

have spread north from Southern Canada with little change, except in oil-exploration, where crews are rotated between drill-sites and home-bases in the South. A happy innovation has been the introduction of this pattern into some Inuit settlements.

As the Eskimos become better trained and educated, they are qualifying for a greater variety of jobs. Many work as Government clerks and translators; others are in the employ of private companies. Occupations as diverse as miner, carpenter, tinsmith and storeman are now open to them. Among the jobs available to Eskimo women are interpreter, nursing assistant, waitress and airline stewardess. The Northern Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation now has Eskimo announcer/operators and managers on its staff. Some Inuit men have taken to the seafaring life and others have chosen to become aircraft pilots. The first Inuit minister of the Anglican Church was ordained in 1960, and there is already one Inuit doctor.

The Government gives a high priority to the provision of training and employment opportunities to Inuit that meet their special needs and aspirations. In 1972, a Special Staff Group recommended the establishment of a Committee on the Employment of Native Northerners, which is having some success in promoting native training and employment.

A Northern Careers Program has also been developed to provide money and other kinds of assistance to federal departments operating projects in the North to train Inuit, principally for middle management positions.

Government contracts are also used as a means of promoting native employment, by the insertion of special clauses requiring employers to use Inuit labour. Through Hire North, efforts are being made to train Eskimos and to provide an atmosphere in which they may learn about regular wage-earning during on-the-job training.

The search for oil, gas and minerals in the Arctic is providing employment for many Inuit in the petroleum and related industries. A recent example is the lead-zinc mining venture at Nanisivik, on Strathcona Sound, northern Baffin Island. A pilot project begun in the summer of 1974 by joint agreement between the Federal Government and the industry, this mine affords employment and other opportunities to Inuit residents of communities on northern Baffin Island. The use of rotational labour by Panarctic and Gulf Oil in their explorations has also increased the number of Inuit workers.

The principal problem remains the relative lack of education and

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