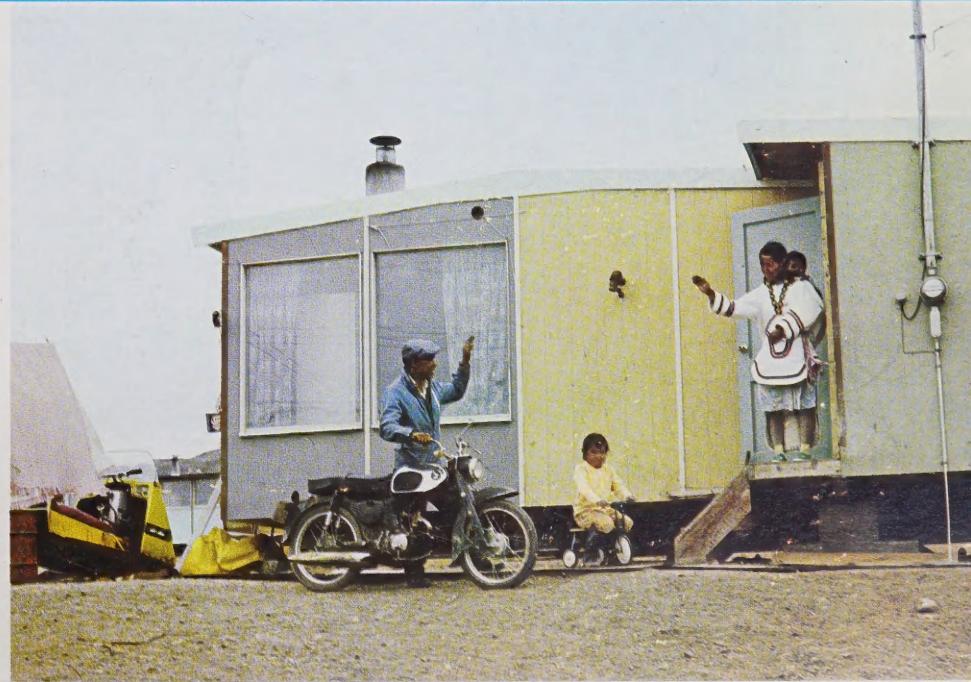


THEN and NOW in FROBISHER BAY

by Thomas H.W. Martin



A GAGE WORLD COMMUNITY STUDY : *Neil Sutherland, General Editor*



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Questions to ask Yourself

HOW AND WHY HAVE THE ESKIMOS OF
FROBISHER BAY CHANGED
THEIR WAYS OF LIVING?

- What have they gained?
- What have they lost?
- How do you know — or do you?



Eenutsia and Akeeko of the Old Arctic



Eenutsia used to tell tales and sing songs on the radio at Frobisher Bay until he died in 1967. Read what he told Dr. and Mrs. Honigmann in 1963:

"I remember when they used arrows and harpoons to hunt for food. We were hungry when we did not get any seal. The snow inside the igloo fell on our caribou blankets and they got wet. It was hard to sleep in the cold.

Then the kadloona came and we began to trade fox skins to the Hudson's Bay Company. We could buy anything — even rifles and canoes. And then we got outboard motors and stopped paddling canoes." A



Akeeko lived in Keewatin, land of the terrible winds. Here is part of a letter he wrote in 1957:

"I remember one bitter winter. My father was away with the whalers and I was still too young to hunt. Mother and me and my baby sister were alone in the igloo. The weather was bad and there were blizzards. Our food would not last us and my sister cried from hunger most of the time. Then one day my father came back in the middle of a storm. I could not believe he was alive....I just started to cry.

But now there are schools for the children and hospitals for the sick. And we Eskimos have learned how to sell Arctic char and carvings in the cities far away.

Some Eskimos hunt well, and some do not. Some have sense and help each other, and some do not. This is the way it is in our country." B

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 1

- Ask yourself questions about what you find on these two pages.
- Discuss (talk about, and argue): How and why have these Eskimos changed their ways?
 - What have they gained?
 - What have they lost?

ar gue (är'gū), 1. discuss with someone who disagrees: *He argued with his sister about who should wash the dishes.* 2. give reasons for or against something: *One side argued for a larger army and the other argued against it.* 3. persuade by giving reasons. 4. try to prove.

LIBRARY
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Okpik and Simonie of the New Arctic

Okpik was the first Eskimo member of the Northwest Territories Council. He was appointed in 1965. He was then teaching grown-up Eskimos in Frobisher Bay. Here is what he said:

"I like my work, helping other Eskimos learn new ways of making a living. I don't want to go back to trapping and hunting and living in an igloo, but if I had to I could.

We should learn as much as we can about the new ways but we must not forget we are Eskimos. There are only a few of us, The Innuit, but there are millions of the kabloona, just like mosquitoes. It is something very special and wonderful to be an Eskimo — they are like snow geese. If an Eskimo forgets his language and Eskimo ways, then he is nothing but just another mosquito." [B]



Simonie was the first Eskimo elected to the Northwest Territories Council. He campaigned for votes in 1968.

"Simonie is 30 years old. He has a steady job. He is a carpenter for the government. He owns his own car and lives in a modern home. He was at the Coronation of the Queen in London in 1953. Simonie is a hero to those who hope that some day the Eskimos will govern themselves."

By 1968 Simonie was supervisor (and part owner) of Innuit — an Eskimo company which makes its money by keeping buildings in good shape. [A]

appointed

The teacher chose Tom to be the chairman of our discussion about Eskimos. Tom was appointed.

elected

The class chose Anne to go to see the Mayor. She got 17 votes; Jim got 15 votes. Anne was elected.

Akeeko wrote: "Some have sense and help each other, some do not."

Are there people like that in your town? In your school?

Which kind of person are you? (Keep your answer to yourself.)

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 2

Learn About Your Council

Who are the members of the council of the place where you live? We call them aldermen or councillors. Ask one of them to come to tell the class what they do and how they are chosen. Get your questions ready. Could the alderman tell you how your town got its name?

Perhaps the class could go to see the council at work. Where would you have to go? Try to go when the council is working on something interesting, like a new playground or pool, or the zoo.

Make a page about the council for your book.

Let's See Movies!

There are some good movies about old and new ways of Eskimo living. The National Film Board of Canada lends them. Read the clips on page 5 from the 1969 NFB catalogue.

Discuss:

Which film is about Eskimo old ways?
Which films are about Eskimo new ways?
Which two films will not be about Eskimos?
How can the class decide which film to ask for?

Let's Have a Council of Our Own!

When you know a film is coming, choose a council of four to see the movie first, with the teacher. Think up a good way to choose four pupils. The council should make up some questions to ask the class *before* the class sees the movie, to know what to look for. Wait until after the show to hear the different answers.

Discuss:

- Did everyone really see the same things and get the same ideas? (See the movie again, to prove who is right.)
- What did you prove, if anything? Was your council a good one? Did the councillors work well together like Akeeko's sensible people? Did they do a good job, or did they want to be elected just to be important?

Angotee:

Story of an Eskimo Boy

31 minutes color NFB

16mm: 106C 0153 021

In the eastern Arctic, this film follows the events of a man's growth from birth to maturity. Here we see how an Eskimo baby is born, how the young child is treated, and how he learns the arts of the hunter. All that a man encounters is shown, including his marriage. (Awards: Durban; Trento; Canadian.)

Attiuk

29 minutes 27 seconds color NFB

16mm: 106C 0163 020

Shows the nomadic existence of the Montagnais Indian tribe living on the Indian Reserve of Oломаншибу (La Romaine) near the Strait of Belle Isle. Before every hunt a ritual drum dance is performed so that the drum, made of the skin of caribou (Attiuk), may guide the hunters.

How to Build an Igloo

10 minutes 27 seconds color NFB

16mm: 106C 0150 018

A demonstration of igloo-building in Canada's far North, showing how the site is selected and how blocks of snow are used to make a snug shelter in only an hour and a half. As the camera follows each stage in the process, the commentary explains.

People of the Rock

13 minutes 30 seconds color NFB

35mm: 105C 0161 037 16mm: 106C 0161 037

A picture of the Eskimo turned prospector and miner, trading the free life of the hunter for the insistent demands of the North Rankin Nickel Mine on Hudson Bay. This film shows how the hunters learn to operate big machines.

27. Up North

10 minutes 38 seconds 16mm: 106B 0162 015

Eskimo Art Colony, Cape Dorset: Shows new cooperative venture in print-making and stone carving by Eskimos of the Canadian Arctic. The Cape Dorset colony turns out imaginative stone sculpture and print designs for southern customers, art collectors and museums.

