase of two per cent. Karl Crosby, director of tourism and information, said joint promotion efforts early this year by the government and the private sector are paying off in increased tourist traffic. The tourism and information branch and the Yukon Visitors Association sponsored promotions in southern Canada, United States and Australia. Final visitor figures will not be available until early 1978 when border crossing totals are provided by Canada Customs and until the White Pass rail and the airline passenger figures are available. Those figures which are available from White Pass and Yukon Route do show a significant increase in rail passenger traffic. From January 1 to mid-August, rail passenger traffic has increased nine per cent over the same period in 1976. Mr. Crosby said that although visitor information centre figures are only an indicator, they do point to a record year for tourist volumes in the territory. He said these figures are strictly tourist figures and do not reflect the expected increases in total visitor traffic which include business people who are visiting the territory.

AMBASSADORS VISIT YUKON - August 30, 1977

Twenty-two ambassadors and high commissioners visited Dawson City and Whitehorse briefly as part of their annual northern tour. The tour, jointly sponsored by Secretary of State and Indian Affairs and Northern Development departments, began Monday with a flight to Fort Chimo, Frobisher and Pangnirtung for an overnight rest. The tour flew to Dawson City on Wednesday where it stayed overnight to be hosted by the territorial government represented by Health and Welfare Minister Flo Whyard. There was an informal dinner, and then a tour of the Gaslight Follies and Diamond Tooth Gerties. The diplomatic mission flew to Whitehorse Thursday afternoon for a tour and a reception hosted by the City. The senior diplomat of the group, in terms of tenure in Canada, is the U.S.S.R. Ambassador, His Excellency A.M. Yakovlev.

TRAPPERS WORKSHOPS START SEPTEMBER 15 - August 30, 1977

Yukon trappers have an opportunity to learn new methods in fur trapping when the second annual fur trappers workshop gets underway during the last half of September. Co-sponsored by the Yukon wildlife branch, the Indian-Eskimo affairs branch and the Yukon Trappers Association, the workshop will include lectures by a representative of the Canadian Association for Humane Trapping and trapping demonstrations by members of the YTA. The fur manager of the Ontario Trappers Association fur sale will attend all workshops to give lectures on fure primeness and pelt preparation. Sessions

will also deal with changes to Yukon trapping regulations, and trappers will have the opportunity to pick up their new licences and copies of the regulations.

The free workshops are open to all Yukon fur trappers and interested individuals and they start September 15 at Haines Junction. The Local Improvement District Office at Haines Junction is the site for the session there, while the Whitehorse elementary school will be used for the workshop on Saturday September 17. Other communities to be visited are Teslin (Sept. 18), Watson Lake (Sept. 20), Carmacks (Sept. 22), Mayo (Sept. 24), Dawson City Centennial Hall (Sept. 25) and Old Crow (Sept. 26). Further information can be obtained from regional wildlife officers or the wildlife branch headquarters in Whitehorse.

YUKON AT PIPELINE TALKS - August 30, 1977

Yukon is being represented at the pipeline talks in Ottawa by Commissioner Art Pearson. The Commissioner will meet with various levels of government, including the cabinet ad hoc committee on pipelines. Commissioner Pearson is involved with the talks which are leading up to the final round of meetings between Canada and United States.

BEAR SOON TO BE CHILD'S BEST FRIEND - August 31, 1977

Yukon children will soon be introduced to a new friend -- the RCMP's crime prevention and community relations messenger "Safety Bear". The bear is not real, of course, but will be portrayed by Corporal Dennis Levy dressed in a bear costume. Cpl. Levy is the RCMP's crime prevention, community relations and native policing co-ordinator. The Yukon RCMP got the idea for Safety Bear from two Alaska State Troopers, who were visiting Whitehorse for dedication ceremonies of the new RCMP headquarters building. The two troopers brought a safety bear along with them and arrangements were made to conduct visits to several Whitehorse schools. Cpl. Levy said the response from the children was overwhelming and it was felt that the bear's safety and preventative message will be remembered by the children. Having seen the safety bear program in action, "we decided to embark on a similar project," said Cpl. Levy.

What had to be decided first was whether the RCMP would adopt the Alaska theme of a bear, or opt for a different character. A costume company in Los Angeles was contacted and asked to prepare costume drawings of a buffalo, horse, moose and bear. The company makes costumes for Disney characters. "After reviewing the drawings, we decided on the bear theme," said Cpl. Levy. The bear costume will be black/brown in colour and will

have a facial expression different from the Alaska safety bear. The costume will also include a red tunic and hat. The costume is now ready and will be picked up next week in Los Angeles by Cpl. Levy and Cpl. John Ingalls. While in Los Angeles, the two men will learn how to work with the costume. They will also meet with police officials from Los Angeles and San Francisco and will attend several functions designed to promote Yukon tourism. When the costume returns to Yukon it will be used in school visits and other crime prevention-related programs.

Cpl. Levy said the RCMP has forty different programs in which Safety Bear can be used. Some of these programs include such things as use of seat belts, fire, medicine chest, and pedestrian safety. The school visits involve two members of the RCMP, one for the bear costume and one to introduce and explain the topics to be discussed. For instance, a member of the RCMP will enter the classroom, introduce himself and begin discussing some safety program or topic of crime prevention. At some point in his talk he tells the class that he has a friend who travels with him. He goes on to say that his friend is a great big bear by the name of Safety Bear. The bear comes into the classroom walks over to the policeman giving the lecture and gives him a big hug, scratches his ears and bottom and puts the children at ease by showing affection. The bear and the policeman then work as a team to explain the safety message or crime prevention point.

At the conclusion of the talk, a certificate is given to each child, making him or her a member of the Safety Bear Club. The children also receive a wallet size certificate which they can carry with them. Cpl. Levy said the RCMP hopes to travel the entire Yukon giving the Safety Bear presentation. The force also hopes to work with the Alaska State Troopers and do an international tour with both bears -- the RCMP travelling to Alaska for several weeks doing school visits and Troopers coming to Yukon to do the same.

YUKON SITS WITH THE PROVINCES - September 19, 1977

The Government of Yukon is making headway at provincial conference tables and will host next year's interprovincial health minister's conference in Whitehorse. Health minister Flo Whyard represented the territory at the interprovincial conference on health ministers in the National Assembly at Quebec City, and in Edmonton at the Provincial Conference of Ministers of Social Service. Local Government minister Ken McKinnon attended a municipal ministers conference in Quebec in August and Education minister Dan Lang attended a recreation ministers conference last spring in Winnipeg. Mrs. Whyard said official status is being given the territorial delegates. This includes a place at the ministerial table, full participation in

discussions on the agenda and acceptance of the elected executive committee members as provincial cabinet members. Members from the Northwest Territories have been in attendance with their Yukon colleagues, she said. Mrs. Whyard announced today that her invitation to the health ministers, to hold their conference next year in Yukon, has been accepted. It is expected 50 to 100 visitors will make up the provincial delegations when the annual conference is held in Whitehorse at mid-September.

DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED - September 12, 1977

The department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation is currently undergoing a re-organization which will result in a name change, a new youth section and the end of the Wolf Creek Juvenile Training Home as it has been known. Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation minister Flo Whyard said the first major change will be the establishment of a youth services division which will involve the integration of services currently handled by social welfare and corrections. This new section will be established within the social welfare branch and will involve the integration of juvenile probation and Wolf Creek juvenile training home, as well as existing youth services handled by social welfare employees. The role of the juvenile training home is being changed and it will be known as the Youth Services Centre. The new program will mean some major changes for staff in terms of their role but it is hoped the changeover will not be difficult. Social Welfare director Jim Davie said the facilities at the youth services centre could be integrated with community services offered by the branch, and will not simply be a place to house juvenile offenders. Meanwhile, the department, in an effort to help the present and future staff with the changes, will establish a retraining and upgrading program for correction staff and staff of the new Youth Services Division. The plan calls for the course to be administered in Whitehorse and available for all existing and future staff.

