

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1973 - 1974

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General Introduction

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The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has been given major responsibilities in the growth and evolution of these three national trusts. The issues and problems associated with each are complex and unique, and Canadian government policy in respect of each tends to follow its distinctive path. Nevertheless the three policies stem from a fundamental point of view: that each relates to an irreplaceable part of Canadian heritage which must be conserved for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

In fact, these three aspects of the Canadian identity have significant things in common. Each involves an intimate attachment of people to the land; each is subject to persistent and sometimes threatening pressures; and each is undergoing a process of rapid change and development. Consequently there is some degree of overlap and interconnection between the Department's three substantive programs - Parks Canada, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, and Northern Affairs. As one example, all three maintain specialized efforts to assist the native peoples in terms of training and employment.

The fiscal year ending March 31, 1974, was an important one for the three policy areas under the Department's purview; the system of national parks, including national historic parks, historic sites and canals, was enlarged and improved; the native peoples made significant advances in obtaining control over their own affairs and in seeking redress for long-standing grievances; strides were made in the social, economic, and political development of the North.

Many of the advances recorded by the Department during fiscal year 1973 - 74 were significant in themselves. Yet the specific gains of any one year must be measured against long-term objectives and recognized as being steps toward a number of goals. Much was accomplished, but much more remains to be done. In addition, the specific events outlined in this report took place within the context of several on-going trends which should be mentioned at the outset.

A trend common to all three areas of concern is the increasing decentralization of the Department's work and the regionalization of many major programs. A continuing effort is being made throughout Indian and Northern Affairs to vest effective control of these programs closer to the people they serve and to make the programs more responsive to local conditions.

An illustration of this activity occurred April 30, 1973, when the National and Historic Parks Branch was reorganized and renamed Parks Canada. New regional offices in Winnipeg and Quebec City were added to those already in operation in Calgary, Cornwall and Halifax. Regional directors in these centres are fully responsible for all aspects of the Parks Canada Program.

The basic objectives of Parks Canada are to preserve areas representative of the variety of the country's landscape, flora and fauna, and to preserve, restore and operate sites and structures of historic importance for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of Canada. With the addition of Gros Morne National Park in Newfoundland during the fiscal year, there are now 28 parks comprising a total area of more than 50,000 square miles.

The most dramatic trend in the Parks Canada Program is a rapid growth in the number of visitors who travel to the national parks and national historic parks and sites. In 1963 - 1964 there were 10.7 million visitors. By this year, that number had increased to more than 21 million - a gain of 19 per cent over the previous year. While the parks were created and exist for the enjoyment of the public, visitor levels must be carefully geared with the capacity of these natural areas to withstand such heavy use. Some of the work in this program area is designed to study, measure and define the impact of visits on the parks.

The objective of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program is, in general, to consult with and support the native peoples in achieving their cultural, economic and social aspirations within Canadian society. Since 1969, there has been a conscious shift in the traditional style of the Department in dealing with matters in this area. Instead of "ministering" to the native peoples, as it has in the past, the Department now "responds" to initiatives that originate with the native peoples themselves.

There are three main continuing trends that affect the work of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs program: 1. Control over local affairs is steadily being turned over to band councils at a pace determined by the Indian people. A new funding program is designed to assist bands in the operation of any or all local services now provided by the Department. In the same way, the Department recognizes the right of Indian parents to set educational goals and to control and manage the education of their children. The Department's first priority in education is to improve the quality and acceptability of school programs through consultation with the Indian people. This is achieved mainly through cultural enrichment of the curriculum, by increasing the number of native teachers and by improving school accommodation. 2. The 1952 Indian Act has been deemed inadequate by the Indian people and the Government of Canada - some sections because they are overly restrictive, others because they do not adequately protect Indian interests. The Indian people, with departmental assistance, are currently studying and consolidating their position, preparatory to participating in a proposed revision of the Act. 3. The Indian people and more recently the Inuit people, with departmental assistance, are pressing their land claims and other traditional rights with increasing vigour, in the courts and in direct negotiations with the Federal Government. Increased efforts are also being made to involve provincial governments in discussions about these claims.

The Department as a whole is vitally involved in Indian and Eskimo affairs. Parks Canada's major responsibility to conserve and preserve natural areas of the country must be meshed, in some cases, with the native people's traditional occupation and use of vast land areas. Indian people can benefit from the provision of services, such as hotels and handicraft shops, within or near national parks. During the fiscal year, a native employment unit was established within Parks Canada to identify potential native employees and to assist in their recruitment. In addition, special emphasis was given involving native youth in the Parks Conservation Corps.

The heaviest emphasis in the Northern Affairs Program is placed on meeting the needs and aspirations of the native peoples who live north of the 60th parallel of latitude - Eskimos, Indians and Métis. While treaties were made with Indian people in the Mackenzie Delta 50 and 70 years ago, none was signed with the Eskimo people. However, the Government of Canada has agreed to negotiate claims based on traditional interest in land and to ensure that the native peoples benefit from its development. The Indian and Eskimo people are currently studying their claims and consolidating their position, with financial assistance from the Department.

The most pressing problem in the North, as in many areas south of 60°, is the poverty of the native peoples, with all its psychological as well as physical characteristics. Unemployment and under-employment are readily apparent but the underlying effects - the erosion of traditional values, the demoralizing effects of exposure to a highly technological culture - run deep. The Northern Affairs Program fosters a variety of efforts to strengthen the native cultures, including support for improved communication facilities, the publication of Inuit language magazines and books and the creation of Inuit films.

A high priority is placed on facilitating and encouraging the employment of native northerners. Officials of the Department promote the hiring of native workers and encourage the development of on-the-job training programs through liaison with private industry and with federal and territorial government departments operating in the North. Special efforts are made to support the native people in the formation of entrepreneurial enterprises.

The overall objective of the Northern Affairs Program is to advance the social, economic and political development of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The Federal Government's northern policy for the seventies, as announced by the Minister in March, 1972, is aimed at striking an appropriate balance between the overriding need for social improvement as well as resource development and environmental protection.

An evident trend in northern affairs is the accelerating pace of development. Increased activity is noted in the areas of road-building, air transport, oil and gas exploration, pipelines and mining. At the same time, the political structures in the North are being steadily strengthened and made more representative of the 60,000 people who live there. These and other aspects of the work of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs are covered in more detail in the body of this report.

Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years ended 31 March, 1973 and 1974

Budgetary	1972 - 1973	1973 - 1974	Increase or (Decrease)
Operating Expenditure	...	...	...
Administration	*12.1	14.1	2.1
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	*221.6	265.4	43.8
Northern Development	*107.7	117.9	10.2
Parks Canada	*49.7	54.4	4.7
...	*391.1	451.8	60.7
Capital Expenditure	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	63.4	71.1	7.7
Northern Development	31.2	36.2	5.0
Parks Canada	32.1	43.0	10.9
...	126.7	150.3	23.6
Total Budgetary Expenditure	517.8	602.1	84.3
Revenue**	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	0.3	0.3	...
Northern Development	0.0	0.0	...
Parks Canada	6.5	7.2	0.7
Total Budgetary Revenue	6.8	7.5	0.7
Net Budgetary Expenditure	511.0	594.6	83.6
Non-Budgetary	...	...	...
Loans Investments, Advances, etc.	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	5.1	7.6	2.5
Northern Development	32.0	31.9	(0.1)
Total Non-Budgetary Expenditure	37.1	39.5	2.4
Total Expenditure (Gross)	554.9	641.6	86.7

[*Figures adjusted for comparative purposes to reflect Department's contribution to the superannuation account.]

[**Includes only receipts and revenue credited to votes]

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

The Department responds to the special needs of Indian students on the reserve by encouraging local control of education.

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Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

Introduction

In 1969, the Federal Government proposed a revision Indian Act which was intended to remove constitutional barriers; enrich services provided to Indian people and communities; involve the provinces and other federal departments on meeting Indian needs; and transfer the control of Indian lands to Indians. Briefly, these proposals looked forward to a time when special status for Indians would no longer be necessary. Indians themselves, however, foresaw other problems which aroused fears of assimilation, of loss of Indian lands, and of a loss or weakening of treaty rights. The proposals were rejected by Indian associations and were subsequently set aside by the government.

Indian associations have expressed their views in a number of papers submitted to the Department. While these are variant in detail, all state the basic position that services should continue to flow from the Federal Government to the Indian people as compensation to the original inhabitants of this country. Free education, medical care, housing, community services and economic development assistance are seen in these submissions as Indian rights in perpetuity. A commitment by the Department to consult and to fully involve Indian people in the planning and management of their own affairs has taken the place of the 1969 proposals. Funds are made available to ensure the effective operation of Indian bands and associations, to research treaties and rights, and to permit continuing consultations with Indian people on matters affecting them.

The government has accepted an Indian proposal for education policy and this is being implemented. Submissions have also been received on housing and economic development and these are being studied. In the meantime, programs in these areas are continuing in consultation with the Indian people. Special emphasis is being placed on turning over the operation of local programs to band councils, as requested.

Expenditures 1973 - 1974

Operating Expenditures	Millions of \$
Community Affairs	98.9
Education	118.9
Administration*	25.0
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	4.5
Economic Development	17.4
Total Operating Expenditures	264.7
Capital	...
Community Affairs	45.1
Education	20.2
Administration	1.0
Economic Development	4.4
Total Capital Expenditures	70.7
Totals by Program	...
Community Affairs	144.0
Education	139.1
Research and Liaison (Indian	...
Consultation and Negotiation)	4.5
Economic Development	21.8
Administration	26.0
Total Program	335.4

*[*Includes Expenditure for Indian Annuities and Miscellaneous Pensions.]*

The People Served

As of December 31, 1973, there were 270,494 registered Indians in Canada, a net increase of 5,814 over the previous calendar year. Of these, 76,943 (28.4%) were living off reserve. The Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program also serves 3,911 Inuit people who live in Nouveau Québec.

Thirteen Indians applied for and were granted removal from membership registration during 1973. During the same period 538 Indian women forfeited their status as registered Indians through marriage to non-Indians. A total of \$79,061.13 was paid to those withdrawing from membership.