SEE HOW THE ESKIMOS HUNTED!

Caribou Hunters

17 minutes 30 seconds color NFB

16mm: 106C 0151 011

Indian hunters and their dog teams move with the herds and trap the smaller animals of the forest and streams. Focal point is the trading post where they bring their furs to exchange for the few essentials of their hardy existence. We see also their camp life. (Award: Dusseldorf, Germany.)

Eskimo Summer

15 minutes 30 seconds color NFB

16mm: 106C 0144 005

Here we see the endless struggle of the Eskimo to wrest a living from the cold Eastern Arctic. In the short Arctic summer they set up camps, and fish and hunt for food and clothing for the winter. In spite of their bleak land and their struggle for existence, these are cheerful people who know how to work together.

Land of the Long Day

37 minutes 7 seconds color NFB

16mm: 106C 0152 008

Arctic summer on Baffin Island. In this film Idlouk, Eskimo hunter, stalks seal, harpoons the white whale and the narwhal. At camp we meet his wife, children and aged parents, each of whom has work to do before the long night. [Also one-reel theatrical version, *Arctic Saga*, 35mm only.] (Six awards, including: Salerno, Italy; Golden Reel; Robert J. Flaherty.)

GO HUNTING!

- seal
- polar bear
- white whale
- caribou
- walrus
- narwhal
- white fox
- ptarmigan
- at the zoo
- in the library
- in magazines *North* and *Beaver*.

Make some pages of Arctic Animals for your book.

Elect another movie council.
Does your council need a mayor?



This map from *North* magazine shows:

■ WHERE ESKIMOS LIVE
IN NORTH AMERICA

How Frobisher Bay got its Name

Long ago, people in Europe used to find strange little boats on the beach, boats like those in picture 2. They wondered where they came from and who made them. But nobody knew, until Martin Frobisher found out — by mistake!

Frobisher was looking for a short way to China. The map shows you what he found — Baffin Island.

Baffin Island wasn't rich, like China. Hardly anything grew there. He did find rocks that looked like gold. He took ship-loads of the shiny rocks back to England. But they weren't gold; they were the rock called "fool's gold."

Frobisher also took back some Eskimos, and their kayak, and showed them to Queen Elizabeth I.

Now tourists look at the trench where Frobisher dug out the fool's gold. There are pictures in *North* magazine, May-June, 1966, in a story called "Cathay Revisited." You will find another picture in the *Canadian Geographical Journal*, February, 1966, page 51.

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 3

Discuss:

- What if it had been gold — real gold, and lots of it? How would Frobisher Bay be different today? (Ask the librarian for something about Yellowknife, N.W.T.)
- Could you go by ship from where you live to Frobisher Bay? Through what waters? Most ships go there from Montreal. Trace their route.
- What would you want to bring back with you? What could you take to trade for it?



8

Sir Martin Frobisher, with three little wooden sailing ships, started out from London, England ① in 1576. He wanted to get to China ② by sailing through the Arctic Ocean ③, but Frobisher Bay ④ was as far as he got.



The new Hudson's Bay Company in the Old Arctic

When was the Hudson's Bay Company started?

NOMADS

“The Eskimos of the Old Arctic were nomads — wandering hunters — and they almost always lived near the sea. They hunted the polar bear for food and fur, the walrus for food and ivory, and the seal for food and just about everything else they needed. They used seal skin for tents, clothing, boots, and boat coverings. They used seal oil for cooking, light, and heat. Seal meat was their main food.

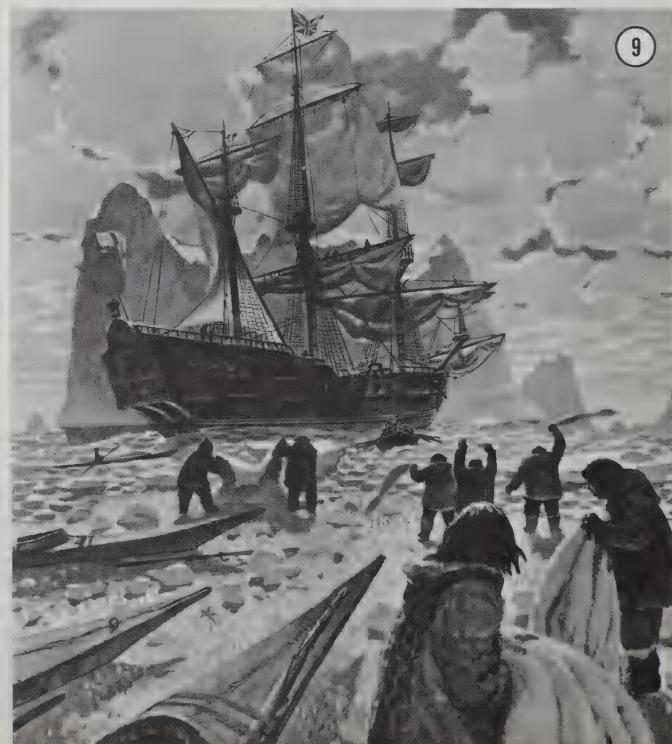
Fur traders started the Eskimos trapping the white fox over a century ago. Before that, they never dreamed of trapping, and they thought the fox was just a nuisance. But if the crazy foreigners wanted to give them good cooking-pots and rifles for worthless fox hides, the Eskimos were glad to oblige.” C

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 4

Ask yourself questions about what you find on these two pages.

Discuss:

How and why did these Eskimos change their ways?
How and why did the Company change its ways?
Does meeting other people, and trading, make change come faster or slower — or make no difference?



The old Hudson's Bay Company in the New Arctic

How old is the Hudson's Bay Company?

TOWNSMEN

"The Hudson's Bay Company reached Frobisher Bay long ago. Most of the Eskimos still trade with the Company. The manager of the store at Apex Hill speaks the Eskimo language. He still buys seal and fox skins from Eskimo hunters. Most of his business, however, is selling for cash. The Company also cashes salary cheques and family allowance cheques.

In Apex Hill the Company has a gas station in front of its self-service department store. The store does not keep in stock large things like skidoos, furniture, and outboard motors. The manager orders them when customers want them. Two stores at the airbase sell clothes.

This store has a large stock of frozen meats, including bacon, fresh pork, smoked hams, lamb, fish, and sausage, but the Eskimos seldom buy them. They try to hunt for their meat. Eskimos who work for the government have food-freezer lockers where they store caribou and Arctic char.

The Eskimos do buy a lot of groceries — tea, flour, baking powder, fresh potatoes, bread, lard, margarine, candy, gum, and pop." A



FROBISHER BAY — 1955

The government started the new town. First, a school, a nursing station, a garage-workshop, and seven Eskimos houses were built. When I arrived, it was the biggest town in Baffin Island, with 67 people. 

FROBISHER BAY — 1965

The town has 1400 people. 900 of them are Eskimos, more than live in any other Eskimo settlement in Canada.

There are not enough jobs for them all, and the government has to pay most of the cost of building and running the town. 

CAN A TOWN GROW TOO FAST?

If your town grows as fast as Frobisher Bay, how many people will it have ten years from now? What new things would be needed?

CHANGING IDEAS

- How have your ideas about Eskimos changed?
- How have Eskimo children's ideas changed?
- Are you really sure yet?

DISCUSS: TRADING

- When you trade things, how do you bargain? Do you argue? What about?
- What does "I got a bargain" mean? What does "I got stung" mean?
- How can you tell how much a thing is really worth?
- Where do you get more for what you want to trade — where there are few children or many children?

DISCUSS: CHEQUES

- What is a cheque? If you get a cheque for ten dollars, where is the money? How do you get the ten dollars?
- If a \$10 bill is burned to ashes, is the money gone? If a \$10 cheque is burned to ashes, is the money gone?
- If you lose a \$10 bill, and someone finds it, can he spend your money? If you lose a \$10 cheque, and someone finds it, can he spend your money?

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 5

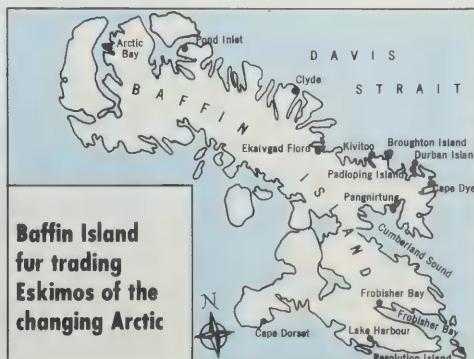
What have we Learned?