The new name for the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation will be the department of health and human resources. Under the re-organization, the responsibility for adult incarceration and probation will still rest with the corrections branch. Future re-organization moves could see corrections transferred to a territorial Department of Justice. Another move could be the establishment of a new Department of Health, once the take-over of federal health services in Yukon has been completed.

ARCHIVES GETS ADDED ROLE - September 20, 1977

The Yukon Archives has been designated as expert examiner for archival records and rare books, by the Secretary of State department under the terms of the recently proclaimed Cultural Property Export and Import Act. The Act is designed to help keep cultural artifacts within the country and deal with any illegal importation of cultural artifacts from another country. Sharon Van Raalt, the secretary of state's movable cultural property administrator, said the Yukon Archives was designated the territorial expert examiner for archival material and rare books for two reasons.

While Canada Customs offices across the country are being designated to receive applications from persons wishing to export cultural property, it was decided not to designate the Whitehorse office. Export applications from the territory must be filed with customs offices in Vancouver or Victoria and recommendations on whether archival material should be exported will come from the Yukon archives. Miss Van Raalt said territorial archivist Linda Johnson enthusiastically made a case for expert examiners within the territory and for the Yukon Archives to handle responsibility.

The new federal Act gives incentives to help keep artifacts of historic and national importance within the country. It, along with changes to the Income Tax Act, allows a donor of historical property to claim 100 per cent of the value of the donation as a deduction from taxable income. It also waives any capital gains tax which might have been levied against the sale or donation of an artifact. Objects sold to places outside the country will be subject to the capital gains tax.

A control list has been established to designate artifacts, art work, papers and archeological pieces subject to the Act. The list includes items deemed to be in a regional or national cultural interest and over 50 years old and not done by a living artisan. Anyone wishing to export an item on the control list must apply for a permit from a Canada Customs office. An item on the control list will then be sent to an expert examiner who will determine if the item is significant enough to be kept in the country. There is an appeal procedure should an expert examiner recommend against export, and there is a delay period to find an agency in Canada interested in buying the property.

The export permit will be granted if no agency is found and the seller will pay the capital gains tax. If a Canadian agency buys the work, no capital gains tax is paid. Miss Van Raalt also said short term permits are available for people wanting to send a work or artifact out of the country for restoration or display. And the Secretary of State department has grants and loans available to museums and archives which may want to

acquire an item but have no funds. And she stressed that the Act is not designed to prohibit the export of cultural property but only to ensure items of national or regional importance remain in the country. Further information about the Act can be obtained from the archives.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL APPOINTED - September 21, 1977

The first law clerk in the history of the Yukon Legislative Assembly has taken up his posting within the office of Clerk of the Assembly. Robert Cosman will be Legislative Counsel responsible for the drafting of territorial legislation and will be the law clerk to provide legal advice on legislative matters to the private members of the Assembly. Cosman is from Fredericton, New Brunswick where he was with the Department of Justice.

HERITAGE RESOURCES ON YUKON RIVER TO BE STUDIED - September 21, 1977

The Yukon government and Parks Canada are conducting preliminary field investigations of historic and natural resources along the Yukon River. The river is an essential component of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park as the natural and historical connection between the Chilcoot Pass and Dawson City. Hugh Faulkner, the Minister responsible for Parks Canada, and Art Pearson, Commissioner of the Yukon, announced that the investigations will take place under Parks Canada's Agreement for Recreation and Conservation program. The study will be conducted along the Yukon River system from Bennett, B.C. to the International Boundary, downstream from Dawson City. Mr. Faulkner said the ARC program will allow the federal and territorial governments to enter into a joint agreement to conserve, protect and manage the recreational and heritage resources along the Yukon River. Under such an agreement, existing uses along the river will be acknowledged, but any new development should be compatible with the historic nature of this famous river corridor.

Commissioner Pearson emphasized it was vitally important to receive comments from Yukoners, in order to assist the planners who will be working on this project. He said that public hearings will be held after the preliminary information has been gathered and assessed. Persons familiar with this waterway are invited to submit comments to the attention of Lynn Chambers, Director, Resource Planning Branch, Government of Yukon, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon. Field investigations will be carried out during the next few months to identify possible themes as the basis for concept planning, which will be conducted next year, with the full involvement of the residents along the river. The interim management guidelines will provide visitor safety measures, and relieve operational pressures on the river resource during the coming seasons, until the long-term policy development is completed.

This year's efforts will result in recommendations for immediate protection of the most significant historic resources, will identify facilities required to meet present visitor demands, and minimal operational requirements to improve visitor safety. These measures will ensure protection of the resources within the corridor, and will provide for an operational presence until long-term planning has been completed and further developmental planning defined. When agreement on these measures has been reached by both governments, the guidelines will be implemented for the 1978 visitor season.

NATIVE CRAFT BROCHURE AVAILABLE -- September 22, 1977

The Yukon Indian Arts and Crafts Society has produced a brochure outlining Yukon Native products which can be purchased by the general public at craft stores around the territory. The full colour publication is being distributed to craft stores and tourist information centres around Yukon and gives a brief history of the society and materials used in making mitts, mukluks, parkas, snowshoes and other products. The brochure is also a guide to craft stores around the territory and an instant reference for products available in most Yukon Native craft stores. Photography and production assistance was provided by the Yukon tourism and information branch.

YUKON ADAPTATION TO SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE - September 22, 1977

A Yukon adaptation to the grade five social studies course will greet students throughout the territory for the first time this year. The adaptation has been in the development stage for the past two years and was compiled by Whitehorse elementary teacher, Joan Bunker. The grade five social studies course is an overall study of Canada, and the Yukon adaptation is a unit of work within that course which deals with placer mining. Education Minister Dan Lang said the course is to develop a better understanding of placer mining, because of the importance it has played in the development of the territory. The unit develops an understanding of the terminology used in placer mining and tells the story of a cheechako who wants to become a placer miner. It also deals with the hardships encountered by early placer miners. Optional activities to guide the student include model construction of sluice boxes and log cabins and studies of topographical maps. An earlier adaptation for the social studies course, and now in use throughout the school system, was a study of early Yukon culture. The unit was developed by Julie Cruickshank of Whitehorse.

ARCTIC IMAGES

From 12 July to 31 October the Public Archives of Canada displayed one hundred carefully reproduced facsimiles of maps, engravings, watercolours and photographs of the Arctic from their collections. The exhibit will travel throughout Canada to many smaller museums, galleries and community halls, thus prompting the use of facsimiles rather than the original material which generally necessitate special handling and conditions which can be supplied only by the larger museums in major cities.

The exhibit is divided into three parts: Arctic Images: The Dawn of Arctic Cartography, Fourth Century to 1822; Arctic Images: Pictorial Witnesses, 1819-1854; and Arctic Images: The Frontier Photographed, 1860-1911. An illustrated catalogue has been issued for each section. The exhibit is not intended to be an illustrated history of the Canadian Arctic, but rather it attempts to show the sort of illustrations that encouraged explorers to make their hazardous voyages, decorated their adventurous accounts, and stimulated people's imaginations before the more sophisticated methods of illustration of today.

ANTARCTIC JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Antarctic Journal of the United States is the only periodical devoted exclusively to reporting U.S. achievements in Antarctica. It deals with scientific activities, field support, history of exploration, international cooperation, and other events. Published by the National Science Foundation, Antarctic Journal appears five times a year. The March, June, September, and December issues report current events, including recent awards of grants or contracts. The October issue is an annual progress report featuring papers by virtually every active U.S. antarctic investigator and support unit.

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- persons or organizations interested in conservation, environmental protection, and future resources
- those interested in Antarctic Treaty developments.

U.S. government officials and official participants in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program may obtain subscriptions by contacting the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. Others please order directly from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

ARCTIC IMAGES

From 12 July to 31 October the Public Archives of Canada displayed one hundred carefully reproduced facsimiles of maps, engravings, watercolours and photographs of the Arctic from their collections. The exhibit will travel throughout Canada to many smaller museums, galleries and community halls, thus prompting the use of facsimiles rather than the original material which generally necessitates special handling and conditions which can be supplied only by the larger museums in major cities.