Of the 428 Indian children whose adoptions were registered during the year, 100 were adopted by Indian people and 328 by non-Indians.

Indian Act Activity

The status of Indian women marrying non-Indians was considered by the Supreme Court of Canada during the year. In deciding the Lavell case, the Court upheld the membership sections of the Indian Act, particularly section 12(1) (b) which removes from registration any Indian woman who marries a non-Indian. It is expected that some native and other women's groups will seek to have this section amended in a proposed new Indian Act.

A considerable amount of research has been done by Indian associations on the Indian Act and related issues during the past two years.

Following negotiations, the Department agreed to fund a four-month, \$225,000 study by the National Indian Brotherhood. The study, coordinated by the Indian Association of Alberta, involves participation of provincial Indian associations and will collate available information concerning possible amendments to the Act. The agreement calls for the submission of draft recommendations to the Minister in October, 1974.

Native Claims

The Government of Canada recognizes that many Indian bands are grieving over certain transactions involving Indian land, band funds or the administration of Indian affairs over the years.

A Commissioner of Indian Claims was appointed in 1969 to examine claims submitted to him, to classify them, and to propose a means of settlement for each class of claims. Up to March, 1974, some 90 claims had been tentatively identified by Indian bands and associations. The bulk of the claims submitted so far have come from the Maritime provinces. Some were referred to the commissioner who has suggested that negotiation is the most appropriate way to deal with them.

On August 8, 1973, the Minister announced a new claims policy based on traditional use and occupancy of land. These claims, based on what is variously described as "Indian Title", "Aboriginal Title" or "Usufructuary Rights", arise among groups of Indian and Inuit people who never entered into treaty relationship with the Crown or whose title was never superseded by law. Such claims involve the loss of a way of life. The Minister has affirmed that settlements must contribute positively to a lasting solution of cultural, social and economic problems.

To enable Indian people to identify their claims accurately and document the transactions upon which claims would be based, a research program was instituted in 1970. By March, 1976, more than nine million dollars will have been disbursed for this purpose.

As a result of this research, the Yukon Indian Brotherhood made a submission to the government entitled "Together Today for Our Children Tomorrow". The government subsequently agreed to negotiate with the Yukon Native Brotherhood. It has also agreed to consider claims relating to other areas where Indian Title was never extinguished - primarily British Columbia, Northern Quebec and the Inuit areas of the Northwest Territories. The government also agreed to negotiate a related but different class of claims, those made by

Indians of the Mackenzie area of the Northwest Territories where there are treaties but land has not generally been set aside for the use of specific bands.

In addition to the general research program, a number of special research projects have been undertaken by native people with departmental assistance. For instance, the Department has entered into a joint arrangement with the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories to undertake broad land use studies of the Mackenzie Valley which will contribute to a settlement of claim. It is also funding a research project by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Inuit association, which is expected to formulate and present a claim.

Preliminary talks were held with a number of bands during the fiscal year and the Departments of Indian and Northern Affairs and Justice continued to conduct legal and socio-historical research to evaluate the merits of claims. Once these steps are taken negotiations to settle those having merit will begin.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the Federal Government has authority - exercised in full consultation with the Territorial Governments - to deal with Indian interests in land. The same situation does not hold in the provinces.

While the Federal Government accepts its responsibility for "Indians and land reserved for Indians", as set out in the BNA Act, it also recognizes that provincial Governments have authority over resources and land and must therefore be a part of any settlement affecting land and resources. It is basic to the government position that Indian claims be settled and it has stated that a promising avenue is through negotiation with the parties involved including the provinces where appropriate.

Some Indian claims have been taken to the courts for adjudication. The Nishga Indians in British Columbia carried their case against the province to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Court was evenly divided on the merits of the case, with one judge ruling against on a technicality. Plans were

made during the fiscal year to begin negotiations toward an early settlement. Both the Nishga people and the Federal Government invited the province to participate in view of the vital provincial interests involved.

The Minister approved a total of \$981,000 during the year to assist the Indians of the James Bay area of Northern Quebec in presenting their case to the courts. Fearing that development by the province of a large hydro-electric project would mean the loss of their traditional way of life, Cree Indians asked the Superior Court of the District of Montreal to issue an interlocutory injunction halting all work at James Bay on the grounds that Indian Title was never extinguished in the James Bay region. An injunction, later overturned, was granted in November, 1973. Subsequently, the province brought forward an offer of settlement that included a cash settlement of \$100 million and land grant of 1,380,000 acres plus additional rights and benefits. The Indians were studying this offer as the fiscal year came to a close.

The claims settlement process will unavoidably take considerable time. The government has expressed the hope that negotiations dealing with large-scale claims can be settled comprehensively and enshrined in legislation. It has also indicated its desire to meet its lawful obligations to Indian people which form the basis of many of the specific claims thus far submitted.

Community Affairs

Local Government

The development of self-reliance in the administration of Indian and Inuit communities is a longstanding and shared objective of both the native, peoples and the government. In the mid-sixties,

Canoe manufacturing is a tradition with Indian people and has become a flourishing industry.

Departmental programs provide financial assistance to help Indian Bands research and revive their traditional cultural activities.

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the Department launched a Community Development Program to assist Indian people to develop the expertise to handle local affairs. In the late sixties and early seventies, the program was gradually taken over by various provincial associations. Agreements with such associations now exist in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Ontario.

During the year under review, under the Contributions to Bands program, Indians managed the expenditure of more than \$40 million provided by the Department for programs on reserves. Band councils also administered band funds totalling more than \$11 million.

The development of local government on reserves is gradual. Bands wishing to accept the responsibility of handling their own affairs usually do so on a step-by-step basis. Several bands - the Blood, Walpole Island, Caughnawaga and St. Regis bands, for example - administer nearly all programs on their reserves. Others administer a varying number of programs. Some 95 bands of a total of 565 rely on departmental officials to administer their programs, but it should be noted that most of these are located in isolated areas.

An important related activity is the training of Indian people in such fields as management, leadership, social services, education, by-laws, housing, land management and law enforcement. Band training courses, including seminars, workshops and on-the-job training, are offered by the Department across the country. The Membership Division gives intensive training in membership, statistics and records to those employees who will assume these important duties on the reserve.

The transfer of control over local affairs to Indian bands came into sharper focus during the year with the development of a major Indian Local Government Program. This effort began in fiscal year 1972 - 73 when the Task Force on Contributions to Bands reviewed the problems faced by band councils in planning and administering local programs. The Task Force held 28 meetings with Indian people and received numerous briefs and position papers from associations, conferences and individuals. The Task Force's report was published

in April, 1973 and virtually all its recommendations were accepted by the Department and were incorporated in the Indian Local Government program approved by the Treasury Board.

It was determined that the Federal Government has three general types of responsibilities towards Indians. These are: 1. Responsibilities devolving upon the Federal Government through the British North America Act, the Indian treaties, the Indian Act, and other legislation. These include Indian lands, annuity payments, band elections, and disbursements from the Economic Development Loan Fund. Such responsibilities can only be administered by the Federal Government. 2. Responsibilities which remain with the Federal Government but which can be contracted out to bands. These include education and social services. In these cases, band councils administer programs as agents of the Crown. 3. Responsibilities that can be fully assumed by band councils with the Federal Government acting primarily as a funding and auditing body. Policing, housing, roads and other community services fall into this category.

Two of the most significant recommendations accepted cover the transfer of capital and operations and maintenance funds to bands and Inuit councils, and the establishment of a core fund.

The core fund, based on resident population, is intended to finance items not associated with government programs. Examples are the cost of operating and maintaining a band office - including heating, lighting, water, repairs and salary for secretary or clerk - and honoraria for Chief and council members. In addition, bands will continue to receive funds to cover program and program overhead costs.

Farming and ranching on Indian lands have increased significantly with the help of the Department.

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In announcing the new program, the government stressed that it would in no way change the special relationship between the native people and the Federal Government. It would in no way jeopardize the reserve system, nor the status of Indians, nor the funds, services and programs available from the government. The new program is a recognition by the Federal Government of the right of Band and Inuit Councils to act as a distinct level of government within the limits of designated policy.

Policing

In June, 1973, Cabinet approved an experimental program for the hiring of special Indian constables who, working as an integral part of the provincial police force, will do much to improve policing services on reserves and make these preventive rather than complaint-oriented. Negotiations with the provinces which will share in the costs are proceeding very well. Agreements have been reached in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. It is expected that similar agreements will soon be concluded with several other provinces.

Housing

Another important objective of the Department is to assist native peoples in the improvement of housing and general infrastructure in their communities. Special efforts are made in these areas, as in all others, to consult with the Indian and Inuit people and to turn effective control over to them.

During the fiscal year, the National Indian Brotherhood prepared a housing policy paper and presented it to the Minister in April, 1974. While the paper is being reviewed, the Department will continue to make housing assistance available through three programs.

The Subsidy Housing Program provides for housing assistance to Indians living on the reserve who, in the opinion of their band council, could

Audio-visual aids play an important role in the native language instruction courses that reinforce and enhance the identity of Indian children.

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not otherwise secure adequate shelter. In the five-year period 1968 - 73, subsidy housing contributions of \$90.5 million provided for the construction of 9,600 new homes and the renovation of 3,600 existing ones. Approximately one-half of the 565 bands in Canada have assumed responsibility for administering the Subsidy Housing program.

Through the On-Reserve Housing Program, the Minister guarantees CMHC loans to Indians living on a reserve who are employed or otherwise qualify for this type of assistance. Between 1968 and 1973, \$10.2 million was guaranteed and 900 new houses were constructed for individuals and for band housing projects.

Indians and Inuit who are regularly employed off the reserve or who have recently accepted employment may be assisted through the Indian Off-Reserve and Inuit Housing Program. Based on the applicant's income and credit history, a repayable first mortgage is obtained through CMHC and a forgivable second mortgage is taken by the Minister to a maximum of \$12,000. Since 1967, 1,169 Indians and Inuit have been assisted in the purchase of homes off the reserve. A total of \$9.5 million in second mortgages has been provided.

