

## OTHER FILE REFERENCES:

DIVISION "G"  
SUB-DIVISION Eastern Arctic  
DETACHMENT Igloolik  
DATE 7 Feb 67

## RCMP FILE REFERENCES:

67-700-1  
67EA-700-8

RE:

Conditions Among Eskimos Generally -  
Annual Report - Year Ending 31 December 1966.

1. Mr. J.B. HAINING was employed during the past year by the Department of Northern Affairs (D.N.A.) as Area Administrator. He, along with the clerk Mr. W.H. BUSKE, were responsible for Eskimo welfare in the Igloolik area.
2. Three registered nurses are employed by National Health and Welfare in this area. Two are located in Igloolik and one in Hall Beach, fifty miles south. 1966 saw a vast improvement in nursing facilities in this settlement. During sealift operations, a complete nursing station was delivered. An engineer employed by the department placed the building on the site and put it into operation. This building is made up of three complete trailer units joined together and was manufactured by the Alberta Trailer Company (ATCO). After the building was completed, two nurses were transferred here and began their duties during the latter part of the year.
3. During 1966 there were thirty-nine births in the area. This figure consists of eighteen males and twenty-one females. There were also two stillbirths, one male and one female. During the year there were only six deaths, two of which were infants who died of suspected pneumonia. Two adult males drowned at Hall Beach, one adult male died as a result of Tuberculosis and one adult female died of bronchopneumonia with complications.
4. As of 31 Dec 66, fourteen Eskimos were hospitalized in the south, the majority in T.B. sanitoriums. I believe that all the T.B. cases were discovered as a result of the x-ray program. During April the National Health and Welfare annual x-ray survey was conducted and a total of 526 Eskimos were x-rayed.
5. With regard to the quality of the work performed by the present staff in the improved medical facilities, I believe the record speaks for itself. Eleven infants died during 1965, two infants died during 1966.
6. Generally speaking, the state of health of the Eskimos appears to be good. Their state of health should continue to improve as more of them move into proper housing. The most important aspect of Eskimo welfare, particularly health, is adult education. Results of the very worthwhile adult education program carried out by personnel of Arctic District, D.N.A., in connection with new housing have been excellent and encouraging.

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7. A large majority of the Eskimos living in Igloolik and Hall Beach continue to wear clothing manufactured in the south. People living in the outlying camps wear native made clothes.
8. All Eskimos living in Igloolik and Hall Beach now occupy housing constructed by the Department of Northern Affairs (D.N.A.). Twenty-four new three-bedroom houses were constructed in Igloolik during the fall of 1966. Twenty-three smaller houses were constructed during 1965 and nine one-room houses were constructed in 1964. The occupants of the new homes appear to be well satisfied.
9. An interesting development has arisen among the Igloolik Eskimos regarding their new homes which might serve as an example for those in our affluent society who lead the crusade for more relief. I have been advised that the local population has elected a housing authority composed strictly of Eskimos. The members of this authority unanimously agreed that nobody living in one of the new houses should live rent free, therefore there is not one house designated as a welfare house. They agreed that everybody should pay something, even if they could only afford two dollars a month. The authority set a rent scale ranging from \$2.00 to \$67.00 per month. The people are placed in categories depending on their ability to pay. The entire plan is enforced by the Eskimos themselves and appears to be working extremely well.
10. During the fall of 1966, fourteen new three-bedroom homes were constructed at Hall Beach. During 1965 eleven smaller homes were constructed. Due to the availability of these houses at Hall Beach, the nearby camp at Napakoot was abolished and the Eskimos moved into the settlement. This was a very logical move because of the parasitical existence the people of Napakoot lived. This camp was located a very short distance from both the settlement and the Dewline site. In addition to the Eskimos in the settlement of Hall Beach, twelve families are employed on four Dewline sites within this detachment area. They are provided with housing on the sites.
11. All indications are that there will eventually be only two large Eskimo settlements in this detachment area, Igloolik and Hall Beach. Hall Beach may eventually outgrow Igloolik, depending on the mining operation at Mary River Baffinland Iron Mines. The Eskimos from Oosujuk, one hundred miles south of Hall Beach, will probably move to Hall Beach in the near future. The camp leader, his family, his son and family have already made the move. Two families made up of twelve people remain in this camp.
12. Generally speaking, the morale of the Eskimos in this detachment area is high. In some instances in Igloolik and Hall Beach some people are not always happy. Liquor, as usual, is going to become a problem, a good beginning has already been made. The problem might be helped if the people were educated

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in the proper handling of liquor and shown the tragic results which can occur from its misuse. However some of the missionaries are content to point out the evils of drinking and/or forbid the Eskimos to drink. The Eskimos drink anyway. The young people who go out to Frobisher Bay and Churchill are more exposed to this problem than any of the others and they are among those who will be the parents of the next generation.