The exhibit is divided into three parts: Arctic Images: The Dawn of Arctic Cartography, Fourth Century to 1822; Arctic Images: Pictorial Witnesses, 1819-1854; and Arctic Images: The Frontier Photographed, 1860-1911. An illustrated catalogue has been issued for each section. The exhibit is not intended to be an illustrated history of the Canadian Arctic, but rather it attempts to show the sort of illustrations that encouraged explorers to make their hazardous voyages, decorated their adventurous accounts, and stimulated people's imaginations before the more sophisticated methods of illustration of today.

ANTARCTIC JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Antarctic Journal of the United States is the only periodical devoted exclusively to reporting U.S. achievements in Antarctica. It deals with scientific activities, field support, history of exploration, international cooperation, and other events. Published by the National Science Foundation, Antarctic Journal appears five times a year. The March, June, September, and December issues report current events, including recent awards of grants or contracts. The October issue is an annual progress report featuring papers by virtually every active U.S. antarctic investigator and support unit.

Antarctic Journal is published especially for:

- meteorologists, upper-atmosphere scientists, geologists and geophysicists, biologists, medical scientists, glaciologists, and oceanographers
- administrators, government officials, and others interested in the environmental sciences, antarctic activities, and support of research in remote areas
- persons or organizations interested in conservation, environmental protection, and future resources
- those interested in Antarctic Treaty developments.

U.S. government officials and official participants in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program may obtain subscriptions by contacting the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. Others please order directly from the Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

Antarctic Bibliography, Volume 7 (1974). Compiled by the Cold Regions Bibliography Project, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, for the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 456p. Washington, Library of Congress, 1975.

This clothbound volume, priced at \$9.15, is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. It contains 2,203 abstracts covering the world's antarctic literature for 1962-74, arranged under the following headings: General, Biological Sciences, Cartography, Expeditions, Geological Sciences, Ice & Snow, Logistics, Equipment & Supplies, Medical Sciences, Meteorology, Oceanography, Atmospheric Physics, Terrestrial Physics, and Political Geography. Author, subject, geographic, and grantee indexes are included.

Unlike previous volumes in the series, volumes 6 and 7 were computer produced from an automated data base, a fact reflected mainly in improved and expanded subject indexes. Two of the earlier volumes are now out of print at the Government Printing Office (vols. 2 and 3), but are still available in limited quantities from the Library of Congress; inquiries should be directed to: Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division, Cold Regions Bibliography Project, Washington, D.C. 20540.

CURRENT ANTARCTIC LITERATURE

The abstracts are also issued in monthly increments under the title Current Antarctic Literature. These monthly compilations contain all the information that is eventually cumulated in the Antarctic Bibliography. Author and subject indexes to Current Antarctic Literature are prepared every four months.

Current Antarctic Literature is available free of charge to working scientists, polar organizations, and libraries. Requests should be addressed to:

Polar Information Service
Office of Polar Programs,
National Science Foundation,
Washington, D.C. 20550

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Polar Information Service,
Office of Polar Programs,
National Science Foundation,
Washington, D.C. 20550

Arctic Circle correspondence - Correspondence should be addressed to the officer concerned,

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

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, Mr. A.C. David Terroux.

The Arctic Circular

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 the Editor, The Arctic Circular, 185 Kamloops Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7E1

Back issues of the Arctic Circular are available, single copies at \$1.50 and complete sets (Volumes I to XX) at \$100.00. Requests should be addressed to the Publications Secretary.

Membership Dues

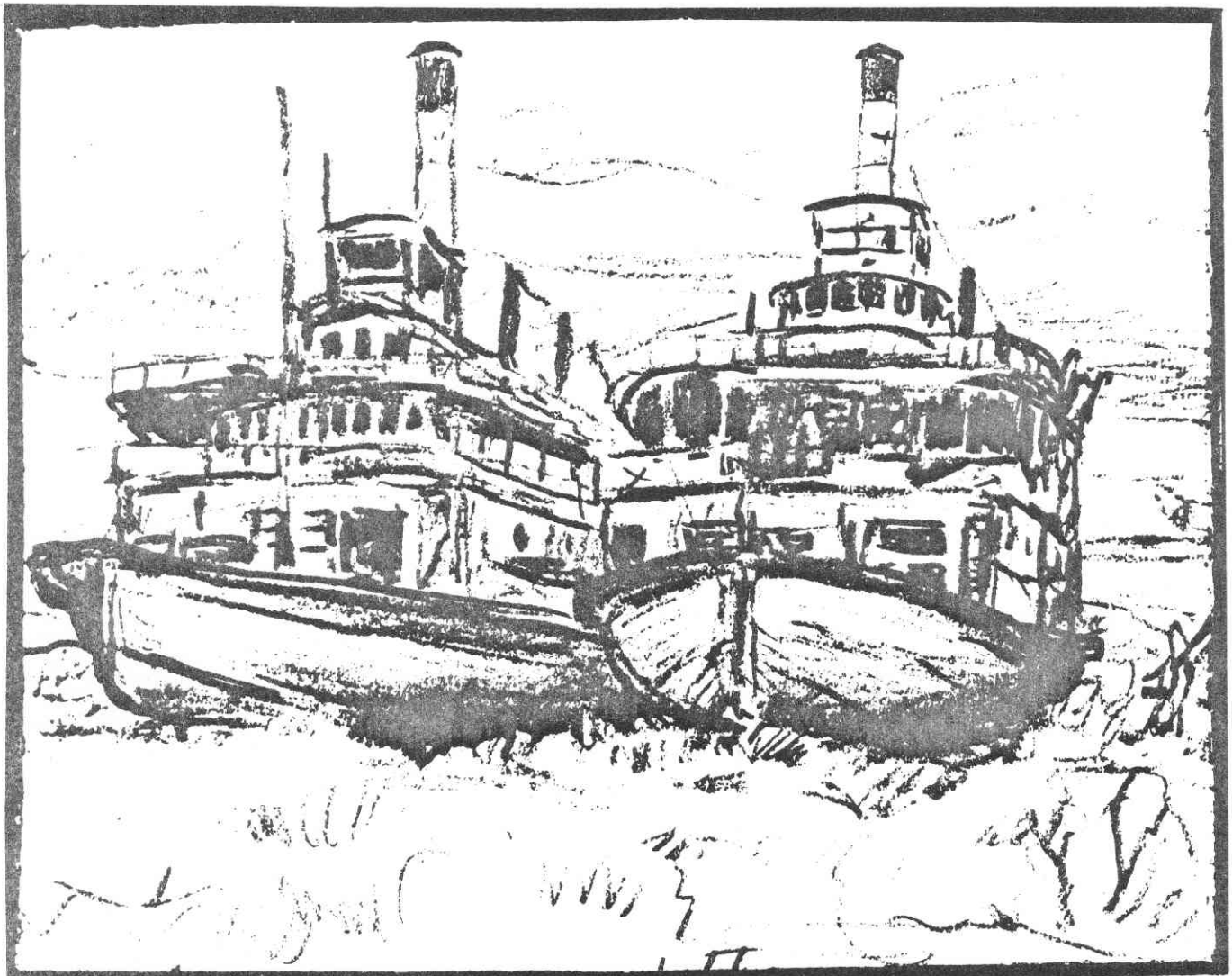
Dues are payable as of 1 January. New members joining the Arctic Circle in the Fall or at any time during the period between the last meeting in the Spring and the first meeting in the Fall (usually May-October) will be considered paid up members for the following year. The dues are:

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

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Cover Picture: The stern wheelers Casca and Whitehorse, on the bank of the Yukon River at Whitehorse, summer 1971. From the sketchbooks of Maurice Haycock.

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ALL AROUND THE CIRCLEMEMBERS' NEWS

Guy R. Brassard (Department of Biology, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland) spent a month in West Greenland (Disko Island region and Søndre Strømfjord) carrying out bryological studies with G.S. Mogensen (Botanical Museum, University of Copenhagen). Stay in Greenland was from 28 July-23 August 1977.