Social Services

Within Community Affairs, the Social Services Division has a four-fold objective: 1. To ensure that Indians and Inuit have available to them social services which are comparable to those available to other Canadians in the province in which they live. 2. To increase participation by Indian and Inuit people in the design and operation of the social services programs. 3. To strengthen family life and facilitate increased independence among Indians and Inuit; and 4. To facilitate the provision of social services by other governmental and private agencies to those Indians and Inuit in their jurisdiction who request such services.

One of the major programs designed to help achieve these objectives is the Social Assistance Program. This is a program of financial assistance to those in need for health, social or economic reasons. The program is administered by employees of the Department for some reserves and by Band employees for others. Over 250 bands administered the program on behalf of the Department. The number of case-months in 1973 - 74 (approximately 300,000) was lower than in the previous year, but case-month costs have increased because of rate of increase made necessary by a rise in the cost of living. Almost 60 per cent of the Indian people in need who received financial assistance were in need by reason of unemployment or underemployment.

The Department, in consultation with the Indian people, has continually sought ways to more effectively use the dollars spent to provide much needed employment in Indian communities. Over the past three years a Work Opportunity Program has been developed which provides employment to physically-able social assistance recipients, utilizes the funds that would have been spent as direct financial assistance, and aids in providing the communities with much needed physical facilities which might otherwise not have been available.

The program was initially developed, with the participation of Indians, in 1970 and began with 13 pilot projects in 1971 - 72. Approval was subsequently given for a broader program to be administered within each region, rather than from Ottawa. By 1973 - 74, 221 bands were participating in 294 projects having a combined value of more than seven million dollars. More than 3,000 persons were employed in their own communities for an average period of three months during the year. Part of the drop in the social assistance case load can be attributed to the Work Opportunity Program and other programs such as Local Initiatives Program and Federal Labour Intensive Program.

In addition to financial assistance to those in need, social services provided a variety of services for children and adults. These include payment for foster home and institutional care for those children who require it. Institutional care is also provided for those members of the adult population for whom such services are necessary. It

should be mentioned that an increasing number of bands are now administering day-care centres, senior citizens homes, etc., with departmental financial assistance.

Preventive services designed to forestall the development of social problems are given a high priority through a number of programs. Included is a rehabilitation program which, in a variety of ways, aims at reducing the effects of physical disabilities and emotional problems.

The Department has also been instrumental in the development and implementation of Court Worker Programs across the country. The purpose of these programs is to reduce the high proportion of Indian people in correctional institutions and to prevent the development of problems for Indian people within the criminal justice system. The initiatives for the programs, which are administered by native service groups, came from the native people.

Another area in which prevention is being emphasized is in the development of a program related to problems of alcohol and drug abuse. A task force on alcohol problems was established early in 1973, with the participation of this Department, the Department of National Health and Welfare and a number of representative native organizations.

Work team discussions were held with native groups across the country, workshops were instituted and a comprehensive report prepared. As a result, approval will be sought for this Department and the Department of National Health and Welfare to co-operate with and support the provinces, territories and native people in a co-ordinated assault on the problems related to the abuse of alcohol.

Education

In December, 1972, the National Indian Brotherhood presented the Minister with a policy paper entitled, "Indian Control of Indian Education". The NIB stressed that Indian education policy should be based on two fundamental principles - parental responsibility and local control.

The paper also pointed out that such a policy should have two basic objectives - to reinforce Indian identity and to provide the training necessary for making a good living in modern society.

In his acknowledgement, the Minister agreed with the paper's basic policy and assured the NIB that the Department is "fully committed to realizing for the Indian people the educational goals which are set forth in the policy proposals". Subsequently, on May 24, 1973, in a statement to the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, he expressed the Department's desire to "begin immediately", in consultation with the NIB, to work out suitable means for implementing the recommendations.

The Department recognizes the right of Indian parents to set educational goals and to direct the education of their children. It encourages the transfer, in whole or in part, of management and control of all education programs, except capital construction, to band councils at their request. Several bands have now taken over the operation of schools or portions of educational programs. Examples of major takeovers can be found at Blue Quills, Alberta; Fort Alexander, Manitoba; Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, Saskatchewan; and Mount Currie, British Columbia.

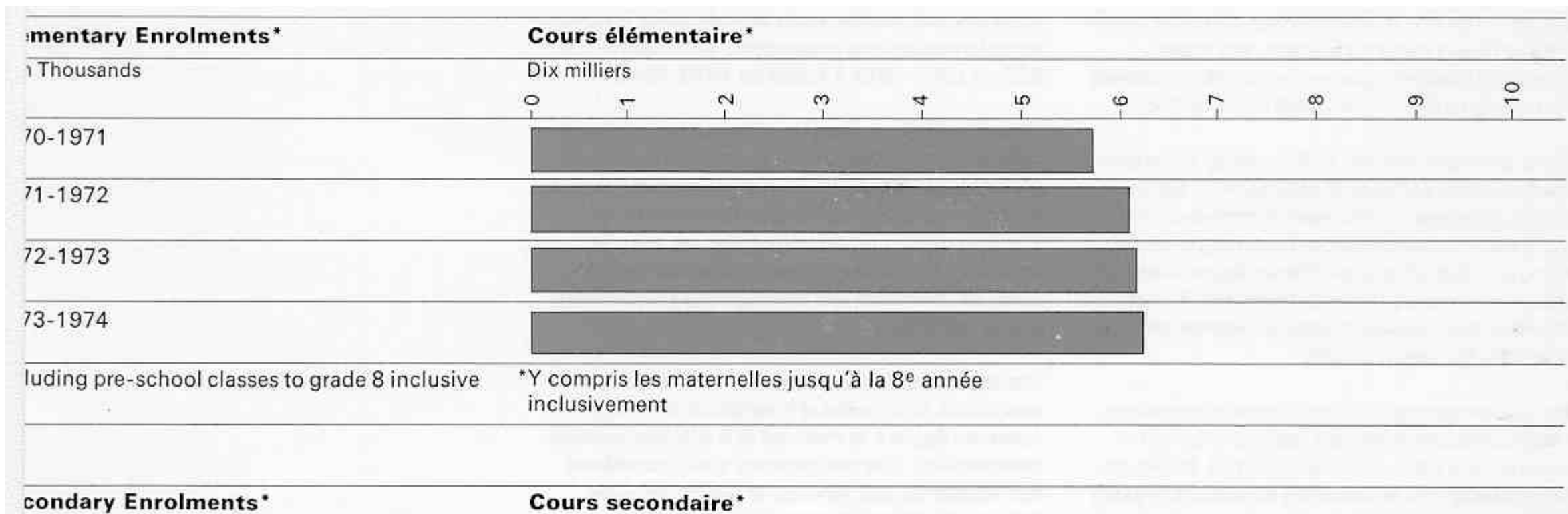
The Department's first priority in education is to improve the quality and acceptability to the Indian people of school programs. This is achieved mainly through cultural enrichment of the curriculum, increasing the numbers of native education staff and upgrading school accommodation.

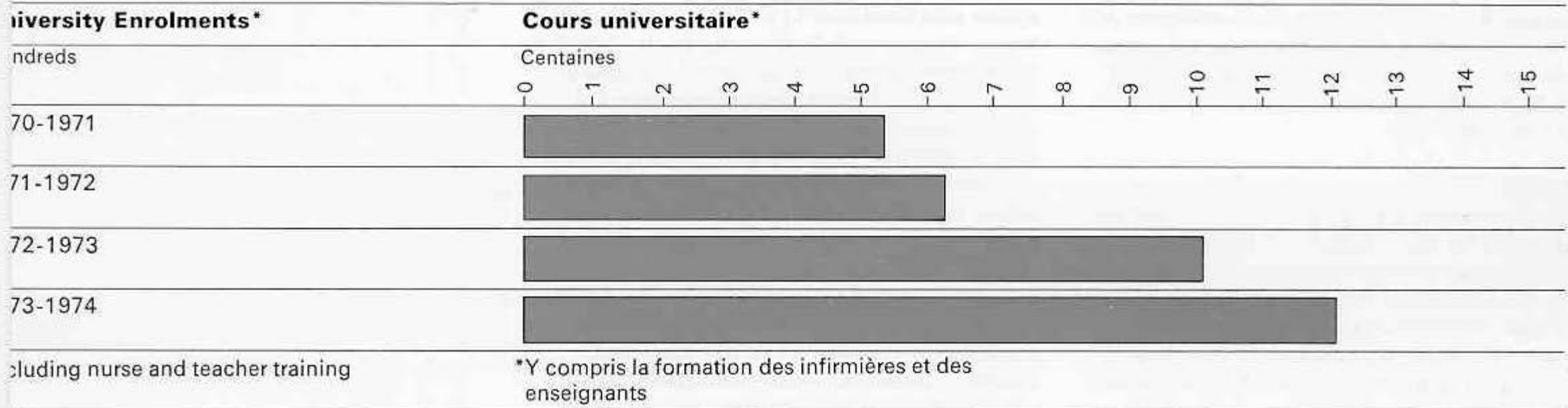
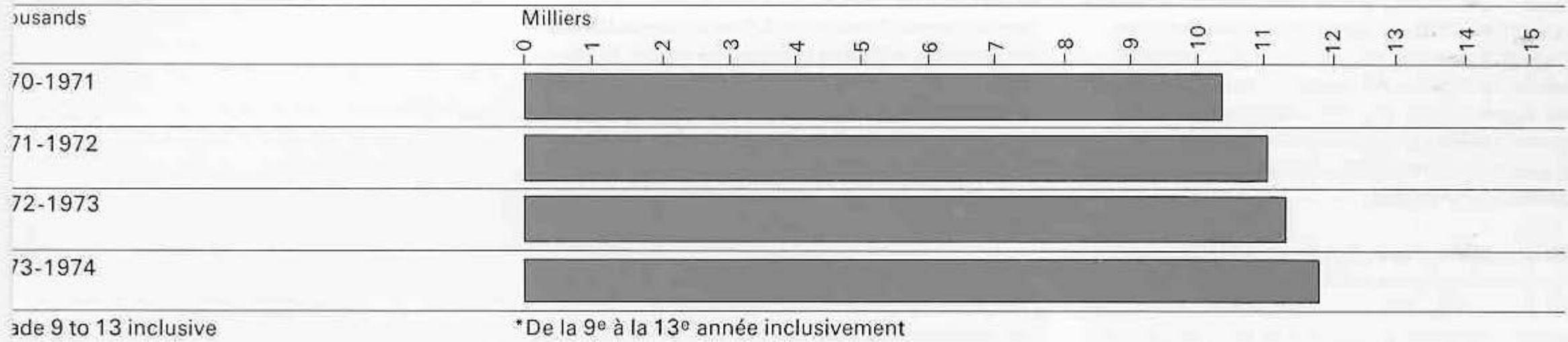
In 1973 - 74 the enrolment in the Department's schools on reserve and Crown lands was 32,553. In addition, 42,022 registered Indian students were enrolled in provincial schools. The emergence of special training programs and increasing numbers of secondary school graduates are indicators of the progress that is being achieved through the co-operation of the Indian people and the Department.