13. The separation of children from their parents for the purposes of education is another demoralizing factor, both for the parent and the child. The child no longer comes under the required guidance of the parents. A comparison of the young people who were sent "outside" with the young people going to school locally can be made resulting in a poor opinion of most of these "returnees". There is not one returned student employed locally, they are content to loiter in the settlement. A more appropriate description of some of these healthy young men would be "educated bums". It must be quite discouraging to the parents when one old hunter made the comment that he was very worried over who would take care of his son after he, the father, died. Most of the parents realize the value of an education but are not happy that their children have to go south to get it.

14. The morale of the people in the outlying camps remains high. They are usually quite independent and do not loiter about the settlement when they come in to trade.

15. As of 31 Dec 66, the total Eskimo population for this detachment area was 680. During the past year four families consisting of eighteen people moved to Pond Inlet and two families consisting of six people moved to Repulse Bay. We still have a gain of seven people over 1965 including these losses. Following is the distribution of Eskimos in this detachment area:

CAMP	1965	1966	
Igloolik	239	297	
Hall Beach	142	210	
Napakoot	53	...	(abandoned)
Kikataadjuk	49	36	
Kipoyovik	34	34	
Igloojuak	49	27	
Agu Bay	25	14	
Kangilksimayuk	...	14	(new)
Tassuya	...	13	(new)
Maneetok	9	12	
Oosujuk	27	12	
Alarnajuk	...	6	(new)
Kabvialook	5	5	
Suglugjuk	15	...	(abandoned)
Naoyooloo	13	...	"
Siorajuk	10	...	"
Maniktok	3	...	

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During the year 1965, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the total population lived in the two large settlements, Igloolik and Hall Beach. At the end of the year 1966, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ % lived at these two settlements with Hall Beach making the larger gain. Hall Beach will continue to grow. I have been informed that during the year 1967 the Hudson's Bay Company will be constructing a new store, a warehouse and a manager's residence at Hall Beach. Also planned for that settlement is a new school and more housing. In addition to the construction carried out by D.N.A. during 1966, a new Anglican Church was built.

16. Other than increases to the Igloolik education facilities and housing, I know of no other plans for this settlement during the coming year.

17. There were approximately forty-three families who depended almost entirely on hunting and trapping during 1966 for their livelihood. Several men hunt and trap from Igloolik and Hall Beach, however they account for only a small portion of furs traded at the local store. A break-down of the income from furs traded by the hunters is as follows:

White Fox .....	682 pelts	.....	\$ 11,006.20
Common Seals .....	1,003 pelts	.....	7,452.05
Square Flippers .....	24 pelts	.....	359.70
Polar Bear .....	24 pelts	.....	2,470.00
Red Fox .....	1 pelt	.....	3.75
Blue Fox .....	1 pelt	.....	7.50
Wolf .....	2 pelts	.....	10.00
Wolf Bounty .....	7 @ \$40	.....	280.00
	TOTAL	.....	\$ 21,589.20

18. During the past year the following wages were paid out by D.N.A. for full and part-time employment:

TOTAL ..... \$ 63,967.44

Fifteen Eskimos employed full-time by Federal Electric Corporation on the Dewline were paid approximately:

TOTAL ..... \$ 70,200.00

The income from carvings was ..... \$ 6,209.66

TOTAL CASH INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1966 .....\$ 161,966.30

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19. The above earnings were supplemented by issues of relief which is broken down into three categories - (1) Relief required by persons for reasons of health, (2) Relief required by persons with dependent children, i.e. widows and (3) Relief required by persons for economic reasons. Practically every family in the area with the exception of those employed full time were issued relief at one time or another. The amount of relief issued during 1966 is as follows:

(1) Health Reasons	..... 231 issues	..... \$ 13,708.14
(2) Dependent Children	.. 64 issues	..... 5,049.19
(3) Economic Reasons	.... 316 issues	..... 10,301.83

TOTAL RELIEF ISSUED .... \$ 29,059.16

In addition to the above, 22,490 gallons of fuel oil were issued on a relief basis. Combining the cash income with the relief issued would give a total of \$ 191,025.46. The total population is made up of 132 families, therefore the average income per family in this area for the year 1966 was \$ 1,447.16.

