

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1969 - 1970

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Issued under the authority of the

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Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

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NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

NORTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Northern Economic Development Branch is responsible for the effective management of oil and gas, other mineral, water, forests, and land resources and for developing the economy of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. Its tasks are to seek out and identify all means whereby the economy of the North can be expanded at a more rapid pace, to develop a broad plan of economic programs, and to recommend (and in some instances, manage) specific projects and policies for achieving this objective.

The type of northern development sought is of a general or balanced nature which will ensure that economic growth in both the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories will continue without exclusive reliance on exploitation of non-renewable resources even though the exploitation of such resources at the moment forms the only substantial basis for rapid economic growth. Only through the pursuit of such a policy can the population of the Territories be assured of continuing opportunities now and in the future.

It is considered that the key to any sort of rapid or immediate northern development lies primarily in the mining and oil and gas sectors. It is intended to use any successes obtained in these sectors to create opportunities in other fields such as tourism, fish and game, water, lumber and related industries, taking advantage wherever possible of intersectional linkages. Accordingly, the Branch attempts to create the proper climate to attract more exploratory and development outlay on the part of private enterprise through exploration assistance programs, the Northern

Roads Program, the Airstrip Assistance Program, together with specific support for railways and electric power. It also undertakes feasibility studies in such matters as smelters, townsite planning, power studies, and other projects related to northern resource development, and in some instances financial aid is given to bring these projects to reality.

The Branch also has the very important concomitant responsibility of ensuring that every economic and resource development program provides maximum opportunity for the employment of indigenous people in the areas concerned through co-operation with other appropriate arms of the Department and with all other relevant agencies of government.

The Northern Economic Development Branch is organized into four closely related but separate units, the Oil and Mineral Division, the Water, Forests and Land Division, the Economic Staff Group, and the Administrative Services Division.

OIL AND MINERAL DIVISION

Oil and Gas - Yukon and Northwest Territories

The Oil and Gas Section is charged with the following duties and functions: to originate, develop and implement policies, programs and procedures designed to stimulate and accelerate optimum exploitation of oil and gas resources within the Yukon and Northwest Territories; to administer oil and gas rights in the two Territories and adjacent Canada Lands; to regulate and manage the development of oil and gas lands and to encourage enhanced production on these lands; and to protect at all times the public interest, both in the disposition of rights and in the introduction of adequate conservation measures.

The Section maintains files on wells, seismic programs, and other exploratory programs and maintains a current knowledge of the value of the oil and gas potential of Canada lands north of latitude 60°. In addition it studies many technical aspects of the oil and gas industry and renders assistance to other groups and branches of the Department in matters relating to oil and gas.