R.J.E. Brown (Geotechnical Section, Division of Building Research, National Research Council) reports on his northern activities, summer 1977, as follows:

From July 18 to August 8 I was a member of a Canadian Permafrost Delegation which visited the People's Republic of China on the return half of an exchange which brought a Chinese Permafrost Delegation to Canada two years ago.

The Canadian group included eight people from government departments, universities and private industry and we were accompanied in China by a Canadian Embassy staff member. Our visit was sponsored by the Chinese Society of Civil Engineering. It consisted of several days in Peking visiting institutes at which permafrost and related work is being carried out followed by a ten day rail trip through Manchuria. We visited several cities where permafrost and related topics are being investigated and travelled by train through the permafrost region of northern Manchuria. This was followed by a four day visit to the City of Lanchow in West China where the Institute of Glaciology, Cryopedology and Desert Research Academy of Sciences is located. Chinese work on permafrost in their country has been limited in the past, but it is now expanding rapidly. It is anticipated that a Chinese Delegation will attend the Third International Conference on Permafrost in Edmonton next July.

In September I continued my permafrost field investigations in northern Manitoba and Keewatin where I am carrying out permafrost ground temperature observations to evaluate the effects of climate and terrain. I also visited our ground temperature installations which are located in the Rocky Mountains west of Calgary, to study the distribution of alpine permafrost.

Finally, in early October I was involved with the organization of a Symposium on Permafrost Field Methods and a Symposium on Permafrost Geophysics which were held in Saskatoon under the auspices of the Permafrost Subcommittee, Associate Committee on Geotechnical Research, National Research Council of Canada.

Professor Louis-Edmond Hamelin from the Centre d'Etudes Nordiques de l'Université Laval along with Benoît Dumont from the Department of Agriculture, went to Anticosti Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, last July. Their primary objective was to study the local nordicity; and state about the inclusion in the North of that big island:

Nordicity

One may consider the northern characteristics of a site according a polar index (defined in The Musk-Ox, 1972). 200 polar units (called VAPO) are required to be included in the North. Here are the VAPO for some locations at the Southeastern border of the Canadian North.

Battle Harbour	365 VAPO
St. Augustin	346 "
Natashquan	295 "
Mingan	285 "
<u>Anticosti</u> (western part)	284 "
<u>Belle-Isle</u> (water)	254 "
Gulf (Northeastern part)	238 "
Jacques-Cartier Passage	194 "
Gulf (southern part)	187 "

Thus, Anticosti should be included in the Canadian North, in that part qualified as the "Near North" or "Lower Middle North".

Demographic Data

A side objective was to consider the interest of the religious archives. We have looked at the Registers held by the Catholic Church at Port-Menier. We have extracted data for births, deaths and marriages for each year from 1883 to 1977. In 1928, number of births reached its peak with 56 individuals. On August 23, 1903, one may see the signature of Henri-Émile Menier, from France, owner of the Island. These archives are important documents for the social history of Anticosti. Those who are interested in these data on vital statistics may write to us.

Other observations have been made on periglacial phenonema, karst morphology, ecological reserve (projects) and agricultural prospects. Two hundred colour slides taken.

Professor Richard Slobodin (Department of Anthropology, McMaster University) writes:

I made a brief trip North this summer, for the first time since 1968. I did so at the invitation of Bill Irving of the University of Toronto, director of the Northern Yukon Research Programme. My position was somewhat anomalous, as I am a cultural anthropologist, and the N.Y.R.P. is primarily aimed at unravelling the prehistory of Beringia. Assistance and ancillary research is provided by paleontologists, mammalogists, palynologists, etc., but the student of living people has not come into the picture until now.

However, the N.Y.R.P. works in Kutchin country, and as I am what might be called an old Kutchin hand, I have been a consultant to the project. The Kutchin, I had better tell all you High Arctic types, are the Athapaskan-speaking Indians who live along the lower Mackenzie and its tributaries from Arctic Red River down into the Delta, and westward throughout much of the middle Yukon drainage. My acquaintance with them goes back almost forty years.

Staying in the region used to be more fun when to sojourn with the native people meant living and travelling in the bush. Now to a large extent is involves residing in the towns. The towns and villages of the Far North are in some respects depressing, even tragic. However, if one is interested in people, these communities have plenty of interest. Visiting Old Crow, Y.T., and Fort McPherson, N.W.T. this summer--places I had lived in years ago-- I was astonished at the sophistication of many native residents in terms of Canadian political and social realities. I do not mean this in a cynical sense-- that they are expert in pressuring and wheedling the federal government. Many of them may be that; and why not, when one considers how much expertise of this kind is displayed by interest groups in the Outside world?

What particularly struck me, however, was the ability of many Kutchin to evaluate soberly the position of their community in the larger society, and within the work economy community in the larger society, and within the world economy and polity. Probably a higher proportion of Fort McPherson people know and think about Minimata Disease, for example, even though they are not immediately threatened by this type of pollution, than do the residents of my home community in southern Ontario. Moreover, at both Old Crow and Fort McPherson, a sense of community responsibility is widespread--often to be noticed in individuals who 15 or 20 years ago were leading undisciplined and self-centered lives.

I do not wish to paint an unduly rosy picture in this regard: social problems are severe and numerous. However, many native people are highly sensitive to them.

Incidentally, old Arctic (or Sub-Arctic) hands will find very few of the kind of Good Old Native upon whom our predecessors used to lavish praise in their books. These people would be regarded now as Amerindian (or Inuit) Uncle Toms. There are senior citizens of both sexes, repositories of tribal lore and indigenous skills; but I found these old friends to be just about as au courant and as "militant" as their grandchildren.

Peter MacKinnon (Polar Continental Shelf Project, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada) reports:

The glaciology group at the Polar Continental Shelf Project successfully drilled a borehole to bedrock in northern Ellesmere Island this past spring.

In support of the groups's ongoing study of paleoclimate and ice dynamics the Devon Island ice cap camp facility was moved to Mer de Glace Agassiz.

The primary objective was to recover a complete ice core from the surface to bedrock, in this instance 337 metres. The core will be used in various studies to ascertain physical properties of the ice, paleoclimatic conditions, and a chronology of paleoclimatic events.

In addition, numerous other projects were undertaken. Principal among these were various surveys, both down the borehole and surface traverses, designed to provide rates of movement of the ice in the borehole area. Detailed surface and bedrock relief maps were also made for the drilling area.

The eight-member party was in the field from late April to late June.

Don E. McAllister (Curator of Fishes, National Museum of Natural Sciences) reports:

I accompanied a cruise of the Arctic Biological Station M.V. Salvelinus thanks to and with Dr. J.G. Hunter. Photographs were taken of fish captured alive and placed in an aquarium. Thanks to unprecedented calm weather and a dedicated crew we were able to make hauls with an otter trawl down to depths of 335 metres - over 1000 feet - in Franklin Bay east of Cape Bathurst. These are the deepest trawl hauls made in the Western Arctic to date. Amongst other fishes collected were eelpouts (Lycodes sagittarius), the first record for Canada (previously only known from Alaska and the Kara Sea); Lycodes seminudus previously only known from the Eastern Arctic and Greenland with the closest known record over 100 km distant and egg cases of skate, genus Raja, from a species not yet identified but providing the first record for the Western Arctic if not all of Canada. The deepest trawl, achieved by fastening rope on the end of the winch cable, took 6 hours to complete - to lower the line, to make the trawl, to raise, to wash the fine sediments from the code end of the trawl, and to bring on deck. Fortunately the weather remained calm. This winter Dr. Hunter and I hope to complete the maps for a provisional distributional atlas of the marine fishes of Arctic Canada.