20. The main mode of travel in the camps is still the dogteam. The dogs in the camps are usually well fed and healthy. During the summer the canoe is the most popular mode of travel. There are five whaleboats throughout the area and these are used extensively for hunting. The Eskimos in Kikataadjuk travel all over the area in a whaleboat under sail, there is no engine. The Igloolik Eskimo Co-Operative own two large inboard boats which are used for hunting. The catch is then divided among the members.

21. In the settlements of Igloolik and Hall Beach the Ski-doo is gradually replacing the dogteam. Eskimos are operating twenty-three Ski-doo's and three Snow Cruisers. The Hudson's Bay Company are ordering several more this year. These machines are sold as fast as they are brought in and are very popular. A trip to Hall Beach takes three to three and a half hours by Ski-doo and at least ten hours by dogteam. Generally speaking the Eskimos look after their equipment quite well. The men living in Igloolik and Hall Beach tend to neglect their motors, rifles, boats, etc. I know of one person who took his canoe out of the water at the end of the navigation season last year and his fairly new outboard motor is still sitting on the beach above the high water mark. It will sit there until open water this summer. The majority of their rifles are in terrible shape. In the past I have tried to teach them how to keep their rifles clean and why they should do this. For a while I felt I was making some progress but finally decided to give it up when one day I saw one of my "pupils" paddling his canoe with a new rifle.

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22. The locations of the camps and settlements remain the same except for the camps which were abandoned. As more people move into Igloolik and Hall Beach game is getting scarce in the areas surrounding those two settlements. There appears to be plenty of game in the areas surrounding the camps. The caribou appears to be on the increase and the white fox is increasing in numbers since the previous winter. The resources in the area will continue to support the camp people and should increase as more people move into Hall Beach and Igloolik.

23. There are 357 Males and 323 Females in the district population. Males make up 52½% of the population, a drop of ½% over 1965.

24. I am not aware of any inter marriages in this detachment area. The Eskimos are usually quite strict about this practice.

25. The greatest thing that could ever happen to this area would be the opening of the iron mine at Mary River, approximately 140 miles north of Igloolik. Since the discovery of the first deposit, known as No. 1, on 30 July 62, more than \$2,260,000. has been spent on the project. The following work has been completed at Mary River and Milne Inlet (harbour site), sixty-five miles northwest of Mary River:

- (a) Topographical mapping of 800 square miles of the area.
- (b) Geological and geophysical mapping of the deposits.
- (c) Sampling and assaying of the ore.
- (d) Metallurgical testing.
- (e) Construction of a camp, 65 mile tote road and two air strips, at Mary River (6,000 feet) and Milne Inlet (3,000 feet).
- (f) Installation of radio telephone communications.
- (g) Site studies for a dock and/or loading facilities, townsites at Mary River and Milne Inlet, and air fields at Mary River and Milne Inlet.
- (h) Hydrographic surveys of Milne Inlet.
- (i) Shipping studies.

26. Milne Inlet will be the port from which the iron ore will be shipped in large capacity iron ore carriers to world markets. By sea, Milne Inlet is 2,050 miles from Sidney, N.S.; 3,044 miles from Rotterdam and 3,150 miles from Philadelphia. No. 1 Deposit is 1,600 feet high and contains reserves of open pit ore totalling 127.7 million long tons of high grade ore. This ore is 68.65% soluble iron on the average. Annual production rate has been set at 2 or 2½ million long tons due to the short navigation season. After a few years of experience the company hopes to increase production to 5 million tons annually. At that rate, approximately 1,000 people would be employed on Baffin Island. This working force, in turn, would support a population of approximately 4,000 people. At the beginning four to five hundred

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men will be required at Mary River. The company hopes to employ at least 50% of its work force as Eskimos. These Eskimos will require general knowledge of at least grade 8 standard and will be trained in skilled or semi-skilled trades.

27. It is very simple to see what an undertaking of this sort will mean to the eastern arctic and this area in general. This project would employ nearly the total work force from the Igloolik-Hall Beach area, Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay areas. Hall Beach would grow because it would be the jumping off site for Mary River. The entire eastern arctic is presently living off a big hand-out from Ottawa with very little return. This project, in addition to pumping money into our local economy, would be a start in returning at least some independence to the Eskimo people.