Secondary school enrolments now represent 14.3 per cent of the total Indian elementary and secondary school enrolment, compared to seven per cent in 1960. Grade XII enrolments have increased from 897 in 1970 to 1,202 during the year under review. Several universities have established

School Programs

Elementary Enrolments*
Ten Thousands
1970 - 1971
1971 - 1972
1972 - 1973
1973 - 1974
*Including pre-school classes to grade 8 inclusive
Secondary Enrolments*
Thousands
1970 - 1971
1971 - 1972
1972 - 1973
1973 - 1974
*Grade 9 to 13 inclusive
University Enrolments*
Hundreds
1970 - 1971
1971 - 1972
1972 - 1973
1973 - 1974
*Including nurse and teacher training





special programs for the training of Indian teachers, social workers and lawyers. University, nurse and teacher training enrolments increased from 637 in 1971 - 72 to 1,258 in 1973 - 74.

There are many Indians in the regular programs of the provincial colleges of education in the provinces. However, to increase the number of Indians obtaining professional teaching qualifications, universities and provincial departments of education have co-operated with the Department in initiating a number of special teacher-training programs for native people.

In these programs, some of the usual academic entrance requirements are waived in favour of maturity and other personal qualities. However, extra tutorial and counselling assistance is given to the student teachers to offset any reduction in academic entrance standards. Graduates from these special programs receive full provincial recognition and certification as professional teachers. During 1973 - 74, 245 Indians enrolled in special teacher programs at the University of Brandon, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Calgary.

A major effort is being made to enrich the cultural content of curricula in federal and non-federal Indian schools. Fifty-two curriculum committees were in operation by the end of the year on various reserves and more were in the planning stage. Partly as a result of this activity, social studies programs have been modified to make them more meaningful to Indian pupils. In co-operation with the Indian people and the Department, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta are preparing provincial "native studies" programs for use in all schools in those provinces.

A greater emphasis has been placed on the need to preserve native languages in school curricula. Materials for use in native language programs are being developed across the country and training programs for native language instructors are being offered in nine universities or colleges. Pilot projects with native languages as the language of instruction were introduced in 16 schools during the year, increasing to 150 the number of schools which offer native languages as either the lan-

guage or the subject of instruction. By the end of the year, 22 classroom consultants in Indian education - including six Indians and one Inuit - had been appointed.

Early in 1973, the Department assumed sole responsibility for the Native Cultural Education Centres Program, previously administered in co-operation with the Secretary of State. These centres are established to provide experimental educational environments, based on native culture, and are planned, developed and managed by the Indian people themselves. The centres are an invaluable means of fostering self-awareness and self-reliance through participation. Twenty centres received assistance totalling \$3,155,242 during the year under review, either as a continuation of support or as start-up funds.

Economic Development

The Economic Development Branch is concerned with improving the economic position of the Indian people by increasing their involvement in the planning and implementation of economic enterprises. The Branch offers a wide range of services, including advice and financial support.

Most of the financial support is offered through the Indian Economic Development Fund, established in 1970. The Fund is used to: (a) guarantee up to 100 per cent of the amount of loans which individuals or groups may obtain from private lending agencies; (b) provide loans at current rates for Indian projects; (c) provide grants and contributions to handle start-up costs, economic planning and other problems faced by Indian businessmen; and (d) provide qualified professional assistance and advice from within the government or from outside sources.

In four years of operation, the Fund has made 2,464 offers of financing to Indian-owned or Indian-associated enterprises. The total value of these is \$49.2 million and 60 per cent of the offers were made in the 1973 - 74 fiscal year.

A number of special projects outline the variety of assistance offered to Indian bands by the Department:

- The Eskasoni Band in central Cape Breton has pioneered a new method of oyster farming in North America. Oysters are suspended off the bottom, away from predators. The project, launched in 1970, was assisted by the Department, along with other federal agencies and the Government of Nova Scotia. The business employs between 17 and 22 workers and substantial returns are expected beginning in the fall of 1975. - The Louis Bull Band of Alberta began operating a firm in April, 1973, to manufacture drapes for the Mobile Home Industry. The band invested \$25,000 of its own funds in the venture and received financing from the Department to hire an experienced manager to direct the new factory during its first years of operation. - The Pas Band in Manitoba is developing a 190,000 square foot shopping centre on reserve lands, adjacent to the town of The Pas, 480 miles northwest of Winnipeg. Included in the centre will be a department store, supermarket, cinema, bowling alley, offices and a day-care centre. The Indian Economic Development Fund has provided some interim financing for the building and a grant for the hiring of a manager to train employees. - The Lennox Island Band in Prince Edward Island launched a co-operative in the spring of 1973. Financial assistance was provided by a bank loan guaranteed by the fund. The venture employs some 20 people - half the potential labour force of the band. Among the co-operative's activities are farming, beef raising, oyster farming, eel trapping and handicrafts.

The Department, through its Central Marketing Services, endeavours to assist Indians in building a reputation as high-quality producers of arts and crafts. With the assistance of the Economic Development Branch, Indian people have become more aware of their cultural history as well as the techniques, design and aesthetics of Indian arts and crafts. The Department also provides raw materials to Indian craftsmen at cost.

The Central Marketing Service is the keystone of the Arts and Crafts Program for it buys crafts from Indian producers and sells exclusively to retail outlets. The 1973 - 74 sales of CMS amounted to \$610,000, an increase of \$184,000 over the previous year.

Purchases made by field buyers and paid for in cash direct to producers amounted to \$273,500. Purchases shipped by producers direct to the CMS Warehouse amounted to \$325,000, for a total of \$625,500 direct income to producers.

Work was completed during the year on a prestige book, Indian Arts in Canada. The book sold so well that a second printing was required. The book is a collection of biographical material on outstanding Indian artists and also contains general information on traditional Indian arts and crafts for retailers and producers.

An interdepartmental group consisting of representatives from the Departments of Indian and Northern Affairs, Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce was formed during the previous year to consider legislation designed to protect Indian producers from non-authentic arts and crafts and the unauthorized reproduction of Indian work. This group continued to meet during the 1973 - 74 year.

An extensive media program has been carried out to inform the public of the significance of the "Stretched Beaver Pelt" trademark as a guarantee of authenticity for Canadian Indian Arts and Crafts. As a result, the public has become increasingly familiar with the trademark. Beaver pelt tags are available free of charge to producers and retailers and the Department recommends that they be attached to every item of Canadian Indian origin.

Economic Development

Indian Economic Development Account	...
Total account available	\$35,050,000
Number of loans approved	600
Total of loans approved	15,562,331
Total amount advanced	9,392,964
Repayments during year	2,527,462
Amount outstanding - March 31, 1974	17,260,887
Loans guaranteed	...
Number	271
Total of guarantees	9,683,016
Grants plus contributions	...
Number approved	373
Total approved	4,455,620
Employment	...
Jobs created	2,439

Northern Affairs

This glacier tongue on northern Ellesmere Island is typical of the many glaciers flowing from permanent ice caps in the arctic islands.

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Northern Affairs

Introduction

The decade of the fifties saw the implementation of large-scale social programs in the North. The objective was to provide northern residents with the same level of education, health care, social assistance and housing as is available in southern Canada. During the sixties, the stress was on the exploration for and development of natural resources, particularly oil, gas and minerals. The Minister, on March 28, 1972, announced a new Northern Policy for the Seventies, designed to provide a sound economic climate in which programs for social improvement can be pursued. While the first priority in this policy is accorded to the needs and aspirations of the people who live in the North, it strives to achieve a balance between people, environmental concerns and resource development.

The Northern Affairs Program is structured to: 1. ensure that social improvement goals are met; 2. maintain and enhance the natural environment through ecological research, prevent environmental damage and identify and preserve unique environmental qualities; and 3. stimulate and encourage the development of renewable and non-renewable resources, particularly when they provide employment and economic opportunity for native northerners.

Social Improvement

A strong emphasis continues to be placed on encouraging employment for native northerners. The Department maintains contact with all potential employers in the North, including resource development industries, federal government departments, the territorial governments and trade unions to ensure that the native people share in and benefit from the development of the North. Employment liaison officers promote employment opportunities and arrange for on-the-job training programs.

During the 1973 exploration season, 827 native people accepted employment in the petroleum industry. At peak periods of activity, over 280 native workers were employed in construction and over 200 were engaged by mining companies. At the end of the fiscal year, 183 native workers were employed in building the Mackenzie Highway - 58 per cent of the labour force on this project. Special employment clauses were prepared for all new highway construction projects and arrangements were completed with Canada Manpower for native northerners to be referred first to all positions with highway contractors.