Look again at the 11 pictures we have used so far. Would the men in picture #2 be seen among the nomads? Would they be seen among the fur traders? Would they be living in the new town? Why? or why

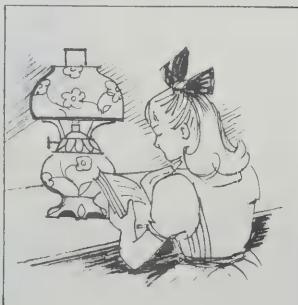
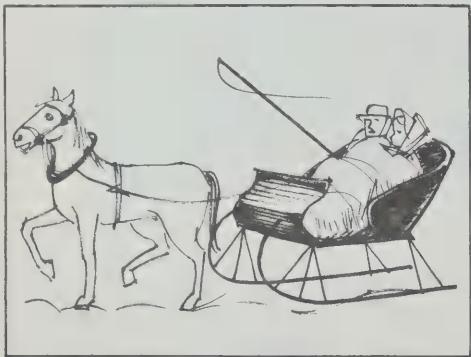
not? Think and talk about the other pictures.

Discuss:

What have we learned about these Eskimos? What ideas have we about their weather?



SOME OLD KADLOONA THINGS



Were these things used when grandpa and grandma were kids? What new things are now used instead of them in your town? Make a page of pictures of brand new things in the ads. What new thing would you like most to have? What would you give up to have it? Why? What old things are worth keeping? Why?



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THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 6

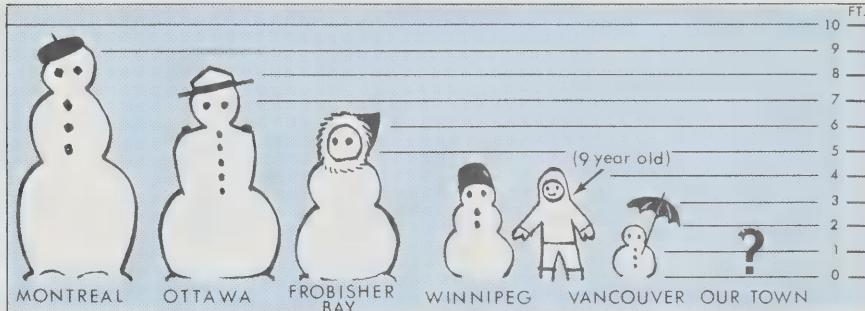
What's it like in winter in Frobisher Bay? How is it different from your winter?

Talk About:

- Pictures 12 and 13 were taken in March, 1963 — one in Montreal, one in Frobisher Bay. What do they tell you?
- What the table on page 15 tells about winters.
- What the pictograph on page 13 tells about winters.
- Blizzards — in Frobisher Bay and where you live.
- Why the snow that falls in Frobisher Bay usually stays all winter.
- Children's winter clothes — in Montreal, Frobisher Bay, and your town.



If, in each of these places, the snow that fell all winter long didn't melt at all until spring, it would be as high as the snowman shown above the name of the town.



What does this pictograph tell you? Find out how much snow falls in winter in your town.

BEWARE OF BLIZZARDS!

Blizzards are blinding snowstorms with strong, bitterly cold winds. People less than a mile from home are sometimes lost and frozen to death.

At Frobisher Bay, everybody must stay inside when a blizzard strikes. Food and blankets are kept in schools, churches, and other buildings for these emergencies. Those outside hurry into the nearest building and stay there until the radio tells them it is safe to go out.



SPRING COMES TO BAFFIN ISLAND

“On April 9, dawn came at about four o’clock and it did not get dark again until seven in the evening. During the day the warm sun melted a lot of the snow. But in the evening the frost came back and the streams froze over again. On April 20, there was a heavy snowstorm with a fierce wind. The snow stung my face and frost formed on my eyebrows and eyelashes. After the storm the sun came back and the snow melted.

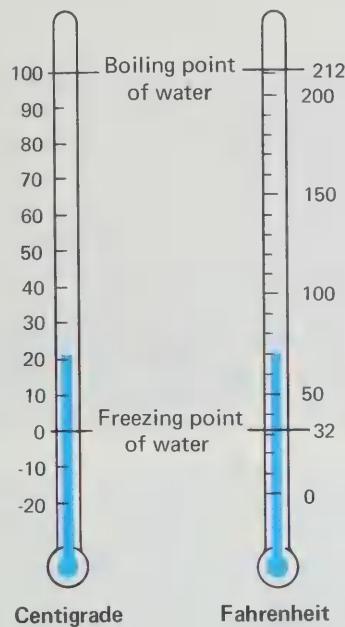
All the valleys and hillsides were covered by a brownish carpet of moss. Soon tiny, brightly-colored flowers appeared. I was amazed that there were so many of them, because, except for a few inches at the top, the soil was frozen all year long.” E

PERMAFROST

“In the long Arctic winters the ground is frozen solid all the way down to the rock. In the short summers only the top soil thaws. Down a foot at Frobisher Bay, the ground is frozen as solid as rock.

In summer, the water from melting snow or rain cannot sink away. There are puddles and ponds in every shallow — just right for mosquitoes.” D

“In the Arctic in summer you can be sunburned, or bitten by mosquitoes. You can go fishing or collect flowers. You can be kept awake all night with the sun shining in your eyes, or you can play baseball at midnight.” C



Compare your weather with the weather in Frobisher Bay. Use the big globe to find out why summer days are so long and winter days are so short in Frobisher Bay.

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 7

Ask yourself questions about this page.

Discuss:

- What's summer like in Frobisher Bay?
- What would you have to do to really know?
- Why aren't there any trees there?
- What makes the plants bloom so fast?

WEATHER This table was made from the records printed in the <i>Canada Year Book</i> , 1967.	On the hottest day ever it was	On the coldest day ever it was	There is usually no freezing cold weather from to
Frobisher Bay	76°	49° below	June 28 — Sept. 3
Montreal	97°	29° below	Apr. 27 — Oct. 18
Halifax	99°	21° below	May 10 — Oct. 15
Toronto	105°	27° below	Apr. 30 — Oct. 17
Regina	111°	56° below	May 29 — Sept. 15
Edmonton	108°	51° below	May 16 — Sept. 21
Victoria	95°	6° above	Mar. 1 — Dec. 6
Our Town	?	?	?

On Our Way to Frobisher Bay



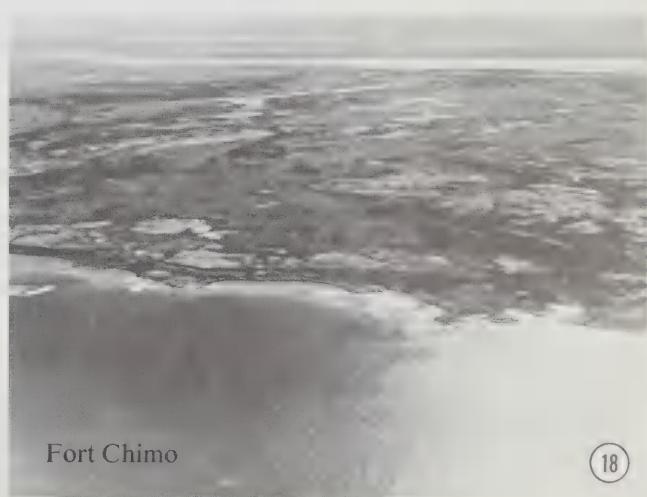
THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 8

Ask yourself questions about what you find on these two pages.

Discuss:

- What should we pack in our luggage to take with us? Why? (Make a page for your book showing the things you are packing up.)
- How can you get there from where you live? (Make a page for your book about going to Montreal.)
- Why the Montreal International Airport isn't right downtown, like the docks.
- How many people live in Montreal? When so many live so close together, what good things can they have that you don't expect to find in

- Frobisher Bay? What bad or annoying things?
- Could all the people of Frobisher Bay live in one building in picture 16? (The Queen Elizabeth Hotel has 1177 bedrooms.)
- How the country you see below changes as you fly north.
- Advantages of planes over ships, and ships over planes.
- What you think you're going to see in your first view of Frobisher Bay.





19

Here we are, at Frobisher Bay!

Look down as we circle the town. See on page 20 what it looks like when you are right above it. Compare what you see in pictures with what you see on the map; for example, find where your friends are waiting for you in pictures 20, 3, 21, 23, 19, and on the map on page 21.

This is from a letter from the teacher of these children.