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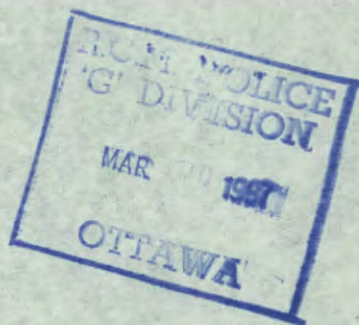
*W.L. Donahue*  
(W.L. Donahue) Cpl.  
#19372.  
i/c Igloolik Detachment.

C.O. "G", OTTAWA

FORWARDED: 2 MAR 67 for your information. No copies elsewhere.

CONCLUDED HERE:

*R. J. Mills*  
R. J. Mills, S/Insp., Spt. for  
OC Eastern Arctic S/Div. A.O.D.



*Excellent report.*  
*W.D.*  
10 MAR 1967  
V.8 rpt  
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OTHER FILE REFERENCES:	DIVISION "G"	RCMP FILE REFERENCES:	
	SUB-DIVISION Eastern Arctic		
	DETACHMENT Igloolik		
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1. This detachment was officially opened on 24 Nov 64. No annual report was submitted for the year ending 31 Dec 64. In some instances, for comparison purposes, figures for the year 1964 were obtained through local enquiries and may not be entirely accurate.
2. Mr. H.J.C. SCHUURMAN was employed by the Department of Northern Affairs as Area Administrator during the early period of 1965 and was responsible for Eskimo welfare. On 17 May 65 he was transferred to Frobisher Bay and all the responsibilities of his position were taken over by Mr. W.H. BUSKE who arrived in Igloolik during late March, 1965. BUSKE is employed as a Clerk by the Department and his first posting was to Igloolik. He handled the duties of Area Administrator until Mr. J.B. HAINING was appointed to the position on 9 June 65. During the period 9 June 65 to 31 Dec 65, HAINING was away from the settlement a greater part of the time supervising departmental administration and Eskimo welfare at Hall Beach. During his absence, BUSKE was left in charge at Igloolik. This time included the period of sea-lift operations at Igloolik. Mr. BUSKE, for a person who has had no experience with the Eskimo or the Arctic, did an excellent job.
3. One Registered Nurse is employed at Igloolik by Indian and Northern Health Services (I.N.H.S.). A small health center is maintained at Igloolik and Miss S.M. RAWLINGS, R.N. is responsible for medical services. A nursing station is also maintained at Hall Beach, fifty miles south of Igloolik and Miss M.L. BALLESTER, R.N. IS responsible for medical services at that point.
4. During 1965, there were forty-six births in the area. This figure consists of twenty-six males and twenty females. There were eleven deaths in this group, one by meningitis, one by congenital malformation and nine by probable pneumonia. Five of the group of nine died in Igloolik, one died at Hall Beach and three died in the outlying camps. In addition, two boys died by drowning, one girl died in hospital in Quebec and three older men died of various diseases. Total number of deaths was seventeen.
5. It is interesting to note that Eskimo mid-wives delivered the majority of the babies, twenty-six, while seventeen were delivered by the nurse at Hall Beach and three by the nurse at Igloolik. As of 31 Dec 65, sixteen Eskimos from the Igloolik area were hospitalized in the south. Approximately eleven of this number are in T.B. Sanitoriums. During April, 1965, the I.N.H.S. X-ray Survey visited the area and x-rayed (511) Eskimos. At that time one Eskimo woman was evacuated for further examination. During November, 1965, the Survey returned and (370) Eskimos were x-rayed.

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As a result of this second survey, five Eskimos were evacuated for further examination. Generally speaking, it appears that the majority of sickness is confined to the larger settlements of Igloolik and Hall Beach, however the general state of health of the Eskimos is good.

6. It is quite noticeable that a very great majority of the Eskimos living in Igloolik and Hall Beach, where the white people live, are wearing clothing either bought in the store or in the south. Clothing made according to our standards in the south is not suitable for the Eskimos in this climate. Eskimos living in the outlying camps still wear the Eskimo style clothes - caribou and sealskin during the cold season and duffle and grenfell at other times. Now that the caribou is returning to this area in greater numbers every year, little difficulty is encountered by the Eskimo during the fall in getting skins for clothing.