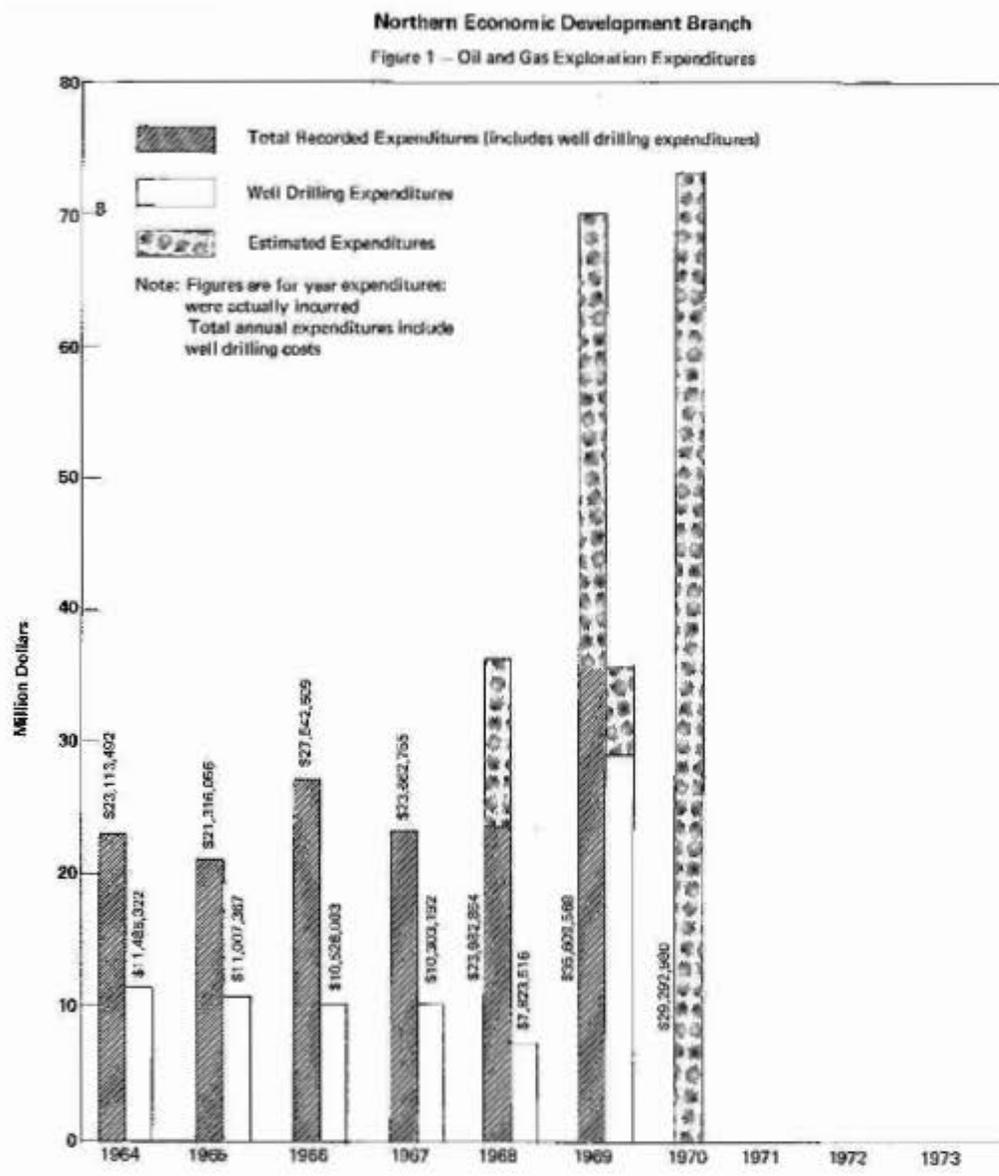
In accordance with established requirements, the following reports were completed.

1. Schedule of Wells (1968) The eighth Schedule of Wells (1968) compiled and annotated by officers of the Oil and Mineral Division is a report of all wells drilled and completed in the Yukon and Northwest Territories from 1966 to the end of 1968. It contains geologic tops of all wells drilled in 1966 and other basic information pertinent to wells in the Territories. Each of the wells is given a Unique Well Identifier Number. In addition, all wells are listed under the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories Grid System, by latitude and longitude co-ordinates, and by the Universal Well Location Reference Number. 2. Oil and Gas North of 60 - 1969 This report is prepared annually to summarize oil and gas activities on Canada's lands north of latitude 60°N, so as to include summaries of all known sources of information, and to provide a list of the government agencies that have various interests in the north. Expenditures and Revenues Expenditures by the oil and gas industry in, 1969, illustrated in Figure 1, show an increase of approximately \$35 million over those of the preceding year. An increase is anticipated during 1970 as a result of a large drilling program underway in the Mackenzie Delta, the continuation of the Panarctic Oils drilling program, and the initiation of a 7-well drilling program by King Resources in the Arctic Islands.

Revenue shown in Figure 2 was largely derived from lease rentals and permit fees, with additional revenue provided by royalties from oil produced at Norman Wells. Figure No. 3 depicts the value of work bonus tenders received from oil companies during the past six years in which this form of land disposition has been used.