A total of 1,185 Indian, Métis and Inuit people were employed by the federal and territorial governments as of December 31, 1973. A proposal to increase the number of natives in the federal public service was initiated during the year. Vocational and on-the-job training programs are important aspects of the Department's effort to stimulate employment. Fifty northern natives were placed in on-the-job training programs during the year and education and occupational preparation programs were arranged for over 175 in educational institutions. Some 35 Eskimos were assisted during the year in relocating from the Keewatin Region to permanent employment at Lynn Lake, Manitoba. Equally important is the Department's effort to support the integrity and development of native cultures in the North, in full consultation with the native people. It is widely recognized that historic occupancy and use of the land is a vital aspect of native cultures.

Cultural grants were made to a number of Eskimo artists for travel to Greenland to attend a meeting of craftsmen. Funds were also provided to stage a major conference on Eskimo Art in Ottawa during May, 1973. This conference, the Week of the Inuit, coincided with the final showing of the internationally-acclaimed "Masterworks of the Canadian Arctic", an exhibition organized by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council. The display of 405 pieces of Eskimo sculpture spanning 2,500 years has been seen by over 435,000 people in eight major cities from Vancouver to Leningrad.

A general meeting of the shareholders of Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, the central marketing agency for arts and crafts produced in the North-West Territories, was also held during the "Week of the Inuit". Dividends declared by the government funded agency are used to increase Inuit equity in the company which is now just under 50%. Control will change hands in 1975. Over the past few years, the value realized by art-producing communities has expanded to over three million dollars a year. Brochures to publicize the "Canada Eskimo Art" trademark were prepared during the year. The Department provided funds to Inuit Tapirisat of Canada to hold a planning conference on Inuit orthography and language. This conference recommended the establishment of an Orthography Commission to study all Inuit forms of writing and the possibility of standardizing them. Assistance was provided for the publication of the first dictionary in the Labrador dialect. The Department seeks to build up a translation service comprising all major Canadian Eskimo dialects and to carry articles in all dialects in the Eskimo magazine Inuttituu.

The volume of social research among native people in the North has increased rapidly over the last decade and particularly in the past three years. In part, this is a result of increasing concern with northern social problems and of a sense of urgency in identifying and understanding the problems of the native people in a period of rapid social change.

The Northern Social Research Committee, with members representing the Department and the two territorial administrations, directs and assesses research activities. Priority projects include studies of northern development in the petroleum and mining industries, in transportation and in the growth of settlements. Studies of the impact of a Mackenzie Pipeline on native communities are now underway, as are studies of northern demography and human ecology.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1973 - 1974 in the following amounts:

1973 - 74	...	...
Financial Agreements	Yukon	T.N.-O.
Operating deficit grant	\$6,864,000	\$56,025,000
Grant in lieu of income taxes	4,637,000	6,471,000
Capital loans	5,600,000	15,600,000
Amortization grant	3,583,000	7,734,000
Sub-total	\$20,684,000	\$85,830,000
Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	Yukon	T.N.-O.
Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties	...	\$2,555,000
Loans for second mortgages to residents	\$120,000	...
Territorial rental housing loans	...	870,000
Contribution - hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	173,000	1,352,000
Contribution - Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	120,000	213,000
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	...	15,000
Contribution - first mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	...	25,000
Contribution for low income rental-purchase housing	196,000	...
Sub-total	\$609,000	\$5,030,000
Total	\$21,293,000	\$90,860,000

1974 - 1975	...	...
Comparable levels of financial assistance for 1974 - 1975 have been negotiated by the financial relations committee as follows:	...	...
Financial Agreements	Yukon	T.N.-O.
Operating deficit grant	\$5,187,000	\$60,205,000
Grant in lieu of income tax	5,446,000	8,351,000
Capital loans	11,603,000	32,331,000
Amortization grant	4,166,000	9,234,000
Sub-total	\$26,402,000	\$110,121,000
Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	Yukon	T.N.-O.
Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
Loans for second mortgages to residents	100,000	100,000
Contribution - hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	112,000	1,449,000
Contribution - Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	130,000	309,000
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	...	15,000
Contribution for low income rental-purchase housing	268,000	...
Sub-total	\$2,610,000	\$5,873,000
Total	\$29,012,000	\$115,994,000

Constitutional and Political Development

It is an objective of the Department to further the evolution of government in the territories, including the development of administrative capabilities and financial resources. The aim is to prepare northern residents for increased participation in local government and to provide or assist in providing services of a type normally provided by the provinces.

In March, 1974, Bill C-9 was introduced in Parliament to amend the Yukon Act, the Northwest Territories Act and the Canada Elections Act. The major amendments to the Yukon Act increased the Yukon Territorial Council from seven to 12 members and empowered the Commissioner in Council to adjust the size of the council in future, provided that the number of members will neither be less than 12 nor more than twenty.

The main changes in the Northwest Territories Act provided for a fully elected Territorial Council of 15 members, to be presided over by a Speaker selected from the members of council.

Other amendments to the Yukon and Northwest Territories Acts clarified the power of the Commissioner in Council of each territory to legislate with regard to the establishment, maintenance and management of prisons and clarified the position of the two commissioners as administrators of Crown lands within the territories. The amendments to the Canada Elections Act relate to the conduct of elections of territorial councillors.

The Department makes grants and loans to the territorial governments, enabling them to provide the same level of services available to residents of the provinces. Funds provided under existing financial agreements totalled more than \$106.5 million during the year. Additional financial assistance outside these agreements amounted to more than \$112.1 million. Details of these grants and loans are provided in the accompanying table.

Territorial governments provide the full range of social programs, including primary, secondary and vocational education, medical care and hospitalization plans and various social assistance programs. As well, these funds aid the territorial

governments in promoting the political development of local government and the establishment of basic municipal and community services.

As recommended by the Northwest Territories Council Task Force on Housing, the Government of the Northwest Territories assumed responsibility for the administration and operation of the Northern Rental Housing Program on April 1, 1974. The program is now administered by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation on behalf of the Territorial Government.

During the fiscal year, an additional 112 new houses were made available to northern residents, increasing the number of new units provided since the program began in 1966 to 1,529. Including existing housing taken over, nearly 2,300 of the program's units are occupied by Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories.

In September, 1970, the Minister announced a program to grant more autonomy and responsibility in community development to the Territorial Governments. During 1973 - 74, blocks of land encompassing the communities of Hay River, Norman Wells, Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin and Fort McPherson were transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories. Fifteen communities have been transferred to date in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and additional transfers are contemplated for the 1974 - 75 year in both territories.

Resource Development

Expenditures on oil and gas exploration in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon exceeded \$250 million in 1973, an increase of \$12 million over the previous year. There are a total of more than 412.2 million acres under permit or lease. Exploratory and development drilling increased 23 per cent to \$173 million, while total geological

and geophysical expenditures remained the same at approximately \$85 million. The outlays for exploration drilling and seismic exploration exceeded those in every province and the combined Atlantic and Pacific offshore areas.

Seismic activity was general over many of the geological basins in the North. Detailed seismic work was carried out by Imperial Oil Enterprises, Gulf Oil Canada Limited, Shell Oil Canada and others along the Arctic Coastal Plain and in the Mackenzie Delta-Tuk areas. Five reflection seismic participation programs were initiated or continued in the Delta during the season. In the arctic islands, major seismic programs were continued by Elf Oil Canada on Banks and Prince Patrick Islands, while Panarctic Oils Limited and the Sunoco Company continued large scale reflection seismic programs over most of the arctic islands.

Drilling operations were concentrated in four areas: Eagle Plain in the Yukon Territory, the Mackenzie Delta-Tuk areas, Peel Plateau and the arctic islands, specifically in the Sverdrup Basin.

Gas discoveries were made in the Mackenzie Delta by Gulf Oil at Reindeer F-36; Titalik K-26; Ya Ya P-53; by Imperial at Taglu F-43; by Shell at Shell Kugpik O-13; and Niglintgak H-30. The Shell Kugpik O-13 well is also an oil discovery. Pacific discovered gas in their Tathlina N-18 well in the southern territories. In the arctic islands, Panarctic Oils discovered gas in their Hecla I-69 and Thor H-28 wells and Dome in its Wallis K-26 well.

Approvals-in-Principle were granted during the year for two offshore drilling proposals in the Beaufort Sea, utilizing floating ice-strengthened vessels. Actual offshore drilling operations will not commence before 1976. Approvals-in-Principle mean, in essence, that on the basis of a review of the application and other available information there is a realistic possibility that the project can go ahead. However, all activities will be strictly conditioned and drilling authority will be issued only if these conditions are met to the satisfaction of the government.

Three other offshore drilling proposals were co-ordinated or received during the year - two were additional proposals for drilling in the Beaufort Sea and the other was for drilling the Lancaster Sound area.

Imperial Oil Limited constructed an island in the shallow waters of the southern Beaufort Sea. The island was built up from bottom sediments by a dredge barge. An exploratory well was successfully drilled. In March, 1974, Imperial announced the discovery of a multizone oil and gas well at its Adgo F-28 well, also drilled from a man-made land. The Adgo discovery was the most recent of a series of more than 15 separate oil or gas discoveries in the Mackenzie River Delta region and will contribute to the vast reserves required to justify the construction of a pipeline down the Mackenzie River Valley.

A novel drilling system was assessed for Panarctic Oils Limited and approved in principle. Subsequently, a conventional land drilling rig was installed on a specially designed ice platform constructed by freezing layers of sea water on the natural ice surface. The drilling site is in the Hecla area where sufficient data has been obtained to ensure the safety of the operation.

A joint project was initiated by this Department and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources to up-date the Canada Oil and Gas Drilling and Production Regulations. Sections of the regulations pertaining to onshore and offshore drilling were completed in draft form and made ready for review by industry.

The drafting of sections of the regulations pertaining to production, pipelines, processing plants and related facilities was also initiated in late 1973. It is anticipated that the sections of the Canada Oil and Gas Drilling and Production Regulations pertaining to drilling will be promulgated in late 1974 and the sections pertaining to production, pipelines, processing plants and related facilities by early 1975.