7. Prior to the construction program during the fall of 1965, there were nine D.N.A. constructed houses occupied by Eskimos in the area. Eight were located in Igloolik and one in the camp of Kikataadjuk approximately seven miles from Igloolik. In addition, four Eskimo families were living in properly constructed houses supplied by themselves. Two permanent Eskimo employees occupy D.N.A. supplied quarters with their families.

8. The D.N.A. constructed Eskimo houses are box-type, one room buildings. Eight of the nine houses are supplied to welfare recipients. The major problem with these houses is overcrowding, at times up to eighteen people were living in one house. Some of them were pretty filthy especially where the occupants were in the habit of cutting fresh meat on the floor and keeping a bucket or pan of seal fat inside.

9. During the late fall of 1965, twenty-three new houses were constructed for the Eskimos at Igloolik. Ten of these new houses are for welfare recipients. The houses are of a different design with a little more floor space. The sleeping area is partitioned and is separate from the living area. All are equipped with oil burning stoves and the wives have been educated in the use of these stoves through a D.N.A. adult education program. This program was instituted during the past year to assist the Eskimo in obtaining maximum benefits from these new houses. This instruction includes cooking and cleanliness and to date has been very successful. Eight of these new homes are provided with electricity.

10. At Hall Beach seven Eskimos permanently employed by the Federal Electric Corporation (F.E.C.) on the Dewline are living in company housing. These Eskimos are well off as far as living accomodation and wages are concerned. Eight new houses were constructed at the Eskimo settlement at Hall Beach. This is a definite improvement as the Eskimos were living in old shacks built from scrap lumber which were little more than fire traps.

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11. There are approximately fifty-three Eskimos living at the camp of Napakoot. This camp is only four miles north of Hall Beach and the people are living in shacks built from scrap lumber and canvas insulated with snow blocks on the outside. Their only source of heat is home made stoves and primus stoves.

12. The only other camp where scrap lumber is used is at Oosujuk where twenty-seven Eskimos live. This camp is located on Melville Peninsula approximately one hundred miles south of Hall Beach. There is only one or two of these shacks, the remaining are living in igloos. All the Eskimos in the remaining camps at Agu Bay, Suglugjuk, Naoyooloo, Siorajuk, Igloojuk, Kipoyovik and Kavialook are living in igloos during the winter. During the summer these Eskimos live in tents.

13. Generally speaking, the morale of the Eskimos in the Igloolik area is high. The only exceptions, in some instances, are at Hall Beach and Igloolik. At Hall Beach some of the people are concerned over the drinking habits of some of the Eskimos. The drinking usually originates with the Eskimos employed on the Dewline and living on the site. However, during the latter part of 1965 it was quite evident that more Eskimos from the settlement of Hall Beach and the camp at Napakoot were becoming involved. The situation is kept under fairly good control at the present time however eventually liquor will find its way into the settlement of Igloolik. It is safe to say that this situation is not in the distant future as I have been informed by two of the Igloolik boys that they learned to drink in Churchill while attending school. I was also told by another boy who attended the same school that these two boys were telling the truth and that they were not the only young lads that picked up the habit in Churchill.

14. Some of the older fathers are not in favour of sending their children outside to school. As one hunter stated, his children are sent out to school and then they are given back to him. The boys don't know how to hunt and sometimes they don't even speak the language properly. Most of them, both boys and girls, don't even desire to live like an Eskimo after they return. They are content to hang around the larger settlements.

15. Morale of the Eskimos in the outlying camps is high. Generally, especially at Agu Bay, Igloojuk, Kipoyovik and Oosujuk, they are very independent and proud. All these camps have very strong leaders. I was told once by a man from Agu Bay that the reason he very seldom visits Igloolik is because he doesn't like the whiteman.

16. In this area, there are approximately ninety-six families who depended on hunting and trapping for their livelihood during 1965. These are the families in the camps and they are considered to be the hunters. Several men hunt from Igloolik and Hall Beach

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hunt from Igloolik and Hall Beach.....

however they account for only a minor portion of the furs traded at the local store. A break-down of the income from furs traded by the hunters is as follows:

White Fox .....	1,254 pelts	....	\$ 10,964.00
Common Seals .....	2,730 "	....	18,198.25
Square Flippers .....	87 "	....	1,206.50
Polar Bear .....	13 "	....	992.00
TOTAL INCOME .....			\$ 31,360.75

This money was the price paid to the Eskimos by the local Hudson's Bay Store from 1 Jan 65 to 31 Dec 65.

