

construction declined by 26,000; there was a decrease of 17,000 in the number of persons employed in transportation, communication and other utilities. Compared to a year earlier, farm employment was down by 29,000. Employment in community, business and personal service was up by 76,000. Smaller year-over-year increases took place in manufacturing (60,000), finance, insurance, real estate (38,000), and transportation, communication and other utilities (20,000). Employment declines were reported in public administration (20,000), and construction (15,000). Regionally, the largest relative year-to-year increase in employment took place in British Columbia (6.9 per cent). This compares with gains of 1.5 per cent in Ontario and the Atlantic region and of 1.3 per cent in Quebec. Employment in the Prairie region showed little change.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment increased by 35,000 to 314,000 during September and October. The largest regional increases were in Quebec (11,000) and the Prairies (10,000). The number of unemployed persons in Canada was 26,000 larger than a year ago. Unemployment was 22,000 higher than last year in Quebec.

Of all the unemployed in October of this year, 114,000 (or 36 per cent) had been unemployed for less than one month, 36 per cent for one to three months and 28 per cent for four months or more. Unemployment in October 1969 represented 3.9 per cent of the labor force, compared to 3.6 per cent in October 1968 and 3.3 per cent in October 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate for Canada was 5.3 per cent in October 1969, continuing the upward movement in evidence since early in the year.

ESKIMO PILOTS FOR THE NORTH

Pilots flying in Canadian Arctic skies might soon be startled to hear the crackle of the Eskimo language over their radio receivers. Three Eskimo youths - the vanguard, the Federal Government hopes, of many residents of the North who will become aviators - have reported to the Canadian Forces Airbase at Borden, Ontario, to begin training as pilots.

Eskimo pilots are already at the controls of aircraft in Canada's Northland, but these three young men represent a special effort to bring the people of the High Arctic into the forefront of modern aviation. Under the sponsorship of the Department of

Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the three young Eskimos will undergo two years of flight training to qualify them for both fixed-wing and helicopter pilot licenses. The demand for pilots in the Yukon and Northwest Territories has increased rapidly as a result of oil and mineral exploration.

COURSE SCHEDULE

In their course at Camp Borden, the trainees will study air-frame and aero-engine mechanics. After that, they will receive on-the-job training during the summer of 1970 with Okanagan Helicopters Limited of Vancouver, which has agreed with the Federal Government to provide employment for successful graduates of the Borden program. Part of the summer will be spent in training in bush camps, supporting field parties.

The students are expected to graduate in the winter of 1971. Their training is divided into phases to enable any trainee leaving the program after successfully completing Phase One or Phase Two to qualify for a particular kind of work in the aviation industry compatible with his degree of training.

The Department of National Defence has made its training facilities available to the Eskimos at the Borden Airbase because private aviation schools in Canada have at present a large backlog of applicants waiting for admission.

The trainees are Michael Kusugak, 21, of Rankin Inlet, a former student at the University of Saskatchewan, Thomas Suluk, 19, of Eskimo Point, a Grade XII graduate, and Mark Tooktoo, 17, of Churchill, a vocational-school student.

THE FAO AND THE PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

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more difficult to solve after the next five to ten years....

We need to continue our efforts to formulate an effective program for the rational utilization of the important fishery resources of the world's oceans and freshwaters. Among other things, this program should provide increasingly for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge to those nations currently developing their fisheries. It should also promote international co-operation among all nations to assure that the yields from stocks of mutual concern are maintained in the face of rapidly-increasing exploitation....