George C. West (Professor of Zoophysiology, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks) has provided the following list of recent publications from the University of Alaska:

- Biological Papers of the University of Alaska, Volume 17.
An Annotated Bibliography of the Fishes of Beaufort Sea
and adjacent Waters (W. Pfeiffer). 76 pp., 1977. \$ 4.75
- Volume 18, Behavior, Mechanics and Energetics Associated
with Winter Catering by Caribou in Northwestern Alaska
(H. Thing). 36 pp., 1977. \$ 3.25
- Special Report No. 1, Proceedings of the First Inter-
national Reindeer and Caribou Symposium (Luick, Lent,
Klein and White, eds.). 551 pp. illus., 1975 \$12.50
- Special Report No. 2, Ecological Investigations of the
Tundra Biome in the Prudhoe Bay Region, Alaska (J. Brown,
ed.). 215 pp. illus., fold map, 1975 \$10.00
- Institute of Arctic Biology Occasional Publications on
Northern Life, No. 2. A Selected Annotated Bibliography
of Sources on Reindeer Herding in Alaska (R. Stern).
168 pp., 1977. \$ 5.00

For Volumes 17, 18 Special Reports 1 and 2, write Biological
Papers, 203 Bunnell, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska
99701. For Occasional Paper No. 2, write Information
Specialist, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

We also publish Anthropological Papers of the University of
Alaska, one or two volumes per year, which contains archaeological
and anthropological papers of interest to scholars and laymen
concerned with arctic anthropology.

The address is: The Editor, Anthropological Papers, 214 Gruening,
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

During the past year several members of The Arctic Circle were awarded
honours in recognition of their distinguished careers.

In March Mr. Thomas H. Manning, O.C. received the Royal Canadian
Geographical Society's Massey Medal "for outstanding contributions
to exploration and in the Canadian North". Dr. Pierre Camu, O.C.,
President of the Society read the citation in the presence of a
large audience, including ten former winners, many of whom are
Arctic Circle members, and H.E. the Rt. Hon Jules Leger, C.C.,
Governor General and Honourary Patron of the Society, presented
the medal. Dr. Camu's citation said, in part:

"La Société désire honorer aujourd'hui un explorateur dans le
sens original qu'on donne à ce mot, c'est-à-dire quelqu'un qui
s'est lancé dans des sentiers inconnus, qui a découvert de
nouveau territoires et a repoussé les frontières de la science.

Thomas Henry Manning has been deeply involved in Arctic exploration for nearly half a century, and has been making substantial contributions to knowledge of the Canadian Arctic for most of that time. Born in Northampton, England, in 1911 and educated at Harrow and Cambridge, he began his northern career in Iceland in 1931, and worked the following year in northern Scandinavia. From there it was natural that his attention should turn to Canada, and he arrived in Southampton Island in 1933 to spend two years surveying and collecting birds and mammals under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society and the British Museum.

He came alone and learned from the Inuit how to work and travel independently in the Arctic, becoming an extremely accomplished sledge traveller. Some of his journeys are probably without parallel in the history of Arctic travel, as for instance the first stage of his journey home in 1935, travelling along by dog-team from Southampton Island to Churchill, part of the way across moving ice, a distance of well over 600 miles.

Mr. Manning returned to Canada in 1936 as leader of the British Canadian Arctic Expedition and remained in the Arctic until 1941. This 5-man expedition was responsible for filling in one of the last gaps of unknown Canadian coastlines, the Foxe Basin coast of Baffin Island, and for improving the survey of much of the northern Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin area.

In 1941, Mr. Manning returned to the south and joined the Royal Canadian Navy, but was soon seconded to other services to make use of his Arctic experience. He worked with the U.S. Army Engineers on the siting and construction of the airfield at Coral Harbour, Southampton Island, and with the Banting Institute on protective clothing. His friends have cause to wonder at his success in this last field, as he is himself notoriously impervious to cold. He then worked for the Geodetic Survey until after the war, fixing ground control points in northern Canada.

Since then he has continued his northern work almost without interruption, leading expeditions for several federal government agencies. Although starting in the dog-team and canoe period, Mr. Manning has more than kept up with changing methods of travel, using helicopters to tag polar bears and even to transport a herd of caribou from Coats Island to Southampton Island, a fairly revolutionary method. Still in the forefront, he now uses a special trail bike to increase his mobility in the Arctic summer.

Mr. Manning's main interest has always been in zoology, and at all periods of his varied career he has included collecting and wildlife study in his activities. He has the rare patience necessary to conduct detailed taxonomic studies and has worked in this field on such contrasting creatures as the red-backed mouse and polar bear. But his contributions have also included accurate geographical surveys, and he has published papers on archeology, the material culture of the Eskimo, and tides and currents. He may thus be described as a true geographer in the broadest sense of the term.

Mr. Manning was awarded the Bruce Medal of the Scottish Geographical Society and Royal Philosophical Society of Edinburgh in 1944, and the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1948. He is a Fellow of several societies and was appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1974.

At 65 he shows no signs of slowing down, and will leave for the Yukon and Mackenzie Valley in May on yet another field study."

(Reprinted, with permission from Canadian Geographical Journal June/July 1977)

Miss Moira Dunbar was made an officer of the Order of Canada a year ago, December 15th, 1976. Her citation read: "Geographer, whose particular interest is the Arctic. In recognition of her contributions to climatology and ice research, which have won her an international reputation". The following biography was supplied by the Director of Honours at Government House:

"Moira Dunbar was born in Edinburgh, Scotland and was educated at Oxford University where she obtained her BA in 1939, and her MA in 1948. From 1940-1947 she undertook theatrical work in England and emigrated to Canada in 1947. She has worked since then for the Defence Research Board of Canada, studying the geography of the Arctic and sea ice climatology and dynamics. Miss Dunbar experienced trouble in obtaining field experience because of her sex so she concentrated initially on photo-interpretation and on recorded ice observations. This led to a lasting interest in the history of exploration. She is the Co-author with K.R. Greenaway of "Arctic Canada from the Air", 1956. After 1960 she made several arctic trips in icebreakers, including a brief participation in the Manhattan voyage through the Northwest Passage. She has participated in a study of ice drive in Nares Strait, using a shore-based radar to track floes (1971-75) and conducted the first systematic winter observation of ice conditions in the Canadian Arctic, making a series of flights over Nares Strait in Canadian Forces Argus aircraft and using first a search radar and later Sideways-looking airborne radar to gather information. Moira Dunbar is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and was awarded the Massey Medal in 1972."

Late in 1977 A.E. Porsild, Thomas Manning, Frank Davies and Diana Rowley were recommended for the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of their long association with The Arctic Circle. All four were on the first executive, and Mrs. Rowley was the first editor of The Arctic Circular.

NORTHERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMESRoyal Canadian Mounted Police

With Canada's acquisition of land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870, the jurisdiction of the North-West Mounted Police extended to the shores of the Arctic mainland and into the islands. However, not until 1895 did the Force establish its first far northern detachment at Forty Mile in the Yukon.

Although attention focused on its dramatic role in the goldrush, the Force was spreading its authority to the Arctic shores as apprehension grew in the dispute between Canada and the United States over the Alaska boundary location. By 1903 the activities of the American whalers at Herschel Island led to the establishment of posts at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

At the same time in the eastern Arctic the Force moved northward using the S.S. NEPTUNE to assert Canada's sovereignty, to police the whalers in Hudson Bay and to make a strong foothold in Keewatin, at the new Fullerton base. Between 1921 and 1929 the sailing of the Hudson's Bay vessels BAYCHIMO, ARCTIC and BEOTHIC took detachments into the eastern Arctic, as far north as the Bache Peninsula.

The following are but a few of our geographic features with names bearing testimony to the men who served in the Force and suffered the hardships of northern frontier life.

Mount Constantine: St. Elias Mountains 61°25' - 140°34'

After Superintendent Charles Constantine (1849-1912) sent to the Yukon in 1894 to determine the necessity of establishing a NWMP post. He led the first detachment to Forty Mile, where Fort Constantine was build on the banks of the Yukon River in 1895. Acting as gold commissioner, land agent, customs officer and sheriff, Constantine stayed in the Klondike until 1899. In 1904 he established the posts of Fort McPherson and Herschel Island.