A total of 962,733 barrels of crude oil and 37.3 billion cubic feet of natural gas were produced in the Northwest Territories during the year. Production of natural gas in the Yukon amounted to

Exciting artistic expression is now being created by Inuit artists working in pottery, a craft form new to the North. **Panarctic Oils Thor H-28 in the arctic islands established Panarctic's fifth major natural gas field in April, 1973.**

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3.4 billion cubic feet. The value of oil and gas production in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon was over six million dollars.

In March, 1974, Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited (CAGSL), a consortium of 11 Canadian - Controlled and 16 foreign - Controlled companies applied to the National Energy Board, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the United States Federal Energy Administration for approval to construct a gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, and the Mackenzie Delta, along the Mackenzie Valley to connect with other existing and proposed pipelines in Alberta to supply markets in Canada and the United States. CAGSL has requested the Department to approve a right-of-way across the Yukon and the Northwest Territories for the pipeline and related facilities.

The application was filed with the Department and the National Energy Board on March 21, 1974. On the same date Mr. Justice T. R. Berger was named to conduct an inquiry on behalf of the Federal Government to assess the regional, social, environmental and economic impact of the proposed pipeline. Preliminary hearings were scheduled for May in Ottawa, Yellowknife and Edmonton; the full-scale inquiry is expected to be held towards the end of 1974 or the beginning of 1975. Mr. Berger is to have regard to the social, economic and environmental impact of the proposed pipeline and to the Expanded Guidelines for Northern Pipelines tabled in the House of Commons on June 28, 1972. These guidelines spell out environmental and social concerns which the applicant must meet and they require the applicant to present specific proposals regarding, among other things, the integrity of the pipeline and contingency plans in the event of an accident.

Assessment of this \$5.7 billion, five-year project is expected to continue throughout 1974. The proposal is for a 48 - inch transmission line 2,430 miles long over Canadian territory. When fully developed, the pipeline would have a capacity in excess of 4.5 billion cubic feet per day.

Polar Gas Study Limited, a consortium involving Panarctic Oils Limited, CP Investments Limited and Tenneco Oil and Minerals Limited, is examining alternatives for transporting natural gas from the arctic islands to eastern Canada and markets in the United States. Various economic feasibility studies are still in progress. Oil and gas exploration activity is continuing in an effort to establish the approximately 30 trillion cubic feet of threshold gas reserves required to make the project viable.

The value of mineral production excluding oil and gas was \$164.7 million in the Northwest Territories and \$145.6 million in the Yukon during 1973 - an increase of 40 per cent and 37 per cent respectively over 1972. There are now 12 operating mines in the North, six in the Yukon and six in the Northwest Territories. While the North produces only 5.6 per cent of the total value of mineral production in Canada, it accounts for 58 per cent of Canada's lead production, 13 per cent of gold, 23 per cent of zinc, 24 per cent of silver and 64 per cent of tungsten.

The number of claims staked in the Yukon increased from 6,845 in 1972 to 9,383 in 1973. During the same period, claims staked in the Northwest Territories increased from 5,555 to 15,303.

Renewed interest in the Rankin Inlet-Ennadai belt and the Yellowknife volcanic belt was sparked by higher gold prices. O'Brien Gold Mines will carry out underground exploration in 1974 on a gold showing in the Cullaton Lake Area and Cominco began sinking a 5,600 - foot shaft on its Con-Rycon property at Yellowknife.

Large lead-zinc deposits have been discovered on Little Cornwallis Island and Baffin Island. A test shipment of 3,700 tons of lead-zinc ore was made from Little Cornwallis by Arvik Mines Limited. The company is preparing a feasibility study for the deposit. Mineral Resources International completed a feasibility study of the Strathcona Sound lead-zinc deposit and subsequent to March, 1974, an agreement was entered into between Mineral Resources International Limited and the Department to bring the property into production as a pilot arctic mining project.

A lead-zinc discovery near Summit Lake on the NWT-Yukon border during the summer of 1972 developed into a staking rush during the year. More than 5,000 claims were staked.

Canada Tungsten discovered a new ore-body adjacent to its present open pit tungsten mine south of Summit Lake. Production from this deposit was expected to commence in 1974.

A large deposit of copper was discovered in the Minto area 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse by United Keno Exploration, Silver Standard Mines and American Smelting and Refining Company.

There are six hydro power developments operating in the North. They are Snare Falls, Snare Rapids, Bluefish and Turn Gorges in the Northwest Territories and Whitehorse Rapids and Mayo in the Yukon. Total installed capacity is now 59.4 megawatts.

A licence was issued under the Northern Inland Waters Act to the Northern Canada Power Commission in April, 1974, for construction of a 30 megawatt station on Aishihik Lake in the Yukon. The commission has also made application for the construction of a new power station on the Snare River in the Northwest Territories.

Support for Infrastructure

The Northern Roads Program approved by the Federal Government in 1965 called for expenditures of \$10 million a year over a ten-year period to establish a systematic network of roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In consultation with local people, the network is designed to link isolated communities and to encourage development of the North's natural resources. Major projects underway are the Mackenzie and Dempster Highways.

In April, 1972, the Prime Minister announced an accelerated construction program for completion of the Mackenzie Highway from Fort Simpson to Inuvik. When completed, this road will provide an all-weather highway extending from the Alberta-Northwest Territories border 969 miles to Inuvik,

in the Mackenzie Delta. It will connect all the isolated communities down the Mackenzie Valley and an extension from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk will create the first all-Canadian route to the Arctic Ocean.

The Mackenzie Highway is completed to Fort Simpson leaving approximately 630 miles for completion. PanCana Industries Limited were under contract in 1973 - 74 to construct a 49-mile section to Camsel Bend. A 33-mile section from Mile 931 to Mile 964 was completed by the Catre Construction Company during the year.

Planning for the Mackenzie Highway is conducted by the Mackenzie Highway Project Team under the guidance of an interdepartmental committee and with the advice of a number of specialized working groups. One of these is the environmental working group which develops environmental requirements for the highway and conducts a detailed examination of the route alignment and design proposals. A senior interdepartmental committee, chaired by an assistant deputy minister of the Department of Environment, has final authority over highway alignment.

A large part of the area over which northern roads must be constructed is situated in the permafrost zone. In many areas, granular materials and clays are available and form the major road building materials. However, in areas where granular materials are not readily available, crushed rock or shale must be used to insulate the road from the permafrost.

The proposed Dempster Highway stretches 417 miles from Dawson, Yukon Territory, to a point 33 miles south of Inuvik on the Mackenzie Highway. When completed, the Dempster Highway will link the central and southern highway system of the Yukon with the Mackenzie Valley.

By the end of December, 1973, 178 miles of the highway had been completed following the route north-northwest from Dawson. An additional 35 miles were completed between Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River in the Northwest Territories. Work to be begun in 1974 - 75 includes the construction of a bridge over the Eagle River at Mile 236 and completion of the section from Mile 290 to Mile 342.

On March 7, 1974, a new policy to provide improved air transportation facilities to a large number of communities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was jointly announced by the Ministers of Transport and Indian Affairs. A new program will provide improved reliability and regularity of air service to over 60 communities at a cost of about \$40 million. These funds will be used to upgrade airport and equipment over a five-year period. Airports will be constructed or improved in over 50 communities and eleven major airports will continue to be maintained. Comprehensive consultations were begun during the year with northern residents to establish the types and quality of air services required.

Environmental Protection

Maintaining and enhancing the northern environment is an important activity of the Department. The Northern Inland Waters Act strictly controls the use of water for all purposes. A set of land use regulations has been promulgated and must be complied with by anyone going anywhere in the North. In addition, a specific land use permit is required for every activity which involves going on the surface of the land in sensitive areas such as the arctic islands, the northern Yukon and the Mackenzie Delta.

In early 1974, the Department and the petroleum industry announced an agreement to commence a major environmental assessment program in the Beaufort Sea before drilling begins there in 1976. A group of 18 companies agreed to provide \$4.5 million for 21 separate studies.

In its fourth full season of activity, the Department's Arctic Land Use Research Program (ALUR) financed several studies, including mine waste containment, terrain sensitivity mapping in the arctic islands and revegetation studies in the high arctic. Physical environment studies at Watson Lake in the Yukon were concluded during the year.

In concert with the Task Force on Northern Oil Development, ALUR supported archaeological studies along the proposed Mackenzie Pipeline route; energy budget studies in the Mackenzie Delta area and the arctic islands; land oil spill studies and terrain disturbance and restoration studies.

The Land Management Section is responsible for the administration of unalienated Crown lands in the North. It is primarily concerned with the administration and enforcement of the Territorial Land Use Regulations - a specialized set of environmental laws designed to protect the environment without causing serious or permanent damage. Regulations covering access to, and use of, granular materials were redrafted during the year to make them compatible with a multiple land-use plan.

Demand for Crown lands for agricultural and recreational purposes increased during the year. An interim agricultural policy and a cottage subdivision program were developed during the year and are to be introduced during 1974. On the initiative of both territorial governments, discussions were opened regarding the planning and development of territorial parks systems.

Lightning and drought contributed to an above-average occurrence of forest fires in the Northwest Territories during the year, while cool, damp weather contributed to a below normal incidence of fires in the Yukon. More than 490 fires destroyed 2.1 million acres in the Northwest Territories, while 109 fires burned 3,587 acres in the Yukon.

Aerial tankers have become an effective fire-suppression tool in the North. A Douglas DC-613 aircraft, with 2,500-gallon fire retardant capacity, was contracted during the year to supplement three Canso aerial tankers assigned to fire-fighting duties in the Northwest Territories. Two Douglas A-26 tankers were retained for use in the Yukon.