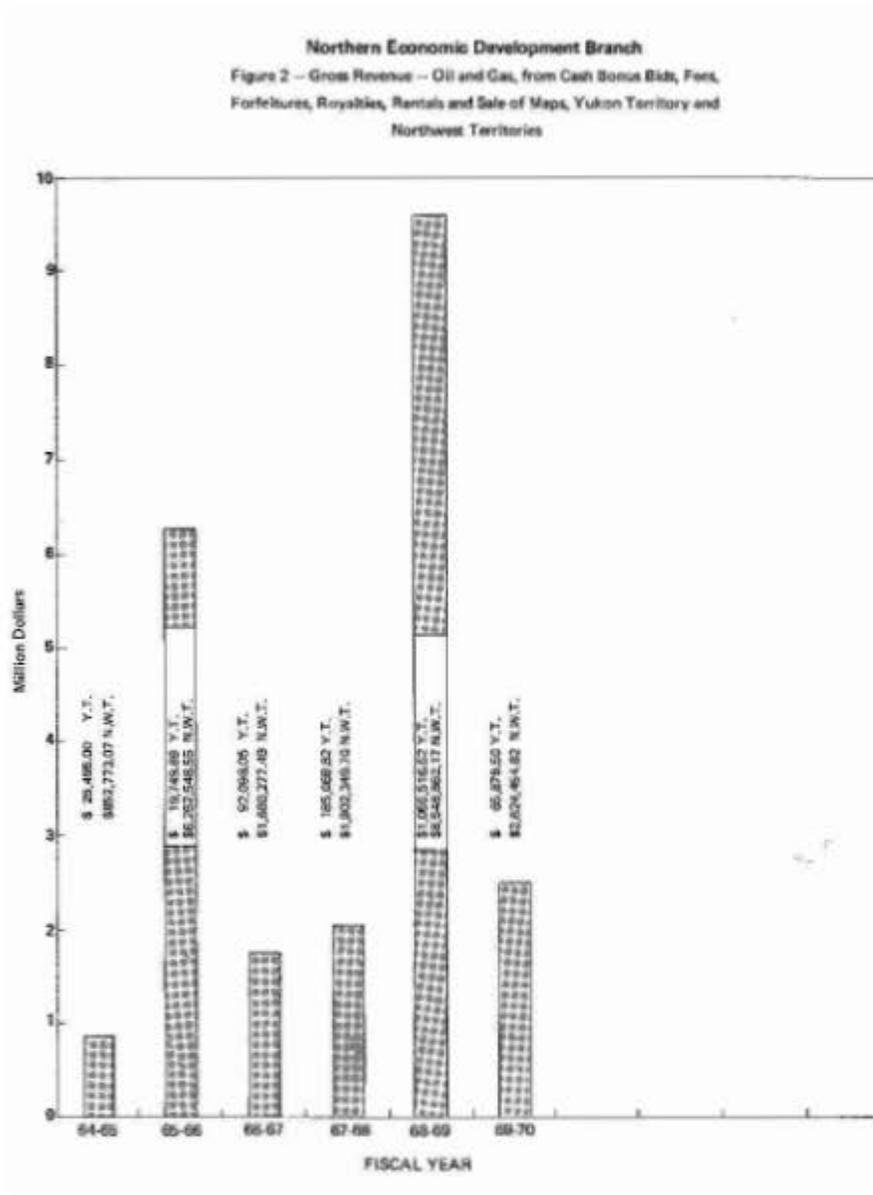
Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 1 - Oil and Gas Exploration Expenditures