Mount Strickland: St. Elias Mountains 61°14' - 140°40'

Inspector D'Arcy Edward Strickland (1868-1908) was a pioneer of the Yukon, being a member of the first police detachment in 1895, and serving in the Klondike during the goldrush days.

Mount Steele: St. Elias Mountains 61°06' - 140°19'

Sir Samuel Benfield Steele became commanding officer of the NWMP in the Yukon in 1898. He established detachments at the summits of the Chilkoot and White passes. To help control the throngs of goldseekers passing into Canada he set minimum limits for provisions brought in, and organized inspection of boats starting down the Yukon River from Lake Bennett. When the Yukon Force split late in 1898, Steele took charge of "B" division at Dawson.

Mount Walsh: St. Elias Mountains 61°00' - 140°01'
(also Fort Walsh, Sask.)

James Morrow Walsh joined the NWMP at its inception in 1873 and served in Saskatchewan, through the Siting Bull incidents, until 1883 (hence Fort Walsh). After a break with the Force he was appointed Superintendent and First Commissioner for the Yukon in 1897-98.

Mount Fitzgerald: Peel River Basin 64°52' - 135°45'
(also Fitzgerald,
Alberta)

Sergeant Francis J. Fitzgerald in 1903 moved to the new post of Fort McPherson and out to the Arctic Ocean to control the whalers overwintering at Herschel Island. In 1910-11 he led the annual patrol, 500 miles by dog team, between Fort McPherson and Dawson. Having lost their way across the divide between the Peel and Yukon rivers, the four men unsuccessfully attempted to retrace their steps - dying of starvation as close as twenty miles to Fort McPherson.

Perry River: Queen Maud Gulf 67°43' - 102°14'

Aylesworth Bowen Perry (1860-1956) joined the NWMP in 1882, and after serving in Alberta and Saskatchewan took command in the Yukon in 1899. From 1900 until his retirement in 1923 he was based in Regina as Commissioner of the Force. RCMP Inspector F.H. French named the river in his honour in 1918.

Moodie Island: Cumberland Sound 64°37' - 65°30'

Superintendent John Dougals Moodie (1848-1947) sailed from Halifax aboard the S.S. NEPTUNE in 1903. The aim was to patrol the waters of south-eastern Baffin Island and Hudson Bay, to police the whalers of the area and establish a post (Fullerton) to give Canadian authority in the Keewatin.

<u>Mount Joy</u>	Frobisher Bay	63°16' - 69°38'
<u>Joy River</u>	Frobisher Bay	63°13' - 69°40'
<u>Cape Joy</u>	Admiralty Inlet	73°39' - 83°13'

After Inspector Alfred Herbert Joy who served in the Force from 1909 to 1932. He successfully completed various Arctic postings from the Liard to the Belcher Islands and into the eastern Arctic. In 1921 he sailed on the S.S. BAYCHIMO to establish the Pond Inlet post, from where his patrol included the territory around Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent Inlet. Following postings at Craig Harbour, Bache Peninsula and Dundas Harbour, Joy took command of the Eastern Arctic Subdivision in 1929.

<u>Mount Millen:</u>	Richardson Mountains	67°28' - 136°25'
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Named for RCMP Constable Edgar Millen shot on a tributary of the Rat River by Albert Johnson, the "Mad Trapper", during his pursuit through the Richardson Mountains in January 1932.

<u>Cape Larsen:</u>	Dolphin and Union Strait	69°47' - 117°15'
<u>Larsen Sound:</u>	Between Boothia Pe- ninsula and Victoria Island	70°30' - 98°45'

Name for Sgt. Henry Asbjorn Larsen, commander of the RCMP vessel ST. ROCH, the first to travel the Northwest Passage in both directions (1940-1944). Larsen, born in Norway in 1899, served in the Royal Norwegian Navy & merchant marine before joining the RCMP in 1928.

Material derived from:

- (1) records of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and RCMP.
- (2) Horrall, S.W. (1973). The Pictorial History of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd. 256 p.

* * * * *

INUIT SCULPTORS IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Wally Firth, M.P. (Northwest Territories) recently announced that he had received a letter from the Speaker of the House, James Jerome, to the effect that there should be carvings done by Canada's native peoples in the Parliament Buildings. The Houses of Parliament are adorned by a great deal of decorative carving, but there is still much to be completed. Mr. Firth first suggested two years ago that the craftsmanship of Inuit sculptors could be utilized to enrich the carvings on view.

NEW BOOKS ON THE NORTH
compiled by
Geraldine Perry*

- Bruemmer, Fred. The life of the harp seal. Optimam Publishing, 1977. 173p. \$25.00
- Buerschaper, Peter. Arctic journey: paintings, sketches, and reminiscences of a vanishing world. Pagurian Press, 1977. 126p. \$14.95
- Campbell, Robert W. Trends in the Soviet oil and gas industry. The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976. 125p. \$10.00
- Carey, Mary. Alaska - not for a woman. Branden Press, 1976. 259p. \$12.50
- Cooper, Bryan and Gaskell, T.F. The adventure of North Sea oil. Heinemann, 1976. 293p. \$12.95
- Davis, Paxton. A flag at the pole: three soliloquies. Atheneum, 1976. 109p. \$6.95
- Herbert, Wally. Eskimos. Franklin Watts, 1977. 128 p. \$8.60
- Horwood, Harold. Bartlett: the great Canadian explorer. Doubleday Canada Limited, 1977. 194p. \$8.95
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THIRD NORTH AMERICAN FUR TRADE CONFERENCE 1978

A conference on the fur trade will be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada on May 4th, 5th and 6th, 1978. The scope of the conference is broad and will include papers on interest to students, laymen, historians, geographers, anthropologists, archaeologists and economists. Speakers from Canada, the United States and Europe will be in attendance.

The conference will include papers on the impact of the fur trade on Indian culture; fur trade mapping; fur trade economics; fur trade personalities; fur trade on the Pacific coast; and fur trade social and labour history.

The conference is sponsored by the Universities of Manitoba, Winnipeg and Brandon; the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba; the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature; Parks Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The final Programme and information on registration, accommodation, and planned activities may be obtained from:

FUR TRADE CONFERENCE 1978
P.O. Box 835
WINNIPEG, Manitoba R3C 2R1

NEWS RELEASES FROM THE YUKON GOVERNMENT

NEW FUR TRAPPING REGULATIONS - October 3, 1977

Recent changes in Yukon's trapping regulations have eased some restrictions and tightened others for the territory's 387 trapline operations and three group areas. The changes were initiated by the Yukon Trappers Association following a series of workshops in November 1976 and have the concurrence of the association. A new trappers and trappers assistant licence has been developed for the estimated 1000 trappers who work the Yukon lines today. It conforms to a new computer system which will monitor the annual fur harvest. The new trappers licence must be carried in addition to a regular general hunting licence and is available at no charge from any wildlife branch office.

The new regulations allow trappers with certificates of registration to take up to two black bears per year, one of which must come from his registered trapping area. The old regulation only allowed the taking of one black bear and required a permit for the sale of any black bear hide. Yukon trappers now are allowed to sell the hide of the black bear without a permit to the holder of a valid fur traders licence. There had been some residents who held trappers licences in order to bag more than one caribou or one moose anywhere in the territory in one year. This has been changed. A second caribou or moose can now only be taken within the registered trapping area. For caribou, the trapper can hunt between November 1 and January 31. For moose, the trapper's season will be from November 1 to November 31. These new moose and caribou regulations are intended to help trappers who live off their trap lines. There is a new restriction on the taking of wolves and coyotes. There used to be a year round season on these animals, but it is now closed from March 31 to August 1. Those trapping beaver can now take up to two animals per occupied beaver lodge. The old restriction allowed only one animal. Further details on trapping regulations are contained in a brochure available from any YTG wildlife branch office.