"Both Eskimo children are girls. Meeka E 7-1628, the taller, is in grade three. Nowdluk E 7-1728 is in grade two. Brigid Plouffe and Gary Johnson are in grade three. With the four children is Leonie E 3-967, a student in the Junior High School." (April, 1968)

These children's letters of welcome are on page 19.

Frobisher Airport has the longest runway in the Eastern Arctic. It has a passenger terminal and aircraft hangar, and is well lighted. Of the 33 airport workers, 9 are Eskimos.



20

Welcome Innuit To Frobisher Bay



Hello, come to my house. Pudloo, Salamonie, Pitscolack, Lucy, Eemeelayou, Annie, Bateeta, Anawak, and I live in a little brown house. My house is warmed by a stove. We have electric lights. The water truck brings our water. I eat caribou. I wear a sweater and jeans in school. In winter I wear kamiks and a parka. The garbage truck throws out cans papers and many other things. We cook food on the electric stove. I ride a bus to school. I play with jacks at home. I am not a brownie or guide but I go to Sunday school every Sunday.

Your friend, Nowdluk

↳ > 14 P P D N o.



Hello, come to my house. They live at my home Noveeyah, Koomortook, Malee, Kapik, Jeannie, Koomok, Oonga, Joseephie, Maina, Seepee, and Cindy. I live in a small red house. My house is warmed by an electric stove. We have electric lights. The truck gives us water. I have a bath tub and a honey bucket. The garbage

truck throws the cans, papers and many other things that are in the garbage. I cook some food to eat on the electric stove. We keep our meat in the freezer. I eat caribou, seal, ptarmigan, Arctic char, whale, chicken, fish, and salmon from cans. I wear a sweater, slim jims and blouse in school and at dances. I wear parka, to school. At home I ride in a car and skidoo. In school I like best is music, art, tumbling, and arithmetic. I play hopscotch, tag, jacks, preteen dance, and coloring books. I have three huskies. I belong to Gymn club on Friday night.

Your friend, Meeka

Welcome Kadloona to Ikhaliuit



Hello, come to my house. My brothers' names are Gordon and Richard. My sisters' names are Cindy and Peggy. I have a dog I name him Rags. He is a husky. I live in a two story house. It is big. It is light brown. My house has insulation in it. It is warm. Some men at the power house give us power and light. We do not get water from pipes in Frobisher. We get our water from a truck. I have a toilet and a bathtub. We have garbage and sewage trucks come. We have an electric stove to cook on. We keep our meat in a freezer. I eat steaks and roast beef. I wear a shirt, sweater and slim jims. Outside I wear heavy pants, mitts, parka and boots. I ride to school in a bus, at home I ride in a ski-doo. I like to play fight at home. I am a sixer in Cubs.

Your friend, Gary



Hello come to my house.

I have one sister and her name is Elizabeth and she is six years old. I have one brother and his name is Pat. He is eleven years old. I have a mother and father. We live in a long house. Five families live in it. It is green and white. We have an oil heater to keep us warm. We have electric lights to give us light. A truck brings our water two times a day. We have a toilet and a bath tub. A garbage truck comes to get garbage. And a sewage truck comes. We have an oil stove to cook on. We keep our meat in a freezer. We eat pork chops, steak, roast beef and chicken and fish. I wear shirts and blue pants and sweater inside the school and house. I wear heavy pants, a parka, boots and mitts outside in winter. I ride in a truck. I like Arithmetic best in school. I play jacks and go skating. We have a Dalmation. I go to Brownies every Wednesday.

Your friend, Brigid



IKALUIT is the Eskimo village part of Frobisher Bay. It grew up on the beach where they used to camp for the char fishing. Ikaluit means, "place where the fish are jumping."

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 9

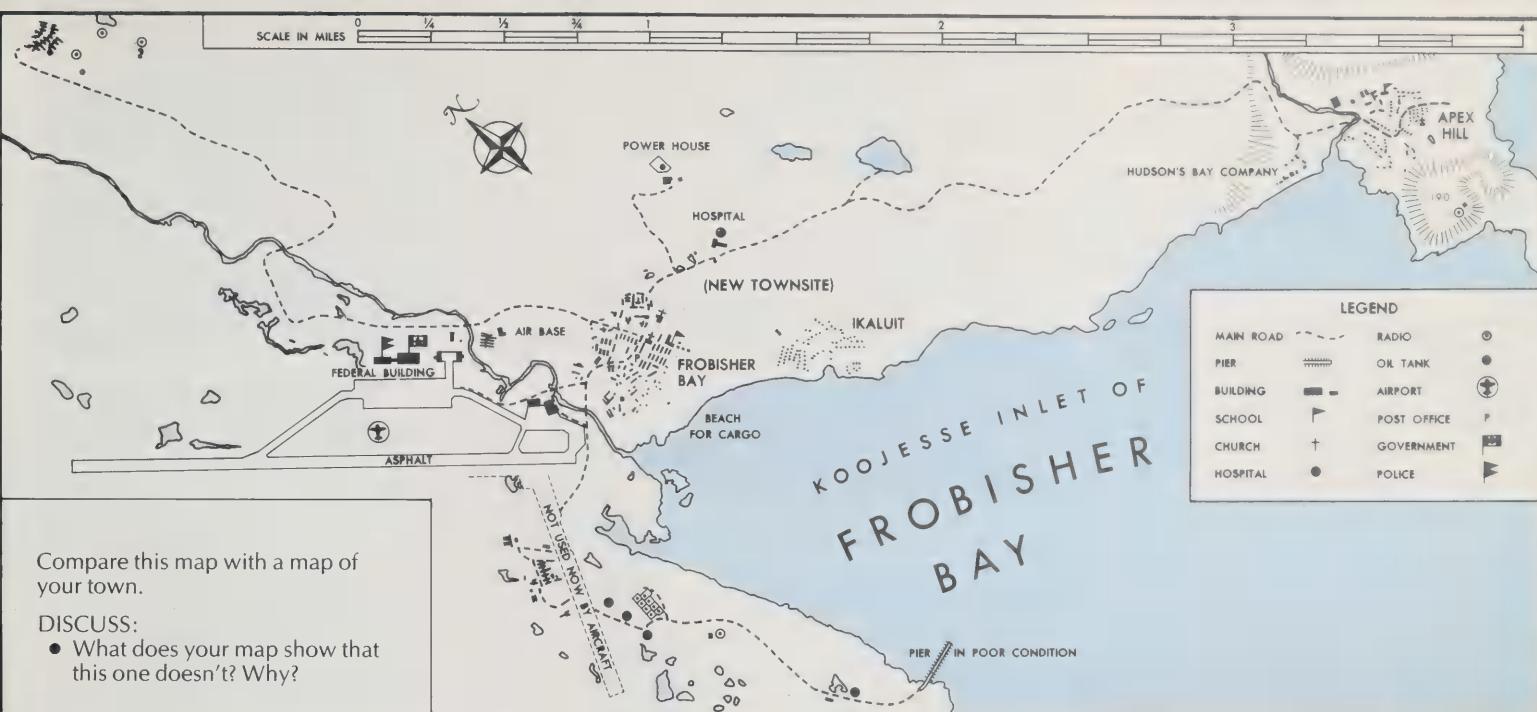
USING A GRID

A grid of fine lines divides this vertical aerial photograph. Each square of the grid has a letter-number position; for example, several small islands can be seen in the D-3 square. In what square is there another small island?

- Use your ruler and pencil to make a grid of one-mile squares on the map on page 21. Start by ruling grid lines straight down from each mile point on the scale at the top.
- Practise using a grid to locate places by finding the letter-number for:

the hospital	on photo A-3	on map A-3
hangar	?	?
power house	?	?
school	?	?
post office	?	?
Ikaluit	?	?
a church	?	?

- What use is the grid on the map of your town?



THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 10

Discuss:

- Differences seen in pictures 16, 17, 18, 19.
- The children's April clothes.
- The pier on the map and in picture 22.
- What the symbols in the map legend tell you.
- The different meanings of the word "legend."

(22)



WHAT'S GOOD
AND WHAT'S NOT GOOD
ABOUT
LIVING IN THIS COMMUNITY
LIKE THE ESKIMO TOWNSMEN
OF THE NEW ARCTIC?



