

Greenland

Denmark has added to its expense by the care of the Etah Eskimos, striving to counteract the local demoralization caused by visiting expeditions. In this region the explorer Rasmussen has established at Thule, on Inglefield Gulf, a trading station.

On the east coast there were formerly Eskimo settlements as far north as the 74th parallel, which have been largely deserted, through famine or disease. Denmark assumed the care of the remnant in 1910 by establishing a relief station at Angmagsalik, 65° 37' N., debarring foreign exploitation. Norway claimed long-established rights of hunting, etc., on the coast. Prolonged discussion ended in the treaty of July 9, 1924, under which Norway retains certain rights from Lindenow Fiord, 60° 27' N., to the 81st parallel, excepting the limits of the Danish Angmagsalik district. England is granted the same privileges. Norway in 1922 looked to permanent occupation by erecting a radio station at Mygbutken, 73° 30' N., which is maintained during the fishing season, when weather reports are sent.

Denmark has increased the Eskimo populations by establishing the Amdrup station at Scoresby Sound, 70° 29' N., 22° W. Danish officials care for the instruction and welfare of the Eskimos, and a visiting ship keeps them annually in direct connection with the world, as will the planned radio station with its weather reports from Angmagsalik.