DEMPSTER HUNTING BAN IMPOSED - October 6, 1977

Hunting on the Dempster Highway has been closed for this year. Wildlife Director Gordon Hartman said that closure, effective Oct. 15, 1977, extends over a corridor five miles on each side of the highway running from Mile 41.6 in Yukon to the Northwest Territories border. Hartman said the closure was prompted for a number of reasons. "There is widespread concern in Yukon and other parts of the country about the effects of hunting on the Porcupine caribou herd along a corridor which is accessible to vehicles.

Other large herds of caribou in Alaska and the Northwest Territories have declined rapidly when exposed to a mixture of human effect, including access and hunting. Information this year from Alaska and survey work in the Richardson Mountains area indicates a very low calf to cow ratio in the herd". Hartman indicated that the wildlife branch does not have sufficient information to predict the exact effects of the Dempster Highway, traffic, hunting and possible future pipeline construction on the Porcupine herd.

A comprehensive road management program will be established before the highway is officially opened in 1979. Both the federal and territorial governments are co-operating in the development of this program. Other measures include the hiring of a biologist to work full time on the herd and the hiring of two or three Native trainees who will work with the wildlife branch on the program. Hartman said the hunting regulations may be modified as further information is obtained over the next few years. At present, however, "the branch is concerned about the herd and will strive for conservative measures for its protection". The wildlife branch has contacted Indian bands and a number of groups concerning the ban. Their co-operation has been requested in reducing the effect of harassment and disturbance along the Dempster corridor.

TOURISM REPORT AVAILABLE - October 25, 1977

The most reliable estimates of total tourist spending in the Yukon Territory have been achieved with the completion of the Tourism Expenditure Model report for 1976. The report, released by the Yukon Tourism and Information Branch shows total expenditures for that year at \$20.8 million. The total is based on 1975 average daily spending with no adjustment for price increases. 1976 was also the first year in over a decade which experienced a decrease. Whitehorse accounted for 49.4 per cent of the total tourism expenditure market, followed by 17.7 per cent for the Southeast region, 17.3 for Kluane and 15.6 for Klondike. The Southeast region includes Watson Lake to Teslin; Klondike includes Dawson City Mayo, Faro, Ross River and Carmacks and the Kluane region includes Haines Junction, Destruction Bay and Beaver Creek. The 1976 report was released following months of compilation. The delay was attributed to an initial lack of base line data and various "first time" problems. Such problems affected the speed in which similar provincial reports were issued.

The TEM is intended to be a tool for planning and policy-making by government. It was developed by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism in Ottawa. It is also useful to individual tourism establishment managers, for it allows them to compute their individual shares of the regional tourism market. Comparisons can be made to their establishment's performance to regional averages in occupancy per centage, room rates, revenue per occupied room and other ratios. The report shows the average single rates ranged for \$13.24 in Southeast Region hotels to \$35.44 for a Kluane region hotel room. Average motel room rates were higher than hotel

rooms in the Southeast and Klondike regions, while the reverse was true for Kluane region rooms. They were about the same in Whitehorse. The report also shows the accommodation sector, as a whole, achieved only half its potential 1976 revenue from room sales. There were 250,000 empty hotel and motel room nights in the territory, while there were an average 1,500 rooms empty each night during the peak tourist season of June-August.

S.S. TUTSHI RESTORED - November 15, 1977

The sternwheeler S.S. Tutshi, one of the three remaining boast of its kind in Yukon, has been saved from falling into a state of total disrepair and is receiving a face lift. The boat, located at Carcross, was scraped and painted this summer under the supervision of the YTG's Parks and Historic Sites Division. The painting work was carried out by students from the Carcross Community College who were working from a \$34,500 LIP grant for the project. An additional \$12,000 was spent by the YTG's Parks and Historic Sites Division on other stabilization work which included a complete cleaning job of the sternwheelers interior and exterior, sealing of decks, repair to doors and windows and the installation of plywood on all doors and windows. The wooden window and door panels were painted a special gun metal grey to preserve the affect of depth when the boat is viewed from the outside. As an added precaution, smoke detectors will be installed on all decks and tied into the fire alarm system at Carcross. The work should be completed by next summer. The S.S. Tutshi was moved to its present location from the waterside by the YTG in 1972. A resolution was passed last year by Yukon's Historic Sites and Monuments Board to have the sternwheeler examined for possible stabilization. The S.S. Tutshi, standing as a monument of the past, made its last voyage in 1955. The boat was used to carry goods and passengers from Carcross to Ben-My-Cree and Taku. It is 60 years old this year, having made voyage on June 15, 1917.

YUKON FOLLIES ROAD SHOW - November 15, 1977

For all intents and purposes, the 1977 Yukon Follies Road Show has been a giant success, with the 12 member crew so far playing to an estimated 10,000 people across Canada. The cross-Canada tour is a co-operative venture sponsored by the YVA and the YTG's tourism branch to help promote tourism in the territory and "to tell our neighbours throughout Canada about Yukon and Yukoners." The Follies began their tour in Watson Lake on Oct. 14. They then headed south and east across the country playing to audiences in gymnasiums, theaters and community centres. Following the Follies performance in Ottawa, they headed west again on the last leg of their nation wide tour.

Ducan Myers manager of the Yukon Visitors Association, who accompanied the troupe carried a slide presentation which was shown to travel agents and audiences before each show. He said the slide show proved invaluable as many people expressed surprise over Yukon's topography. They "thought it was bleak, flat and desolate. They were surprised to see what the country is really like," said Myers. He added that the slide show has been especially useful in meetings with travel agents. "Many of the travel agents we met didn't have a clue about Yukon. They could tell you about Siam or Russia or Indonesia off the top of their head, but knew little or nothing about the northern part of their own country." He added that he was disappointed over the general lack of knowledge of the north, but feels the tour has served as an extremely useful tool in conveying to people across the country and from all walks of life, just what Yukon is like.

The greatest impact of the tour was the personal contact. "This is something people will remember for a long time, and something they will relate to the Yukon when they think about it," Myers remarked. Once the Follies southern Canada tour is over, the troupe will get a brief rest before heading off on a trip through Canada's Arctic communities.

WHITEHORSE AND ECHUCA TO BECOME SISTER CITIES - November 21, 1977

Whitehorse Mayor Ione Christensen met today with Geoff Evans, the immediate past Mayor of Echuca, Australia, to discuss the final phase of making Whitehorse and Echuca "Sister Cities". The idea began a little more than a year ago when Howard Bull, a member of a Melbourne, Australia public relations firm, carried a message to Whitehorse city council from the Echuca council proposing the idea. Since that visit in September last year, a great deal of correspondence has been passed between the two cities, and, as Mayor Christensen says, "...this is the final step." A special meeting of city council has been called for Tuesday at noon to discuss the proclamation drafted by Mayor Christensen which will officially make the cities sisters. "It's simply an act of friendship between our two countries and our two cities," said Christensen. Evans sees that move also as a promoter of tourism for the respective areas. Evans, who is at present touring many parts of the world with his wife, decided to make the trip to Whitehorse from a stopover in Vancouver.

FOURTH ELECTED MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - December 19, 1977

Dr. John C. Hibberd was sworn in today as the fourth elected member of the Executive Committee of the Yukon Territorial Government. The oath of office was administered by Deputy Commissioner Doug Bell. Dr. Hibberd has been the Member representing the constituency of Whitehorse South Centre in the Yukon Legislative Assembly since November, 1974. He has served as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committee. A surgeon, Dr. Hibberd is a Vancouverite, a graduate of the University of British Columbia. He opened his general practice in Whitehorse in 1959, leaving later to take

five years of specialty training in Montreal and Vancouver. After obtaining his Fellowship in surgery he returned to the Yukon in 1973. The new fourth Member of the Yukon's "mini-cabinet" moved immediately into meetings of the sub-committee of finance, to consider the government's final estimates for the 1978/79 budget.

Hon. Hugh Faulkner, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in the federal cabinet, agreed to the appointment of a fourth elected member in Yukon at this time so that the Executive Committee would be in a position to respond to the additional pressures on the Territorial Government as a result of the impending pipeline, as well as playing an active role in developing special programs to meet the needs of the native people of Yukon.