17. During the past year, thirty-nine men were paid the following wages for full and part-time employment. This includes employment during four months construction and does not include the wages paid to Eskimos on the Dewline.

39 Men - Full and Part-time .....	\$ 35,549.92
20 Men - Community Development .....	682.67
TOTAL WAGES .....	\$ 36,232.59

The fifty-nine men who were paid wages resided in Igloolik and Kikatajduk and were not hunting during their period of employment. In addition to the above, the local carvers were paid a sum of \$6,815.50. The carvers are included in both groups of hunters and employees.

18. Approximately 120 families would benefit from the above revenue. This figure was arrived at by subtracting seventeen families from the total number of families in the area - 137. The seventeen are made up of ten families supported by F.E.C. and seven families headed by widows. If the total earnings, \$74,408.84, were divided by the number of families, 120, the average earnings per family for the year 1965 would be \$620.07.

19. The above earnings were supplemented by issues of relief which is broken down into three categories - (1) Relief required by persons for reasons of health, (2) Relief required by persons with dependent children, i.e. widows and (3) Relief required by persons for economic reasons. Practically every family in the area with the exception of twenty-two which have permanent income, were issued relief at one time or another during 1965. The amount of relief issued during 1965 is as follows:

(1) Health Reasons .....	204 Issues	.....	\$ 15,336.88
(2) Dependent Children .	36 "	.....	\$ 3,062.93
(3) Economic Reasons ...	235 "	.....	\$ 8,292.82
TOTAL RELIEF ISSUED ..			\$ 26,692.63

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20. The issues of relief during the year 1965 brought the average annual income per family up to \$842.50. If the annual income of the Eskimos employed on the Dewline were included, the annual income per family would be slightly higher.

21. The total population of the Igloolik area is 673 Eskimos. This figure includes those outside in hospital and children attending school at Chesterfield Inlet and Churchill. The population of Igloolik is 239 Eskimos not including school children residing in two hostels. Although there are no previous records on file at this detachment, it has been ascertained that approximately 118 Eskimos lived in the settlement until late fall, 1964. This is an increase of 121 Eskimos as of 31 Dec 65. The Eskimos will continue to move into the settlement during the future. The factor which seems to be influencing these moves is the new Eskimo housing being constructed by D.N.A. I understand this housing program is being expanded considerably during the coming year.

22. With this fairly large influx of Eskimos to the settlement it is only natural that some will loiter in the settlement. There are a few here now, the number increased during the fall of 1965 when some of the older boys did not return to school in Churchill. There are approximately ten Eskimos in this group. This number is small considering the large number living in the settlement.

23. Generally, the hunters from the camps look after their hunting equipment fairly well. Like most other places in the arctic, an opinion of the man can be formed by the condition of his dogteam, sled and equipment. Usually the loiterers (the lazy and the poor providers) have the worst equipment. During the year 1965, I know of three hunters whose rifles exploded during a hunt. Fortunately nobody was killed and these incidents can be attributed to the failure of these hunters to take proper care of their weapons. All three of these hunters came from Igloolik. The Igloolik area is and has been noted for its dogs, especially the dogs from the camps. These hunters take great pride in their dogs and some of the finest dogs in the arctic are found in this area. They are very large, strong and healthy, most of the teams are matched. The dogs in the camp of Kipoyovik are noted throughout the eastern arctic, mainly for their size and strength. I have heard Eskimos from other settlements discuss the dogs from Kipoyovik. This camp is noted for its hunters also and they usually have lots of seal and walrus to feed their dogs. It is interesting to note that every hunter in this camp refused to allow their dogs to be vaccinated during 1965. Only one case of rabies was brought to my attention during the year, this was confirmed after I sent the head outside for examination. This dog was shot on a dog line in Igloolik and none of the other dogs in that team contracted the disease.

24. The main mode of travel during late spring and summer is by canoe and outboard motor. There is a whaleboat in Igloojuk,  
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There is a whaleboat in Igloojuak,.... Kipoyovik, Kikatadjuk and Oosuajuk along with a number of canoes. In the settlement of Igloolik there is a Longliner and Peterhead owned by the Igloolik Eskimo Co-Op, a Jolly boat and whaleboat owned by Eskimos and a large number of canoes and outboards. Most of the Eskimos prefer to hunt from canoes. It wasn't too many years ago that an Eskimo and his son from Kipoyovik killed a Greenland whale from a canoe. I was only told of this by the Eskimo concerned after he assured me that at the time he did not know it was against the law to kill this type of whale. He stated he was younger then and killed the whale with a harpoon, besides, it was only a young one and was only as "long as the D.N.A. garage in Igloolik". Generally, these boats and canoes are kept in good shape. In late spring, just before break-up, the Eskimos travel to the floe edge by dogteam with a home made boat for retrieving their kill from the water. Most of these boats consist of a small wooden frame covered with canvas and although they don't appear to be very safe, I have never heard of an Eskimo drowning from one.