23



24

"The Butler Buildings can be made into apartments, schools, churches, garages, laundries, workshops. The one I was in had four apartments. At one end was a laundry room with an electric washer and dryer. My apartment had three bedrooms, a living room, a modern bathroom, and a kitchen with an electric refrigerator and a stove." F

"If the floors are not kept above the ground, the house heat melts the permafrost underneath. When this happens, the house will sag, sink into the ground, or tilt to the warmest side. Buildings must be braced to stand up against high winds, but roofs do not need to be extra strong." D



25

WHAT'S GOOD
AND WHAT'S NOT GOOD
ABOUT
ALWAYS MOVING AROUND
LIKE THE NOMAD HUNTERS
OF THE OLD ARCTIC?



26



27

NAMES

The nomad Eastern Eskimos didn't use surnames (last names or family names). Many Eskimos have the same first name, and the same name is often given to either a boy or a girl. Look back to page 18 to learn what the school uses for last names for Eskimo children.

DISCUSS:

Suppose nobody in your class had a surname. What trouble would that give you? the teacher? the principal? the postman? If your father and mother had no last names, what trouble would that cause?

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 11

Discuss

the big question, with regard to:

- health
- food
- skills
- shelter
- possessions
- clothing
- freedom
- safety
- fun
- comfort

When you argue, find evidence to support what you say

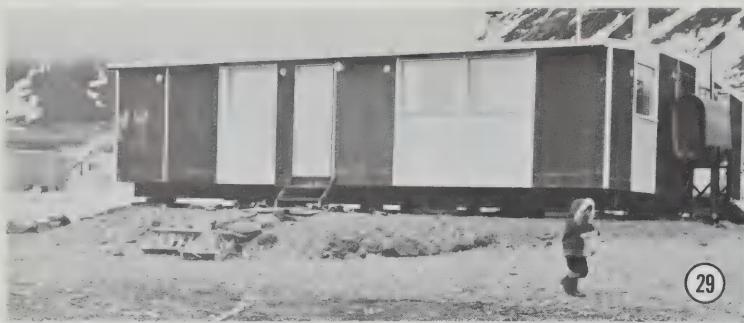
- on these two pages,
- in the pictures and text on the cover and the previous pages,
- in what you know of life in your town and other places.

DISCUSS:

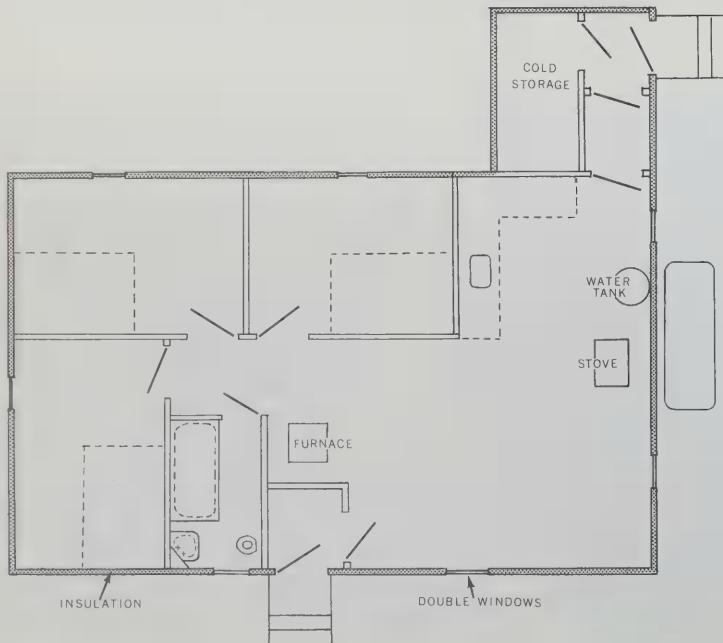
wan'der lust (won'dər lust'), a strong desire to wander: *His wanderlust led him all over the world.*



28



1967 house in Apex Hill, made in Burlington, Ontario.



The Sisi Housing Co-op of Apex Hill

“The next morning I was taken to see the new Eskimo Housing Co-operative of Frobisher Bay, whose president was Simonie. Most of the members worked for the government. They had borrowed money from the government’s Eskimo Loan Fund. By working together they had put up fourteen modern prefab houses for themselves already this year (1964). The parts of the houses came by ship. The electric wiring had just come with us by plane.” **E**

“The men worked in the evenings, after coming home from their jobs. Co-op members helped one another put up one house at a time. The first was very hard to put up. Some pieces didn’t seem to fit. But after building the first house, they knew how to do the work.

‘But,’ said Simonie, ‘some members began to stay away, and there was trouble.’ So the co-op made a rule

that a man who wanted to be absent could send someone to work in his place. Another rule said that if the absent member didn't send anyone in his place, he would have to pay a \$2 fine for every hour he missed doing his share of the work.

The parts for each house cost the government \$4647. The government sold each house to a co-op member for \$3500. Each owner was to pay back \$35 a month to the government." **A**

Many Eskimos have jobs only in the short summers, or no jobs at all. The Government gives them money for rent and food and clothing. This is *welfare*.

DISCUSS:

- welfare or jobs?
- welfare in your town.
- jobs that need doing.
- where welfare money comes from.

AGAIN THE BIG QUESTION

What does the Eskimo lose when he lives all year long in a house in town? What does he gain?





32



33

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 12

Ask yourself: What do Eskimo nomads need and want most when they first become townsmen?

Before you answer: Recall what you learned from pages 12, 13, 14, and 15; read again the letters on page 19.

Discuss:

- what a co-op is.
- what a prefab is.
- what a loan is.
- how the government helps the Eskimos; how the Eskimos help themselves.
- people who agree to share a job, and don't turn up.
- rules. Are they really needed?

- why the 1967 prefab is planned and built that way for use in Frobisher Bay.
- how much a house costs in your town and in Frobisher Bay.

Note: The Eskimos do not have to buy any land; they own just the house.

- "There's always something needs fixing around this house," grumbled father. What "fixing" can father do? What "fixing" has to be done by somebody paid to come in? What "fixing" do you do?

Services

“Year-round community services at Frobisher Bay include keeping buildings, roads, and machines in shape. These services employ a number of Eskimos, as truck drivers, mechanics, painters, and others, all year long.” □

What did you learn about services from the children’s letters?

“5 of the 25 employees at the power house are Eskimos.” □

“People heat their homes by oil. It comes in tanker ships in the short summer and is stored in big tanks. In Apex Hill and the Air Base, trucks come to pump fuel oil into the tanks which stand beside each building. In Ikhaluit, people go for their own oil. They roll it home in a barrel or use a skidoo.” □

“Water is drawn from nearby Lake Catherine. It is carried from house to house by trucks and pumped into tanks in the kitchens.” □





37

"The Frobisher Bay General Hospital has twenty beds for grown-ups and eight for children. There is a clinic every day. People go there when they are hurt or sick. 'Needle' and 'booster' shots are given by the nurses at the hospital and at the school. The new hospital (1964) cost the government about two million dollars." □



38

How did a nomad family get

- light? • power?
- fuel? • water?
- nursing services?
- sewage disposal?
- garbage disposal?
- haircuts? • bread?

How do Frobisher Bay residents get these services?

How do you get them in your town?

"In Ikhaliut a lot of trash ends up lying all over the beach. Trucks take the garbage to dumps. When the garbage is burned in spring and summer, the smoke sometimes drifts over the town and all through Apex Hill." (Before it is burned, the Eskimos search the dump for things they can use that the white man has thrown away.) □

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 13

Discuss:

- How the services pictured on pages 27, 28, and 29 are paid for.
- The value to a community of —
 - (a) *the jack-of-all trades*: a person who can do many different kinds of work fairly well;
 - (b) *the craftsman*: a person who can do a certain kind of work very skilfully and artistically.
- Chores you wouldn't have to do in Frobisher Bay; chores you would have; how chores are paid for.
- Litter-bugs. Should they be free to be untidy?
- Garbage dumps, "eyesores," and stinking smoke.
- Health services for children.
- Ambulances — in Frobisher Bay and in your town. How you know an ambulance when you see it? And when you hear it?



Communications



CFFB broadcasts news and entertainment in both Eskimo and English. Everybody has a radio but there is no TV yet (1969).

“CFFB has an open-line program called *Kanook Toonik Enutuarunamagata*, which means, *From the Old Man to the New Ways*. Only Eskimo is spoken on it. It started when two Eskimos who had left the hunting life began to worry about those who could not change easily. So once a week Paul Oodlateta, an RCMP Special Constable, talked about how to care for an outboard motor or a skidoo. Simonie told how the co-op helped him to own a home. Then they waited for the phone to ring.