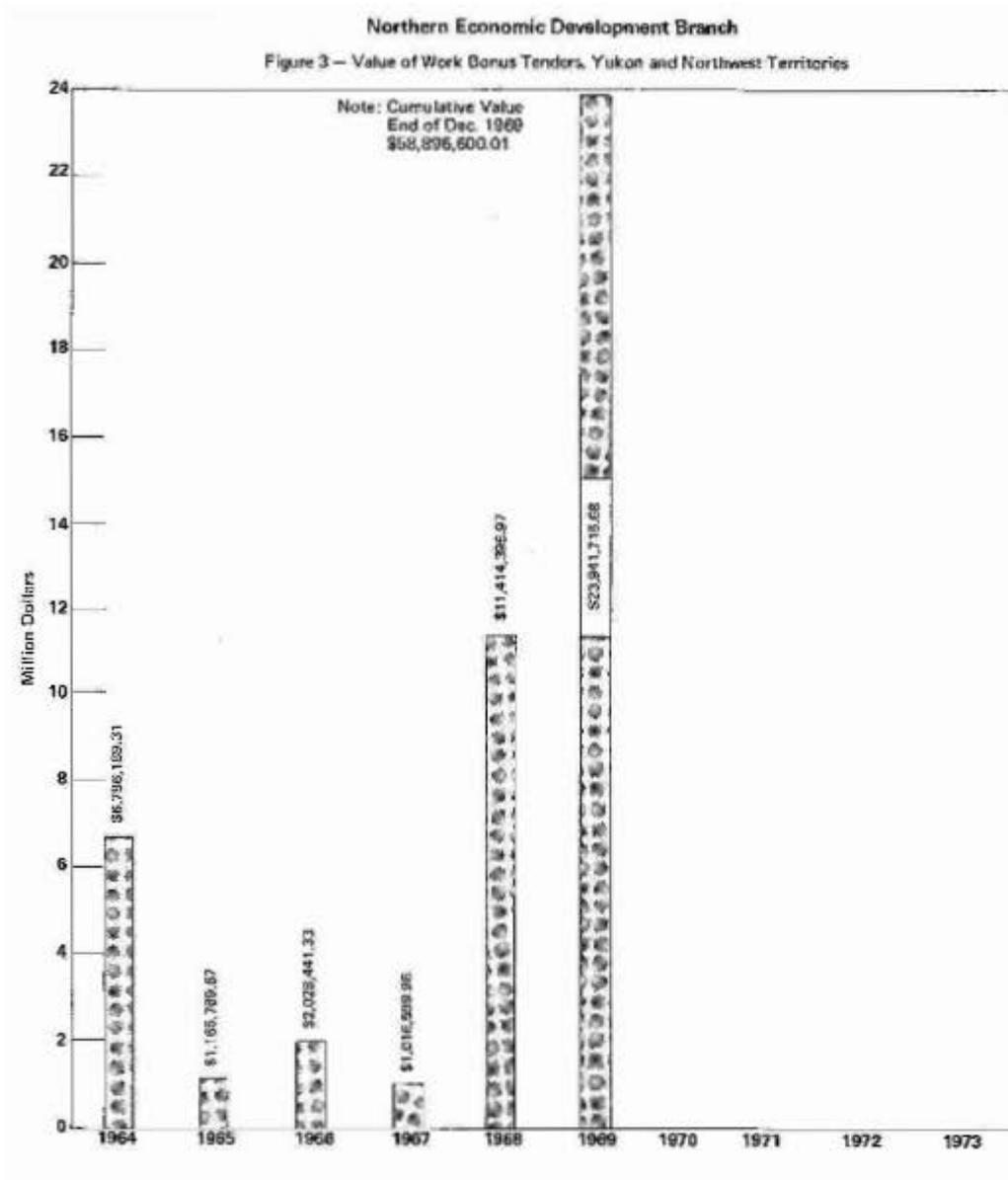
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Figure 2 - Gross Revenue - Oil and Gas, from Cash Bonus Bids, Fees, Forfeitures, Royalties, Rentals and Sale of Maps, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 3 - Value of Work Bonus Tenders, Yukon and Northwest Territories



Oil & Gas Permits and Leases, Yukon Territory, December 31, 1969

Permits and Leases	No.	Acreage
Permits	675	29,413,623
Leases	55	186,092
TOTAL	...	29,599,715

Permits in the Mackenzie Bay contiguous to the Yukon are included in water permits and listed in the Northwest Territories section.

Oil & Gas Permits and Leases, Northwest Territories, December 31, 1969

Locations.	No.	Acreage
N.W.T. - Mainland Permits	2,425	112,272,315
Arctic Island Permits	5,211	258,045,966
Arctic Coast Permits	839	38,896,436
N.W.T. - Mainland Leases	412	2,675,335
Arctic Islands Leases	Nil	Nil
Arctic Coast Leases	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	...	411,890,052

Figure No. 4 depicts the acreage held under permit on Canada Lands in northern Canada.