25. The camps and settlements in the area are located on the coasts or islands of northern Foxe Basin. There is only one exception and that is the camp at Agu Bay located just northwest of the western approach to Fury and Hecla Straits. The main diet of the people is seal, walrus supplemented by caribou and fish. The people at Agu Bay do not hunt walrus as they are located too far from the walrus grounds. Each camp has its own hunting area and it appears that there is still plenty of game in each area. According to the Eskimos, the caribou is one the increase in every area. The fox trapping season of 1965/66 will not be productive due to the lack of foxes throughout the whole area. They will realize very little revenue from the sale of sealskins due to the great drop in price. They are averaging only approximately \$3.90 per skin at the local Hudson's Bay Store. As a result, they are trading very few. Revenue wise, the winter of 1965/66 will be very poor. The resources in the district will continue to support the camp people. I feel it would be a very serious mistake to encourage the camp people to move into Igloolik. Igloolik is overcrowded now and the resources around Igloolik will not support the present population

26. There are 359 males and 311 females in the district population. Males make up 53% of the population and females 47%.

27. I am not aware of any inter-marriages among the natives. There is one couple in Igloolik whose children all appear to be mentally retarded to a certain extent. This may or may not be due to some inter-marriage in the past on either the father's or mother's side.

28. I believe that the major problem which the administrators will have to face in this area in the not too distant future is one which will arise as a result of the influx of Eskimos to

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the influx of Eskimos to .....  
the settlements of Igloolik and Hall Beach, Igloolik in particular. The Eskimos should be encouraged to remain in the camps. If the long range plan is to provide every Eskimo family with a house, then they should be built in the camps where this is applicable. If a closer relationship between the Eskimo and the administrator is desired then the administrator should visit the Eskimo in his camp. This not only applies to the administrator but to any other white person who has an occupation dealing with the people. The idea of keeping the people on the land would benefit them both in the area of morale and economically.

29. Another problem which goes hand in hand with this influx is the issue of relief. I believe, in some cases, Eskimos should be required to work for relief. The loiterers and just plain lazy should be placed in this category. When we support a few who are just too lazy to work, able bodied men, we are, in effect, penalizing the man who works hard to make an honest living. The Eskimos are no different in this regard. I know, for a fact, some working men in Igloolik who feel that some Eskimos, their own people, are getting too much for nothing. One of the strong leaders in Igloolik made that statement.

30. A problem which worries a lot of Eskimos is in the field of education. Most of them agree that education is a necessity but when their children are educated, unless they get a job with the whiteman, they return to their families. They are not able to support themselves on the land and are usually content to hang around the settlements. One man stated his son could no longer speak the Eskimo language properly, he didn't know how or have the desire to hunt and all he wanted to eat was the whitemans' food. He stated that he was worried because when he died, who would look after his son? A possible solution would be to give the parents the opportunity to teach their children during their formative years how to live like Eskimos before they are sent to school. A man's greatest pride is being an Eskimo, second to this is having the reputation of being a good hunter and provider. I heard of a man in this area who refused to be baptized by the missionary because he was an Eskimo and didn't require baptizing.

31. It is realized that this report may be considered lengthy and contain some information which is not required. However, it is felt that, this being the first annual report for this detachment, this information may be useful to the member submitting future reports.

CONCLUDED HERE.

*W.L. Donahue* Cpl.  
(W.L. Donahue) #19372.  
i/c Igloolik Detachment.



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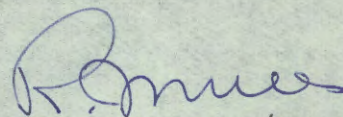
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C.O. "G", OTTAWA

FORWARDED: 23 FEB 66 for your information and which is considered to be  
a well compiled and informative report. No copies forwarded elsewhere.

CONCLUDED HERE:

  
R. J. Mills, S/Insp.,  
OC Eastern Arctic S/Div.

