

he created an escape network that led 87 Allied airmen, few of whom could speak French, to freedom.

During the liberation of Caen in 1944, Mr. Dumis worked closely as an underground officer with Canada's Le Regiment de Maisonneuve and the Regina Rifle Regiment.

Mr. Dumis holds the French Legion d'Honneur and a U.S. Presidential Citation. He is also a member of the Royal Air Force Escaping Society. During his stay in Canada he renewed acquaintances with some of his wartime colleagues.

SMOKELESS AIRCRAFT SOON

The six major Canadian airlines using aircraft fitted with Pratt and Whitney JT8D engines are progressing with their program to fit the engines with anti-smoke devices and reduce exhaust pollution. Sixty aircraft, including Douglas DC9, Boeing 727 and Boeing 737 types, are involved in the undertaking.

Air Canada has begun its program to equip 90 engines of its 36 DC9 airliners with the anti-smoke modification. Working at a rate of six engines a month, the company will complete the job by the end of 1972.

CP Air, with 36 engines to modify, has completed the work on 11 and expects to finish the program by the end of 1972. Trans-Air has modified two of the six engines on its two Boeing 737 airliners and will finish the remaining four in 18 months. Nordair, with ten engines to modify, has completed four and has scheduled the rest for completion by the first quarter of next year.

Eastern Provincial, with eight engines to be modified, expects to complete the work by December 1973. Pacific Western has modified six of 11 engines and expects to finish the work on the remaining five by September 1972.

In order to avoid the interruption of normal operating schedules, the airlines are having the modifications done when the engines are removed for their regular overhaul.

Because the new equipment cannot be supplied in quantities to ensure simultaneous delivery to all the North American and European airline operators requiring it, deliveries to each are being scheduled over a two-year interval and all are carrying out their engine modifications accordingly.

LABOUR FORCE

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose sharply to 7.1 in September from 6.5 in August. The increase in the adjusted unemployment rate occurred among persons aged from 14 to 24 years and those 25 years and over, but was more pronounced in the latter group.

The unadjusted rate, representing the actual unemployment as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.0 in September, compared to 5.1 in August, a much smaller reduction than usual for this time of year. The total number of unemployed persons declined by 21,000 to 434,000.

There was a decline from August in the number of employed persons (-329,000) to 8,188,000 in September, which was about average. The total labour force dropped 350,000 to 8,622,000, which was a relatively-smaller decline than usual for this period.

Compared to that of a year ago, the labour force was up by 238,000 (2.8 per cent) and employment by 202,000 (2.5 per cent). The number of unemployed persons had increased by 36,000.

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER TO CANADA

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complete prohibition of chemical and bacteriological means of warfare.

It is the intention of both sides to continue furthering, jointly and separately, the adoption of partial disarmament measures, including the banning of underground nuclear tests, the reduction of military expenditures, and others.

In the course of discussions, a useful exchange of opinions took place on the proposal for a world conference on disarmament to consider the questions of disarmament in their entirety and especially the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. The two sides agreed to consult further on this matter.

The Prime Minister of Canada welcomed the understanding reached by the Soviet Union and the United States of America on measures to guard against the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under their control and expressed the hope that further progress would be achieved in working out agreed measures to limit and reduce strategic armaments.

The Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers stated that the Soviet Government, attaching great importance to the continuing talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, would go on making efforts to achieve agreement on limiting strategic arms on the basis of the principle of equal security, which would meet both the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the United States of America and the objective of strengthening universal peace.

Various areas of tension throughout the world were examined by the two sides. It was noted that the situation in East Pakistan, the presence of many million Pakistani refugees in India and the resulting tension in that area continued to be a source of concern. It was agreed that to maintain peace and to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in that region it was necessary to achieve an urgent political settlement in East Pakistan that would take into