The Eskimos love to argue, but the old days of sitting in the tent or snow house and chatting have gone.” G

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 14

Discuss:

- How members of a council communicate.
- What the chairman does.
- The meaning of the saying, "Talk is cheap."
- The kind of communication you use most.
- What a frown, a smile, or a punch in the nose tells you.
- Different kinds of communications; for example:
newspapers movies maps labels
whistles cheers signs music
lights horns waving the hand
- What others are there? How are they used in your town?
- What makes communication easy in Frobisher Bay? What makes it hard? What makes it important?
- How does gossip travel?

gos sip (gos'ip), idle talk, not always true, about other people and their affairs.

Mail days at the post office are Tuesdays and Thursdays. All the mail goes by air, and when the weather is bad, the mail may be several days late. Guess what is in the boxes in those mail bags.

Mr. Ted Morris writes: "The Hudson's Bay Post ran out of potato chips, so the Eskimos who had come to like them very much ordered cartons of them by air mail!" (Air-Stage postage is 45¢ a pound.)



44



45



Transportation

How are people and things carried to and from, in and around, Frobisher Bay?



THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 15

Find all the pictures about transportation in this book.

Discuss:

- What the pictures tell you about changes in transportation in the Arctic.
- The importance of transportation by land, by water, and by air, to Frobisher Bay.
- How the weather affects transportation there, and where you live, and in other lands you have learned about.
- Who makes the traffic rules?

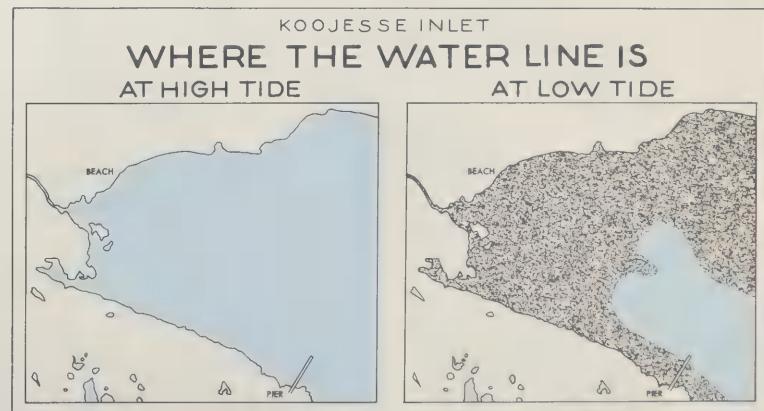
"Koojesse Inlet is the most important part of the bay. Near its head are the airport, the Air Base, and the Eskimo village of Ikaluit. In the inlet the spring tides rise and fall about 44 feet, and when the tide is out, the water is almost a mile away from the beach! The beach is very firm, so the tractors do not sink into it. The best time for landing cargo is soon after high tide.

Arrival of the ships is the big event of every year. Beginning in late July, barges carry the freight from the ships to the beach or to the pier. Then tractor trains take the goods into the town. Unloading goes on day and night for three weeks. Without the fuel, food, clothing, building materials, machinery and spare parts that the ships bring, the town would not last long, nor grow at all." □

"Increasingly, both Eskimos and white men now hunt with Skidoos rather than dog teams," Voisey said, "and they travel in pairs instead of alone, as they used to do. We used to take a couple of days to go forty or fifty miles, and on a Skidoo we can do that in one day," Voisey explained. "Skidoos are cheaper to maintain than dogs, too. It costs about a thousand dollars a year to feed a dog team if you have to buy the food, and I figure that gas, oil, and repairs for a Skiddo cost about six hundred. The disadvantage is that if you get stranded somewhere and have to walk in from your trap lines, you can't eat your Skidoo." F

See the special "Transportation" issue of *North* magazine, May-June, 1969.

For more about skidoos and huskies, see *The Beaver* magazine, Winter, 1966. For the Canadian Eskimo winners of the World Championship Snowmobile Derby, see *North* magazine for May-June, 1966.





Organizations

How did the nomad family get things done?
How do community residents get things done?



HOW THE GOVERNMENT OF FROBISHER BAY IS ORGANIZED

The principal is the manager of your school. The teachers help him make rules and say what should be done.

In most towns, the Mayor is the manager. The Council helps him. The people elect the Mayor and the Councillors by their votes.

In Frobisher Bay, the top man is sent there from Ottawa by the Government of Canada. He manages all the Eastern Arctic. He is helped by men who each manage a settlement like Pangnirtung. Frobisher Bay itself has a Town Manager. None of these managers are elected by the people; they are appointed by the Government of Canada.

The Frobisher Bay Community Council (44) is elected by the people. It can *ask* the Town Manager to do things for the town. But it can't *make* him do them. Everyone hopes that soon the Eskimos will have learned enough about government to manage their own affairs.

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 16

Discuss:

- What use are the organizations shown on this page?
- How could your town council provide a recreation centre?
- Why has Vancouver a zoo (51) and Frobisher Bay hasn't? (Where would the penguins feel more at home?)
- Other organizations, like Junior Red Cross, 4-H Clubs, etc.
- What you like and don't like about an organization you belong to.
- How your school is organized.



or gan ize (ôr'gän iz), put into working order; get together and arrange: *The Eskimos organized a housing co-op.*

organ i za tion (ôrg'än ə zä'shən), a group of persons united for some purpose: *Churches, clubs, and political parties are organizations.*



Education

THE TRADE SCHOOL

Eskimo "men are first-class mechanics. They delight in taking engines apart and putting them together again. I have watched them make repairs with tools they have made for themselves. They can make new parts for a machine out of metal or ivory.

If one man starts working on an engine, the men and boys of the camp crowd close about, talking and helping. Once they see how to fix it, they rarely forget." **H**

"In May, 1962, Simanuk, a young Eskimo at the Frobisher Bay School, asked Principal Reg Graves for trade training. 'I'm not interested in school work,' he said flatly, 'I want to learn a trade, get a job, and earn some money.'

Simanuk was sent to Regina to learn plumbing. Then he came back to Frobisher Bay to work at his trade." **I**



Is a school for town children a new organization? How, where, and what did the Arctic nomads learn when they had no schools? What have you learned that way? How, where, and what did the Eskimo children learn in the schools of the changing Arctic?

DISCUSS:

When the Eskimos were nomads

- the time to eat was when they were hungry,
- the time to sleep was when they were tired,
- the time to get up was when they felt like it,
- the time to hunt was when the animals were seen, or needed;
and parents *didn't* say:
 - Do this!
 - Keep quiet!
 - Don't touch that!
 - Hurry up!
 - Go to bed!
 - Wash your hands!
 - Don't do that!
 - Clean up your plate!





Wizards at machinery



57



58



59



60

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 17

Discuss:

What you find on these two pages.

- Who is learning, and why those persons?
- What is being learned, and why that?
- How are they learning, and why in that way?
- Two meanings of the word *trade*.
- Trade schools in your town.
- The trade or skill you would like most to learn.
- How the old nomad life made the Eskimos so clever at repairs.
- "Wizards" in your town.

THE MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL

SIR MARTIN FROBISHER SCHOOL



61



62

"The Frobisher Bay schools are built by the Government of Canada. The first, at Apex Hill, has two classrooms, a library and movie room, the nurse's room, an office, kitchen, and playrooms. The school library also houses the Community Council's library for grown-ups.

Next, a 12-room school was opened at the Air Base. In 1966 there were 313 pupils in 15 classes in Frobisher Bay. 236 of them were Eskimos. They learn English every day. Night classes are held for grown-ups." □



63

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 18

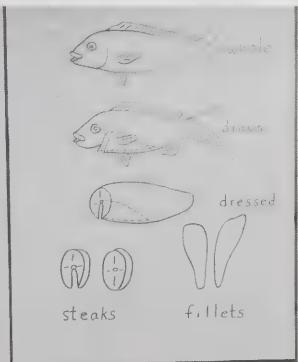
Discuss:

What you find on pages 36, 37, 38, and 39.

- Who is learning, and why those persons?
- What is being learned, and why that?
- How are they learning, and why in that way?
- Is time important in a community?
- Who builds and runs the schools where you live?
- Fun at school.

The new high school will teach arts and crafts.

64



65



66

Fun in the Old Arctic

AND IN THE FUR-TRADING ARCTIC

"After the fur-trading, the Mounties ran a Sports Day — all prizes given by the H.B.C. The racers were divided by sex and age.

'Is that unusual?' I asked Learmonth.