Planning for the Future

In announcing the Federal Government's northern policy for the seventies on March 28, 1972, the Minister listed five priorities for northern development. They were: 1. to give rapid effect to approved guidelines for social improvement; 2. to maintain and enhance the natural environment through research, conservation and the establishment of national parks; 3. to create jobs and economic opportunities by encouraging development of renewable resources, light industries and tourism; 4. to encourage and assist strategic projects in the development of non-renewable resources and in which joint participation by government and private interests is generally desirable; and 5. to provide necessary support for other non-renewable resource projects of recognized benefit to northern residents and Canadians generally. In making the announcement, the Minister noted that he would rely on the advice of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development (ACND). This major interdepartmental and intergovernmental policy too is designed to study key aspects of northern development and to improve joint planning and program co-ordination in the North. The Co-ordinating Committee of ACND determines the requirements for committees and working groups, provides overall policy advice to government on matters relating to northern Canada and serves as a vehicle for exchanging information among departments and agencies with interests in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. During the year, the Co-ordinating Committee began a comprehensive review of its role with the aim of clarifying and strengthening its responsibilities. Agreement was reached on arrangements or improved planning and co-ordination of interdepartmental activities in major development projects. Among the projects considered were a new townsite at Resolute Bay, the proposed lead-zinc mine at Strathcona Sound and the application for construction of a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline.

The jaeger - robber bird of the arctic - steals from others, robs nests and kills small animals, but is in reality a coward.

The beauties of the arctic are many, including frequent glorious sunsets throughout spring and summer.

The Canol Road, built in the Yukon Territory during World War II, is maintained during summer for mining exploration and tourism.

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The Sub-Committee on Science and Technology was represented at meetings convened in Moscow during March, 1974, leading to a joint Soviet-Canadian research program in Arctic Science. Canadian and Soviet scientists met to consider earth sciences, hydrology, meteorology, oceanography, fresh water and marine eco-systems, terrestrial fauna ecosystems, medical, and social sciences relating to the arctic.

Joint meetings with the Interagency Arctic Research Co-ordinating Committee in Washington continued during the year with the aim of exchanging information on scientific matters, reciprocal use of scientific facilities in the arctic, possible joint programs of mutual interest and the need for a current arctic bibliographic information system.

The sub-committee is considering suggestions for Canada-United Kingdom and Canada-Denmark co-operation in arctic research. It is also assisting in preparations for an international circumpolar conference on arctic ecology being planned by the Special Committee on the Protection of the Environment.

A Federal-Territorial Economic Planning Committee was set up within ACND during the year to encourage viable economic development. Three meetings, at Yellowknife and Ottawa, were held. Development of an adequate information base has been undertaken and consideration is being given to a Department of Regional Economic Expansion type regional incentives approach in the Northwest Territories.

Early in the year, the Sub-Committee on Northern Communications adopted new terms of reference clarifying its role within ACND for policy advice and co-ordination of government program activities relating to communications in northern Canada.

Discussions were held on the proposed native communications policy which was subsequently approved by the government. Consideration was also given to two CBC proposals which would extend radio and television broadcasting facilities and programming in the North. The Accelerated Coverage Plan was approved for implementation.

Planning by the Sub-Committee on Transportation is now being directed to consolidating present and projected air, marine and surface transportation systems. This policy development process is coordinated with a general review of Canadian transportation policy now underway.

A marine facilities policy study was begun during the year to consider the equipment required in arctic ports for resupply traffic needs. A consultant feasibility study was completed on marine transportation systems for oil, gas and mineral cargoes in bulk from the arctic.

The ACND Sub-Committee on Employment of Native Northerners continued to press for the development of programs to provide greater employment opportunities for native people in the federal public service in the North. A system for quarterly reporting on the number and level of employment of native employees has been implemented. Several research projects were completed or undertaken during the year by the Northern Policy and Program Planning Branch. They included a demographic study which indicated the population of the Northwest Territories is expected to range between 49,000 and 50,300 by 1981. Population is expected to grow at a rate of 3.7 per cent during the period 1971 - 76 and at a rate of three per cent between 1975 and 1981.

A study of Income and Income Distribution in the Keewatin District showed that average family income (\$3,170) there was less than half of that in the Territories generally (\$7,324), but that Eskimo families had doubled their average income in current dollars between 1964 and 1968.

Somewhat similar results were obtained from another such study in the Arctic Coast and Baffin Regions. Eskimo families in these regions doubled their incomes over the 1965 - 69 period.

Grant and Contribution Expenditures 1973 - 1974

Grants	(\$000's)
Territorial and Social Development	...
Indian and Eskimo Culture	27.8
Arctic Institute of North America - Arctic Bibliography	30.0
Northern Research and Scientific Expeditions	450.0
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...
Assistance to Chamber of Mines	27.5
Mine Accident Prevention Association of the N.W.T. and the Yukon	3.0
Prospectors' Assistance	48.8
Northern Mineral Development Assistance	189.7
Yukon Conservation Society	3.0
Total Grants	779.8
Contributions	...
Territorial and Social Development	...
Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos - Y.T.	117.2
Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos - N.W.T.	1,358.0
Medicare of Indians and Eskimos - N.W.T.	223.0
Medicare of Indians and Eskimos - Y.T.	125.7
Federal Labour Intensive Projects	...
Yukon - 1972 - 73	215.0
N.W.T. - 1972 - 73	238.7
Assistance in provision of an arena in Frobisher Bay - N.W.T.	300.0
Low Income Rental-Purchase Housing - Y.T.	24.1
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada study Eskimo claims	25.0
Inuit Resource Conference	20.0
assist Eskimos who apply under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	15.0
representation at inquest	5.6
Native Associations - claims research	17.0
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...
Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists	...
- symposium printing	5.0
Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists	...
- technical papers printing	5.0
Total Contributions	2,694.3
Total	\$3,474.1

Capital Expenditures by Activity 1973 - 1974

Territorial and Social Development	Percentage of total	Distribution of Capital Expenditures
Territorial Affairs	0.3	\$125,794
Social Development	...	2,036
Northern Housing	6.2	2,254,555
Social Research	1.0	378,985
Sub-total	...	\$2,761,370
Northern Policy and Program Planning	...	...
Northern Roads and Airstrips	86.5	\$31,281,025
Sub-total	...	\$31,281,025
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...	...
Water, Lands, Forests and Environment	4.4	\$1,580,037
Oil and Mineral	0.6	198,378
Sub-total	...	\$1,778,415
Program Administration	1.0	\$368,034
Total	100.0	\$36,188,844
Operating Expenditures by Activity	...	...
Territorial and Social Development	Percentage of total	Distribution of Operating Expenditures
Territorial Affairs	1.3	\$375,274
Social Development	7.4	2,146,267
Northern Housing	9.5	2,740,993
Social Research	1.5	426,370
Sub-total	...	\$5,688,904
Northern Policy and Program Planning	...	...
Policy and Planning	2.4	\$701,011
Roads and Airstrips	19.8	5,704,737
Sub-total	...	\$6,405,748
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...	...
Water, Lands, Forests and Environment	34.4	\$9,937,610
Oil and Mineral	7.3	2,111,748
Sub-total	...	\$12,049,358
Environmental - Social Program	5.0	\$1,445,874
Program Administration	11.4	\$3,301,292
Total	100.0	\$28,891,176

Administration Program

Administration Program

Introduction

The Department's Administration Program provides policy direction and central advisory and administrative services to the three main programs outlined in this report - Parks Canada, Indian and Eskimo Affairs and Northern Affairs. The program budget provides for the Offices of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Ministers and a Corporate Policy Group. The prime role of the central units of the program is to provide certain common services contributing to the achievement of objectives of the three main programs.

The Corporate Policy Group was established in 1972 to assist and advise the Deputy Minister on broad policy questions, particularly those involving co-ordination among the operating programs. The group reviews and evaluates departmental policies to ensure their continuing relevance to the Federal Government's broad objectives and priorities. It undertakes special policy development assignments, and contributes to the Department's affairs through a wide range of departmental and interdepartmental committees, task forces and working groups.

The Director of Legal Services and his staff are employed by the Department of Justice.

They advise, prepare legal documents for, and represent the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The primary objective is to assist, upon instruction, in ensuring that the administration of public affairs by the Department is in accordance with law.

The Public Information Branch, headed by a Director, provides information and public relations advice and service to the Department. It has three divisions, each providing service to one of the three departmental programs. Supporting these divisions are the Production Services Division with an audio-visual, editorial and publications design capacity and the Planning and Research Division which provides general information, communications research and administrative services.

The General Information Section stocks over 2,000 publications and during the year processed more than 120,000 requests from the public for information.

The Office of the Director of Personnel provides services to the Department in all matters of manpower planning, staffing, training and development, classification and compensation and staff relations.

The Manpower Planning Division completed manpower plans for senior executives, financial administrators and personnel administrators and manpower reviews of other occupational groups. Studies leading to the introduction of a computerized manpower information retrieval system were conducted. The number of employee evaluations processed reached its highest ever, with a completion rate of 75 per cent.

Staffing actions totalling 5,068 were completed. Of these 2,566 involved appointments from the private sector, while 2,502 actions were promotions and transfers.

The Development and Training Division sponsored 30 courses to meet the training needs of staff, with 1,900 employees attending. A new training process was developed reflecting the Treasury Board's training delegation guidelines issued in March, 1973.

Headquarters, program and regional classification and compensation administrators actioned 4,447 requests for classification over the past year. In addition conversions for over 800 positions were prepared for implementation. Training of line management and the implementation of a compensation audit program represented a heavy part of the workload.

Forty collective agreements are administered in the Department. Managers and staff relations officers participated in the negotiation of seven agreements. Labour management committees were established throughout the Department. Occupational health and safety activities were increased in all programs; days lost through injury were reduced by 32 per cent.

Departmental Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating all matters pertaining to accommodation, the departmental library, manuals and stenographic and typing services, and records.

During 1973 - 74 accommodation needs were met in the headquarters area and in the field. In Ottawa, space in the Journal Building and the Liverpool Court complex was acquired. The Cornwall and Montreal offices underwent minor renovations, and a division was relocated to new offices in Smiths Falls.

The periodicals ordering system in the library has been completely automated.

Manuals and Directives Management Division is responsible for all passport requests for employees representing the Department outside Canada. This division is also responsible for issuing all departmental reference manuals, directives, appointments, announcements, records management guidelines, telephone directories, and for coordinating manuals from other government departments.