POLICY AMENDED FOR ROADSIGNS - December 19, 1977

The territorial government has amended part of its highway sign policy which will go into effect on April 1, 1979. It calls for all commercial off-premise signs visible from Yukon highways and located outside the jurisdiction of municipalities and Local Improvement Districts to be prohibited by regulation. Signs located on the premises or property they advertise are permitted. The Yukon government will be responsible for highway signs indicating services such as communities, campgrounds and rest areas; attractions such as points of interest and commercial attractions; guidance such as distance markers, intersections and route markers and welcome, such as border crossings. Rest area map boards will be cost shared with municipalities and Local Improvement Districts on a 50-50 basis with the community and the territorial government. All costs of map board signs for unorganized communities shall be borne by the Yukon government. The portion of the cost of the map board signs which are devoted to commercial advertising shall be charged to the businesses involved.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE

The Government of the Northwest Territories has recently issued a catalogue of its publications available for public use. Included are reports, pamphlets and booklets. It is planned to issue semi-annual supplements, to keep the catalogue up to date. The material is listed by issuing department, with annual reports followed by other titles. Maps, press releases, internal publications and speeches have not been included. A list of Council Debates and Sessional Papers is given, as well as a table of Public Ordinances, and index of NWT Regulations, and federal acts pertaining to NWT. Title, author, price, date of issue and a summary of the contents is given for each item listed. The PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE is free. To receive a copy write to: Publications and Production Division, Department of Information, Government of the Northwest Territories, Box 1320, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9. It is interesting to note that the titles listed in the catalogue can be consulted in the Government Library, Arthur Laing Building, Yellowknife.

INUIT LIFESTYLES PORTRAYED IN NEW SERIES OF CANADA
POST STAMPS

OTTAWA -- Canada Post has initiated a new stamp series devoted to the Inuit way of life. The first four stamps in the series were issued on 18 November 1977. Unlike previous issues depicting native cultures, this series will rely solely on the art of the Inuit to tell the story.

The first set features stamps designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver and shows the various methods of hunting employed by the Inuit as depicted in their prints and sculptures. One pair shows two stonecut prints: a view of a disguised Caribou hunter in a blind, by Lypa Pitsiulak and Solomon Karpik, and the other a walrus hunt, by Parr. The second pair of stamps shows seal-hunting, in a anonymous Inuit soapstone sculpture, and fishing with spears, in a stonecut print by Pitaloosee. A total of 41 million stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto.



BACKGROUND FOR INUIT - HUNTING STAMPS

Few would flee the comfortable South for the severe Arctic, to hunt for a living using methods portrayed by these stamps. The Inuit, however, either mastered the techniques or starved.

Food preferences and hunting systems varied greatly in the vast polar sweep from Alaska to Greenland. Seals or caribou were mainstays of the human diet and were sometimes supplemented by whales, walrus, fish, bears and birds. Lacking fresh fruit, the Inuit obtained vitamin C (which cooking destroys) by eating raw meat. Indeed, the word "Eskimo" is an Algonkian term for "raw meat eater". Scurvy often killed early European explorers who were squeamish about uncooked meat. Before dining, nevertheless, prudent individuals let the meat freeze to a temperature far below zero degrees Fahrenheit. This reduced the danger of acquiring a deadly dose of trichinosis, especially from bear or walrus flesh infested with the trichina worm. A repas of rare bear finished off all but three members of the Jens Munk expedition to Hudson Bay in 1619 and 1620.

The season determined the proper way to seal. In winter, dogs sniffed out snow-covered breathing holes in the ice. The hunter, sometimes in minus sixty degree weather, then lurked near the hole and harpooned the seal as it came up for air. To avoid warning the quarry, it was essential to remain quiet and to leave unaltered the light pattern reaching the hole. A line tied to the detachable harpoon head prevented the wounded seal from escaping, but if the line became tangled about a hand, an exceptionally powerful beast could rip off a man's fingers or hull him into the water.

In summer, the hunter pursued seals by kayak, or stalked them as they basked on the ice. Since the seals awoke every thirty seconds, the hunter either hid behind a white screen or pretended to be a seal until his victim dozed off again.

The Inuit were continually plotting against the caribou, spearing them as they crossed rivers, driving them into pounds, and digging pits in the snow for them. Sometimes two men, having sighted caribou, would conspicuously walk away. One kept going while the other hid. When the curious animals investigated the decoy, the concealed partner riddled them with arrows. Some Inuit groups, to make good providers of newborn boys, would wipe them with the skin from a caribou bull's forehead. This was supposed to act as a charm.

The real challenge was the quest for the polar bear, a creature powerful enough to swat a one hundred-pound dog twenty feet into the air. Dogs cornered the prey allowing their masters to dispatch it with spears or arrows. Occasionally someone would anchor the blunt end of his harpoon in the ground. When the enraged behemoth charged, it impaled itself on the sharp end - a very accommodating gesture! The Inuit welcomed the rifle with enthusiasm.

These vigorous graphic and sculptural portrayals of historic hunting methods have in their imagery the strength and conviction that comes from personal experience and knowledge of the importance of hunting in the daily life of the Inuit.

ARCTIC TRIPS 1978

Canadian Nature Tours have announced four trips to the Canadian Arctic for 1978. There are:

Western Arctic	July 3-12	Cost: \$925 from Yellowknife
Somerset Island	August 1-8 (approx)	Cost: \$1000 from Resolute
Polar Bear Park	August 1-10	Cost: \$725 from Moosonee
Baffin Island	August 4-13	Cost: \$1050 from Montreal

For completed details concerning these trips write to: Canadian Nature Tours, 1262 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B 2W7. (Telephone: (416) 444-8419).

* * * *

NORTHERN POST OFFICES

Canada Post is looking for photographs of northern post offices. When preparing their 1978 calendar over 10,000 colour transparencies in the Canada Post photograph collection were searched - to no avail. In fact, only one suitable picture was found, and that by an outside source. The picture opposite the month of November depicts the Post Office in Whale Cove, on Hudson Bay.

Canada Post is anxious to obtain pictures of northern Post Offices for future use. Any member of The Arctic Circle having such pictures, or knowing a source for them is requested to contact: Mr. G.R. Tradif, Information Officer, Public Affairs, Canada Post, Confederation Heights, Sir Alexander Campbell Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0B1

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

The Royal Commission on the Northern Environment was initiated by an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, dated the 13th day of July, A.D. 1977. The Commission's mandate is three-fold: to determine the effects on the environment of major enterprises north of the 50th parallel; to investigate the feasibility of alternate uses of natural resources; and, to suggest ways and means of assessing and deciding on environmental aspects of major enterprises. The definition of "environment" is broadly defined to include not only the natural environment, but also "the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence man and the life of man or a community". Resources to be reviewed include: timber, minerals, oil and gas, pipelines, hydro-electric and nuclear power, tourism and recreation, and transportation and communications.

In seeking advice on alternative undertakings in the North, the Commission will take a comprehensive approach involving the study of alternative ways of implementing projects; alternative methods of using natural resources; and, alternative approaches in the North to meet the social, economic and cultural needs of northern communities and people, both locally and regionally. They will also examine the implications of single industry communities in meeting the social, economic and cultural needs of Northerners, which may lead the Commission into assessing the role of comprehensive planning in, and for, Northern Ontario. Finally, the Commission will suggest methods to carry out environmental assessment of major enterprises North of 50; under what conditions these enterprises should proceed; and the ways to monitor the environmental effects of such enterprises.

The Commission issues a news letter entitled NORTH OF 50. This provides a succinct digest of the submissions presented to the Commission and the events occurring during the meetings. Anyone wishing to receive NORTH OF 50 should write to the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, 55 Bloor Street West, Suite 801, Toronto, Ontario M4W 1A7. Copies of all submissions have been deposited in libraries in 22 Ontario communities, where they can be consulted by the public.

Arctic Circle correspondence - Correspondence should be addressed to the officer concerned,

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

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, Mr. A.C. David Terroux.

The Arctic Circular

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 the 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.

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

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