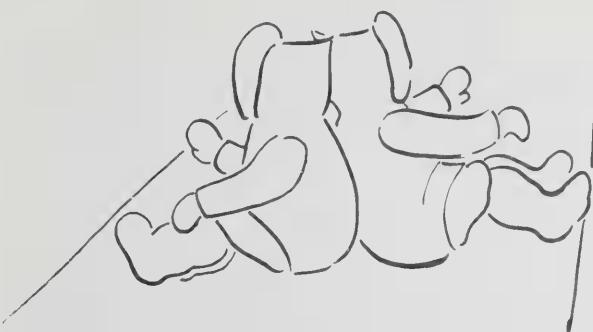
'Competition,' he explained, 'is foreign to Eskimos. Left to themselves, a man with only two dogs would happily race against a man who had ten dogs.'

In the footraces men raced against men, women against women, children against children.

I could not help but think that the Eskimo way would have been far more fun for them, and much more amusing to watch, when all of them raced at once. The slowest and smallest would be greeted with cheers as loud as those for the biggest and fastest. Probably an older person would have darted out, picked up a toddler, and run with him. Cheers! The child had won the race!" J



"The Old Mischief," Mr. Harrington calls this picture, and says, "the Eskimos love practical jokes." The woman has shouted, "Whales!" The men all come running from the tents, but there are only pieces of ice floating in the bay. J



tunummijuk — Back to back, push the other over the line.



ajagaq — Get the point of the stick into the hole in the bone.



DISCUSS:

- “Play,” said the little boy, “is what you think up for yourself. Work is what other people think up for you to do.”
- Why the nomads didn’t have organized team games.
- Which are more fun — games that are organized or those that aren’t?
- What could you do to the drum music?

Fun in the New Arctic

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 19

Discuss:

- The ways of fun that have come to Frobisher Bay from “outside.”
- How the weather decides what kinds of fun we have.
- The recreation you would enjoy in Frobisher Bay and what you would miss.
- The importance of winning.
- Following the rules of a game, making your own rules, or (as the Eskimos liked) having no rules at all.
- How Sports Day is run in your school or community.
- Why the same thing can be recreation for one person and work for another.
- What’s good and what’s bad about sitting in a crowd (or at the TV) watching other people play.
- Is recreation really necessary?
- Can you be tired and happy? Does work make you unhappy?

Make a page for your book about fun places in your community. Who provides them? How are they paid for? What other or better fun places should there be? Why?

“Movies and once-a-week bingo games for Eskimos can be found on the Air Base. But it is to Apex Hill that most of them go several times a week to see movies, play bingo, or dance. The Community Hall is a movie theatre, bingo hall, dance hall, and a place for meetings.” **A**

recreation (rek’rē ā/shēn), any form of play, amusement, or relaxation intended to refresh the body or mind.

competition (kom’pē tish’ən), 1. the act of trying to win or gain something for which others are trying at the same time; rivalry; a competing: *There is competition in many games.* 2. a contest: *She came first in the dancing competition.*



69



70



70



72

Work or Play?

ARCTIC CHAR

"The night before, in a restaurant in Montreal, I had eaten broiled char. It was delicious — like salmon, only richer. The Eskimos were feeding all those beautiful fish to their dogs, and were fascinated to hear that people in the South would pay money to eat char.

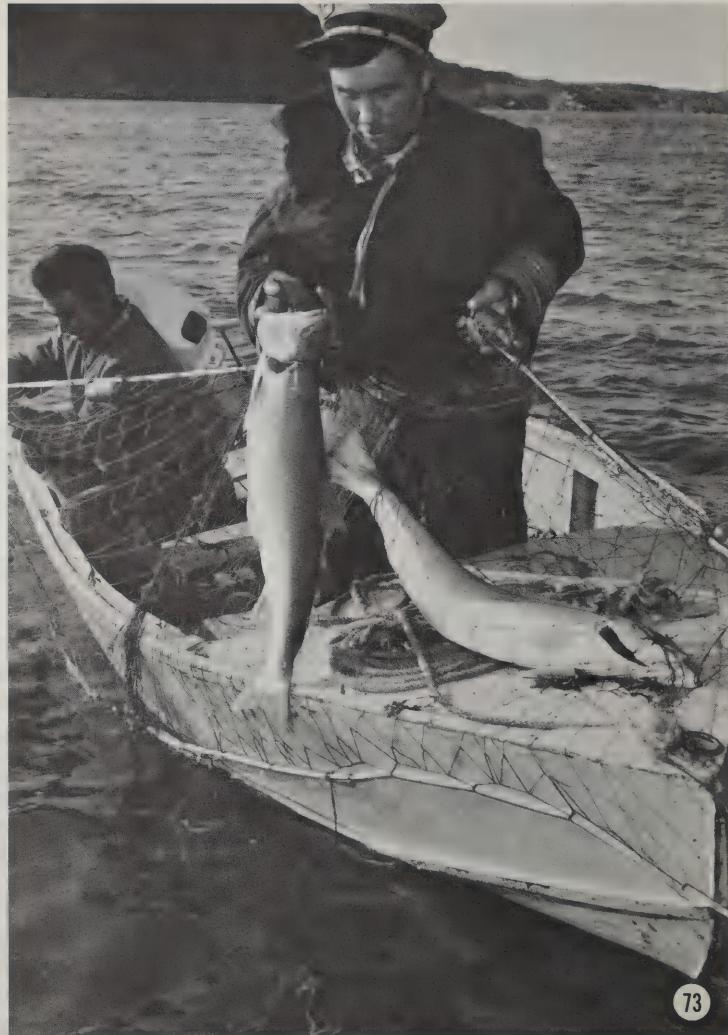
Arctic char is a glorious emerald green when it comes out of the water; five minutes later it turns a light silver pink."

[F]

THINGS TO DO — NUMBER 20

Discuss:

- Hunting and fishing as work or play, now, and long ago, in Frobisher Bay, and where you live.
- Laws about hunting and fishing.
- Feasts in your town.
- Raw, fat meat as a delicious treat.
- Why *fresh* char costs more than a dollar a pound in most cities; how could it be got cheaper?
- What these Eskimos have bought from "outside," and how they paid for them.



"Feasts are held when a hunter returns with game. We never learned how news of a feast travels, although we heard of one occasion when parents telephoned to invite people. Their twelve-year-old girl had shot her first caribou.

People crouch or stand around the flat rock where the meat is cut up. They eat the meat raw, and quickly, and then leave, calling thanks." **A**



75



74



76



KUVIASUNGNIAK — HAPPINESS

“Happiness to town-dwelling Eskimos means having enough to eat, warm and attractive clothing, plus other satisfying belongings. It means frequent movies, dances with lively music, bingo games, and other exciting recreation. It means abundant candy bars and soft drinks and warm winters in comfortable houses. Happiness includes plenty of fresh meat — seal and caribou. Therefore happiness also comes through having time to hunt.” A

THINGS TO DO — THE LAST

Discuss:

- Happiness in Frobisher Bay, and in your town.
- What Akeeko, Okpik, Eenutsia, and Simonie would say should not be left out of what happiness means.
- How the Frobisher Bay community helps people to happy living, and how it is different or similar in your town.
- Why Mr. Baird said, “Frobisher is a rather sorry mess.”
- What, in your town, is a rather sorry mess, and what should be done about it?
- Think and feel like an Eskimo. What do you like and what don’t you like about living in Frobisher Bay?

Picture 77 shows Simonie and his family at their Frobisher Bay home.

“We wrote *Eskimo Townsmen* after we had lived from March 1 through August 27, 1963, in Frobisher Bay.” — John J. Honigmann and Irma Honigmann.

WHAT WILL FROBISHER BAY BE LIKE WHEN YOUR CHILDREN LEARN ABOUT IT IN SCHOOL?

Mr. Baird, author of *The Polar World*, has made seven trips to Baffin Island, twice planning and leading large expeditions for the Arctic Institute of North America, of which he was the first director in Montreal. Here is part of what he wrote in *The Beaver* magazine.

