

JAMES BAY GAME PRESERVE

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Under the Northwest Territories game regulations, James Bay area, the southern lobe of Hudson Bay, was recently declared a native hunting and trapping preserve.

This northern area, roughly 250 miles long by 100 miles wide, has been set aside to prevent depletion of wild life by hunters and to safeguard it in the interests of Indians, Eskimos and half-breeds, who live on the islands and the mainland and depend on these resources for food.

The James Bay Game Preserve includes all of the bay south of a straight line drawn from Cape Henrietta Maria, Ontario, to Cape Jones, P.Q., and all the islands in the bay, with the exception of Twin Islands where hunting is completely prohibited. Only Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds living as natives, may hunt or trap in this preserve.

The two largest islands in the new preserve, Akimiski Island (approximately 90 square miles) and Charlton Island (90 square miles) were leased to the Hudson's Bay Company some years ago for beaver farming, a project by which the natives have benefited. Polar Bears also frequent some of the islands, the most southerly point where they are found.

James Bay is rich in wild fowl, and is the nesting ground for Canadian Geese, Black Ducks, Pintails, and Green-winged Teal. During the migration season, especially in autumn, thousands of geese and ducks that nest over wide areas of northern Canada, travel south and gather on the waters of James Bay. Since 1931, a game sanctuary has been established at Twin Islands and bird sanctuaries at Akimiski Island, Hannah Bay and Boatswain Bay Island.

The completion of the railway to Moosonee, at the southern end of James Bay, has put an end to the isolation of this part of northern Canada, and makes it readily accessible to hunters. The recent use of aircraft to land hunting parties has added to the difficulty of enforcing game laws. To carry on enforcement effectively, northern game officers must now take to the air, equipped to outrange and outfly the hunters. Arrangements are being made to assign additional officers to the area to use aircraft to patrol the new James Bay Preserve.

UNITED STATES EXERCISE "SNOWDROP", 1948

[Summarised from an article in the *New York Times*, 7 February 1948.]

Exercise "Snowdrop" was the code-name given to an airborne training exercise held at Pine Camp, New York, early in 1948, in which units of the 82nd Airborne Division under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wienecke took part. Recent experiments in Alaska had led General Jacob L. Devers, the Army Ground Forces Commander, to report that large-scale military operations by surface units in the Arctic are virtually impossible. General Devers pointed out that in such conditions the soldier can have little time to engage the enemy because he is employed in a constant struggle against the