

individual level between settlements. Television and radio programs have been broadcast in Inuktitut, and it is hoped that this activity can be increased with more Inuit announcer/operators and managers for both radio and television stations.

In October 1978, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada received approval for a three-year \$1.9-million communications test project. This experiment will emphasize the role of Inuktituk as a living working language.

Training and employment

Wage employment is dominated by the white population, almost exclusively on the employer side. Government, the natural resource explorations and extraction industries, and transportation are the predominant employers. Employment ideas 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 of employment into some Inuit settlements.

As the Inuit become better trained and educated, they are able to qualify for wider variety of jobs. Many work as government clerks and translators; others are in the employ of private companies. Occupations as diverse as miners, carpenters, tin-smiths and storemen are now open to them. Among the jobs available to Inuit women are interpreters, nurs-

ing assistants and waitresses. The northern service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation now has Inuit operators and managers on its staff. Some Inuit men have taken to the seafaring life and others have trained to become aircraft pilots. The first Inuit minister of the Anglican Church was ordained in 1960, and there is now one Inuit doctor.

The government gives high priority to the provision of training and employment opportunities to Inuit who meet their special needs and aspirations. In 1972, a special group recommended the establishment of a committee on the employment of native northerners. This committee 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.

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