“I have hopes of Frobisher. At present it is a rather sorry mess, but in twenty years time something fine may come of it. In 1964 a fine modern hospital was built. In 1966 one of the residents, Simonie, was elected to the Northwest Territories Council, the first elected councillor. The CBC radio station broadcasts in both English and Eskimo. The local co-operative has not had much success with fish, but has done well with other things. The trade school will help, but Frobisher today has too many people.... The people of Baffin Island can no longer live by hunting and the fur trade alone. Only by changing to a modern job can the Eskimo prosper. Let us hope that the change, already underway, will continue happily.” K

fact (fakt), anything known to be true or to have happened: *It is a fact that the world is round.*

o pin ion (ə pin'yən or ə pin'yən), what one thinks, a belief not so strong as knowledge; a judgment: *I try to learn the facts and form my own opinions.*

au thor (o'thər or ə'thər), a person who writes books, stories, or articles.

au thor i ta tive (ə thôr'ə tâ'tiv), that ought to be believed or obeyed; having the authority of expert knowledge.

ex pert (eks'pér't), a person who has much skill or who knows a great deal about some special thing.

an thro pol o gy (an'thrô pol'ə jē), the study of the origin, development, races, customs, and beliefs of mankind.

ge og ra phy (jē og'rā fē), the study of the earth's surface, climate, continents, countries, peoples, industries, and products.

DISCUSS:

- Which of Mr. Baird's ten sentences are facts? Which are his opinions?
- Is the piece about happiness fact or opinion?
- What are these authors expert at?
- Which of them knows most about the Arctic?
- Which of the authors is an authority on Baffin Island?
- What an anthropologist tells us about.
- What a geographer tells us about.

GLOSSARY

aglu a breathing hole in the ice, made by seals.

anorak the waterproof skin coat worn by the hunter in his kayak.

Arctic char a kind of salmon trout found in northern waters.

atigi 1. a shirt of summer skins with the hair turned in. 2. a hooded outer garment of fur or other material.

black-fly a tiny fly with a stinging bite. It hatches in swarms in spring.

blizzard a blinding snowstorm with strong, bitterly cold winds.

blubber the fat of sea animals like the whale or the seal.

chimo (or *tima*) a friendly Eskimo greeting

Dew Line a string of radio stations and airstrips across Arctic North America to guard against air attack. "Dew" stands for Distant Early Warning.

igloo any Eskimo house except the tent.

Innuit the Eskimos' name for themselves.

kadroona (or *kabloonaa*) a white person (in Eskimo it means "big eyebrows").

kamik a knee-length waterproof boot made of sealskin. See also *mukluk*.

kayak a light sealskin boat decked over except for a seat for the hunter.

kingmik the Eskimo dog, the husky.

komatik the open Eskimo dog-sled.

mukluk any of several kinds of warm knee-high boots worn by the Eskimos. See also *kamik*.

muktuk the thick, fat skin of the narwhal or beluga whale which the Eskimos enjoy fresh and raw.

Nanook the polar bear.

narwhal an Arctic whale about 16 feet long. The male has a long tusk.

nikku, nipko, or nipkoo meat dried in the sun to keep it from spoiling.

oogruk the seal.

Ookpik a doll that looks like the Arctic Owl, first made by an Eskimo in 1963. It now sells well in shops in most big cities of the world.

ooksook seal fat, prized by the Eskimos because it gives them heat and strength.

ooloo or **ulu** the Eskimo woman's knife. It has a handle of bone, ivory or wood.

oomiak or **umiak** a skin boat 30-40 feet long and about 3 feet deep, rowed by Eskimo women.

oonock or **oonok** the Eskimo's seal spear.

permafrost the frozen Arctic ground that never thaws out.

syllabics a way of writing Cree and Eskimo words. It was invented by a missionary for people who had never had a way of writing or reading their language. Each mark stands for a syllable.

Toonik or **Tunik** 1. The people who were living in the Arctic when the Eskimos came there. 2. An elf of the old Eskimo tales. 3. A sealskin doll made by the Eskimos. It has red eyes, a pot belly, and long pointed teeth. The Spring Festival at Frobisher Bay in May is called "Toonik Times."

tuktu the caribou, the North American reindeer, prized by the Eskimos for its flesh, hide, horn, bone and sinew.

tundra the treeless Arctic plains where hardy little shrubs and plants grow in the shallow ground that thaws out in summer.

tupek or **tupik** the Eskimo tent of skins, used as a summer dwelling.

edgments

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES WE USED

A — *Eskimo Townsmen*, by John J. Honigmann and Irma Honigmann. Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology (University of Ottawa), St. Paul's University, Ottawa, 1965. **B** — *Canada One Hundred, 1867-1967*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1967. **C** — *This is the Arctic*, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1964. **D** — *The Northwest Territories Today and Settlements of the Northwest Territories*, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1966. **E** — *Dew Line Doctor*, by Gareth Howerd, Robert Hale, London, 1960. **F** — *The New People*, by Edith Iglauer, Doubleday & Company, New York, 1966. **G** — *Closed Circuit*, newsletter of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Ottawa. **H** — *Eskimo*, by Edmund Carpenter, Frederick Varley, and Robert Flaherty, University of Toronto Press, 1959. **I** — *North* magazine, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa. **J** — *The Face of the Arctic*, by Richard Harrington, Henry Schuman Inc., New York, 1952. **K** — *Eskimo Games*, by W. M. Zuk, with drawings by Germaine Arnaktauyck, D.I.A.N.D., 1967. **L** — *The Beaver* magazine, The Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

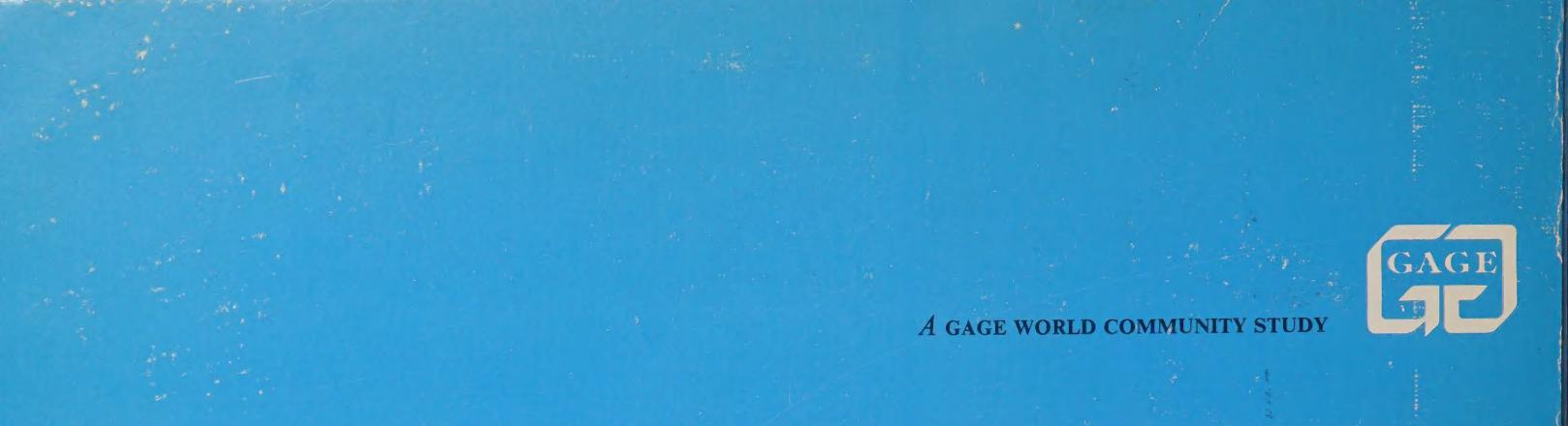
Definitions are from *The Beginning Dictionary*, W. J. Gage Limited, Toronto, 1962. Glossary items are from *A Dictionary of Canadianisms*, W. J. Gage Limited, Toronto, 1967.



WHERE WE GOT THE PICTURES

National Film Board of Canada: #1, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27, 28, 49, 51, 57, 61, 62, 73. Canadian Pacific Railray: #2. *Eskimo Townsmen*, John J. Honigmann and Irma Honigmann: #3, 10, 12, 14, 24, 25, 30, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 44, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, 71, 72, 74, 75. Ted Morris, Manager, CFFB (CBC) Frobisher Bay 1962-1968: #4, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 76, 77. *North* magazine and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: #7, 29 (Fred Bruemmer), 31, 32, 33, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66 (Helen Burgess), 70. Public Archives of Canada: #8. *The Beaver* and the Hudson's Bay Company: #9, 11, 23. Photo Surveys (Quebec) Ltd.: #17. Lockwood Survey Corporation Limited: #18, 19. Gordon Wetmore, Frobisher Bay High School: #20, 61, page 19 portraits, 69. Department of Mines and Technical Surveys: #21. Department of National Health and Welfare: #37, 38. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: #43. Royal Bank of Canada: #53. Richard Harrington: #67, 68.





A GAGE WORLD COMMUNITY STUDY