Stenographic and Typing Services have expanded their services to include two word-processing units and two new typing units, for a total of 15 units.

Records Management Division during the year has been increasingly involved with microfilming of records. The development of a standard departmental file classification system has been successful in two of the programs, Administration and Northern Affairs, and is continuing. Over 14,700 dormant records were forwarded to the records centre for storage, and 4,000 historically valuable files were transferred to Public Archives. New guidelines for records management were also prepared.

The Departmental Financial Services Branch is responsible for advising and briefing the Minister, Deputy Minister and Assistant Deputy Ministers on the formulation and interpretation of policies for budgetary control, management of cash resources and analysis of the costs and benefits of program activities. This function is performed by the following divisions: - Control and Expenditure Accounting Division: manages departmental cash appropriations; prepares allotment statements and public accounts; and controls public and non-public monies and all asset and liability accounts.

- Financial Management Policy Division: develops and recommends financial policy, conducts a continuing review of financial systems and procedures, promulgates the departmental Financial Management Manual, delegates financial authority, and interprets, for consistent application throughout the Department, relevant regulations, executive orders, vote wordings and control agency directives. - Management Reporting Division: co-ordinates and consolidates current and projected financial and manpower reports including manpower usage and strength levels. From this data it indicates the redeployment of available funds and manpower necessary for their most effective use. - Departmental Forecasts and Estimates Division: reviews and co-ordinates, for inclusion into departmental submissions, the program forecasts and estimates (main and supplementary) submitted by the programs, and analyses and documents them for the Minister's Handbook. Prepares departmental cash forecasts. - Internal Auditor: maintains a continuous review and appraisal of the adequacy, effectiveness and application of all financial and administrative systems and procedures from the point of view of internal control and in compliance with established policy.

Program Analysis and Management Services Branch is responsible for Program Analysis, Management Consulting Services, Departmental Statistics and Computer Information Systems. During the year a review of information systems was initiated by the Program Analysis Division which will lead to improvements in existing systems and better information for decision making purposes.

Computer Information Systems designed and implemented twelve major information systems and effected modifications to a number of others. Systems development included a pilot project for a capital management system for Parks Canada that was designed to operate through a regional terminal network; a social assistance system to record assistance payments made by the Department to individuals and to provide statistical data to assist in policy development; and a glossary system for the Official Languages Branch that uses a single source glossary to produce English and French glossaries, with a capacity for a third language.

Departmental Statistics published the sixth and seventh editions of the semi-annual Catalogue of Data available in the Statistical Information Centre. Statistical systems comprising some 50 statistical series, studies and surveys were formalized for the Indian-Eskimo Economic Development, Community Affairs and Education Branches of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program and for Parks Canada. The summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports by Reserve, 1958 - 73 and the Monthly Summary of Social Assistance by District, 1972 - 73 were issued. Statistical series were developed relating to forest production, minerals, oil and gas, hunting and trapping, fishing and land use to be included in the northern natural resources statistical system. The annual National Parks Statistical Inventory was prepared, initially for the 1972 - 73 fiscal year. A campground users' survey was conducted in selected national parks in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia during 1973.

Management Consulting Services carried out 35 studies during the year, several as a direct service to Indian bands or councils.

Parliamentary Relations co-ordinates departmental responsibilities with respect to Parliament.

During the first Session of the 29th Parliament (January 4, 1973 to February 26, 1974), 292 questions and 23 motions were referred to the Department. All but three questions and two motions were filed for return before prorogation. In addition the Department handled:

- a) 106 oral questions.
- b) Parliamentary Debates (Aboriginal Rights, Bill S-4).
- c) Three motions on adjournment.
- d) Three Private Members Bills debated in the House plus a number of others which never reached the floor of the House.

e) Three Private Members Motions debated in the House plus a number of others which never reached the floor of the House.

During the same period 687 Treasury Board Submissions and 452 Orders-in-Council were processed.

The Departmental Secretariat co-ordinates and prepares replies to ministerial correspondence and related matters.

During the year, the Secretariat prepared close to 10,000 replies to letters received by the Minister, his assistants and senior departmental officers.

Engineering and Architecture Branch: Early in the 1973 - 74 fiscal year, the Treasury Board granted approval for re-organization of the Department's Engineering, Architectural and Technical Service staffs at headquarters and regions. The former Technical Services Branch was restructured and renamed the Engineering and Architecture Branch. The Technical Services units in the regions were strengthened to enable them to assume responsibility for the capital implementation program.

Under the new role, the branch becomes functionally responsible for the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of all planning, procurement, development and maintenance of real property and other capital assets in the Department. The branch director is the senior professional adviser in these fields to the Minister and departmental officials.

The new branch concept produced a shift in emphasis, from provision of design and construction management services to one of establishing policy and standards, providing professional advice and evaluating results. The branch is becoming progressively active in the development of guidelines, procedures, information systems and standard departmental designs and design motifs. Continued direct service was provided in the areas of headquarters materiel management, construction contract administration of all departmental programs plus provision of a full design construction

service for the Northern Affairs Program and a full design service in restoration for the Parks Canada Program. Examples of projects undertaken by the branch include: - Continued management of the design and construction work on the two major road systems in the NWT and Yukon (Mackenzie Highway and Dempster). - Construction started on the unique laboratory building at Igloolik and forestry complex completed at Yellowknife, NWT. - Design and first phase of construction for a major forestry complex at Fort Simpson by day labour. - Design and construction of an increased number of Indian schools (including major schools at Quinte Mohawk and Kasechewan, Ontario) designed to provide increased work and training opportunities for Indian people. - Management of major road design projects for the new parks in Quebec. - Collaborative development of historic conservation plans for Artillery Park, Quebec and Dawson City, YT. - Continued development of a complete sign system for national and historic parks. - Establishment of an architectural design philosophy for national parks and the related design motifs for a number of individual parks. The Official Languages Branch role in the Department is the implementation of the Official Languages Act and Treasury Board policies on bilingualism. Its main functions comprise policy planning and evaluation, language training and development and language utilization.

The Policy Planning and Evaluation Division set up a Language Requirements Task Force in late September, 1973, to identify all departmental positions by December 31, 1973. Designation dates for bilingual positions were established over a five-year period to the end of 1978. Major projects include special dispensation for re-organiza-

tions affected by identification and designation, methods of increasing the number of qualified bilingual personnel in the stenographic and typing category, the functioning of French-language units and implementation of the recommendations of the Commissioner of Official Languages, especially in the areas of parks and canals. The Language Training Services Division deals with the second Language Knowledge Examination (LKE) as well as the placement of employees on continuous or cycle courses at the Language Bureau of the Public Service Commission. This training is available so that incumbents of, and applicants for, bilingual positions will be able to meet the language requirements of their positions by their designation date, and those employees whose positions are not identified as bilingual will nevertheless have the opportunity to learn second language skills. A bicultural development and exchange program is now underway to enable Anglophone employees in the National Capital Region and Francophone employees in the Quebec region to work, on a short-term basis, in a milieu of their second language. The new Language Utilization Division, which offers comprehensive linguistic services to its employees, was created to make it possible for employees to function in both official languages, and to make French more viable as a language of work. Language Quality Officers are available to assist all employees interested in improving their style in either English or French and, concurrently, the continual preparation of bilingual glossaries relating to the Department's areas of specialization provides necessary language tools for functional bilingualism. Advice on documentation available in both official languages constitutes a further service.

Regional Offices

Parks Canada

Atlantic

The Royal Bank Bldg., 5161 George Street,

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

B3J 1M7

Quebec 1141 Route de l'Eglise,

P.O. Box 9578,

Ste-Foy, Quebec, P.Q.

G1V 4C2

Ontario 132 Second Street East,

P.O. Box 1359,

Cornwall, Ontario.

K6H 5V4

Prairie 114 Garry Street,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

R3C 1G1

Western 131 Customs Building, 134 - 11th Avenue S.E.,

Calgary, Alberta.

T2G 0X5

Canals Offices

Ontario

Canals Headquarters,

Centennial Tower, 400 Laurier Ave., West.

Ottawa, Ontario.

K1A 0H4

Rideau Canal Office, 25 William Street, W.,

Smiths Falls, Ontario.

K7A 1N2

Trent Canal,

P.O. Box 567,

Peterborough, Ontario

K9J 6Z6

Quebec

Quebec Canals, 200 Churchill Blvd.,

Greenfield Park,

Quebec.

J4B 2M4

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development

Western Provinces

Indian Minerals 112 - 11th Avenue, S.E

Calgary, Alberta.

T2G 0X5

Regional Offices

Indian and Eskimo Affairs

Northwest Territories

P.O. Box 2760, 5124 - 52nd Avenue,

Yellowknife, N.W.T.,

X0E 1H0

Yukon Territory

Federal Building,

Whitehorse, Y.T.

Y1A 2B5

British Columbia

P.O. Box 10061,

Pacific Centre Limited, 700 West Georgia St.,

Vancouver,

British Columbia.

V7Y 1C1

Alberta

C.N. Tower, 10004 - 104 Avenue,

Edmonton, Alberta.

T5J 0K1

Saskatchewan

MacCallum Hill Bldg., 1874 Scarth Street,

Regina, Saskatchewan.

S4P 2G7

Manitoba

Midtown Building, 267 Edmonton Street,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

R3C 1S3

Ontario

Sir Arthur Meighen

Building, 55 St. Clair Avenue,

East,

Toronto, Ontario.

M4T 2P8

Quebec 1141 Rue de l'Eglise,

P.O. Box 8300,

Ste-Foy, Quebec.

G1V 4C7

Maritimes

P.O. Drawer 160,

Amherst, Nova Scotia

Northern Affairs

Northwest Territories

P.O. Box 1500,

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

X0E 1H0

Yukon Territory

Building 200,

Takhini,

Whitehorse, Y.T.

Y1A 3V1

Technical Services

Prairie Provinces

Engineering Division 604 Federal Building, 101 - 22nd Street,
Saskatoon,

Saskatchewan.

S7K 0E1

Northwest Territories

P.O. Box 1583,

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

X0E 1H0