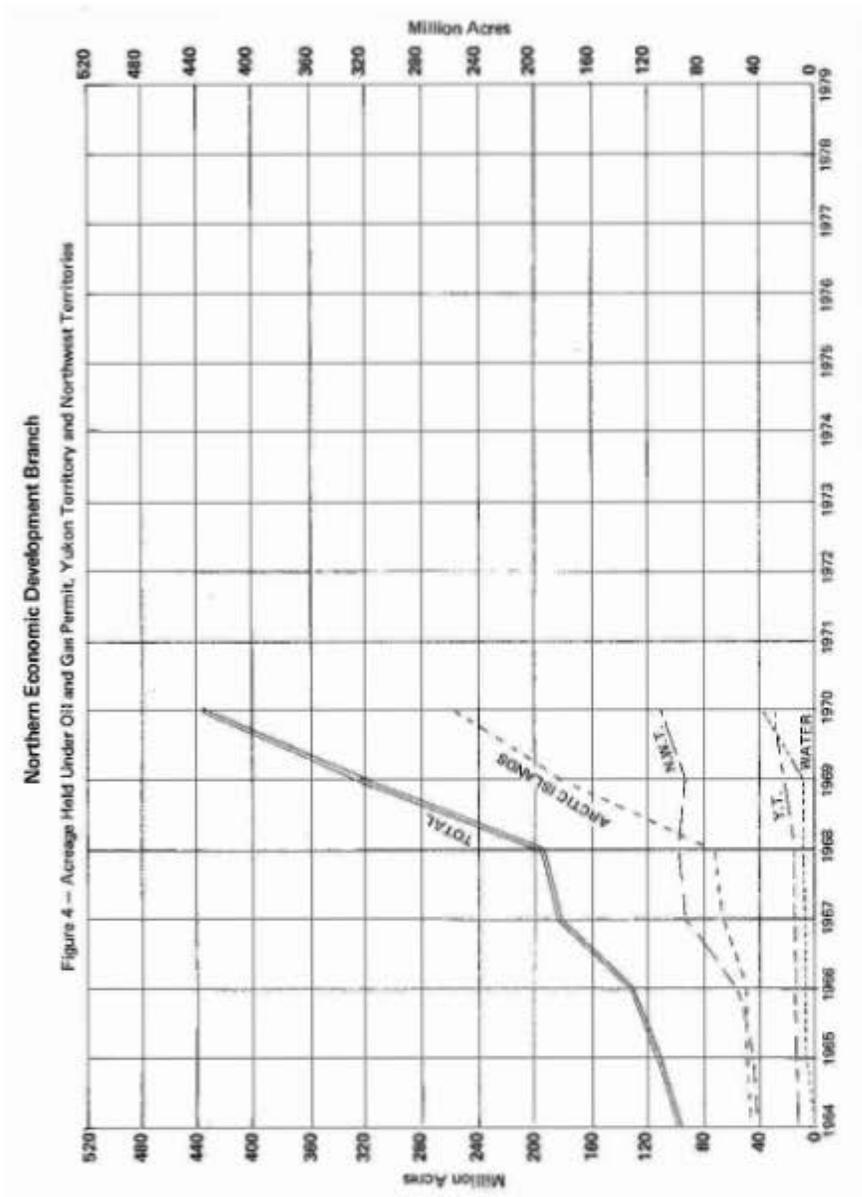
Drilling Figure No. 5 illustrates the footage drilled in the Yukon and Northwest Territories during the past eight years. A new high in footage was established in 1969 when 56 wells were drilled.

Oil and Gas Activities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories Encouraged by favourable conditions and by discoveries in the Prudhoe Bay region of the north Alaskan coast, oil explorers are moving men, drilling rigs and large quantities of material into the northern mainland and the Arctic Islands.

One of the tangible yardsticks of oil and gas activity is the amount of

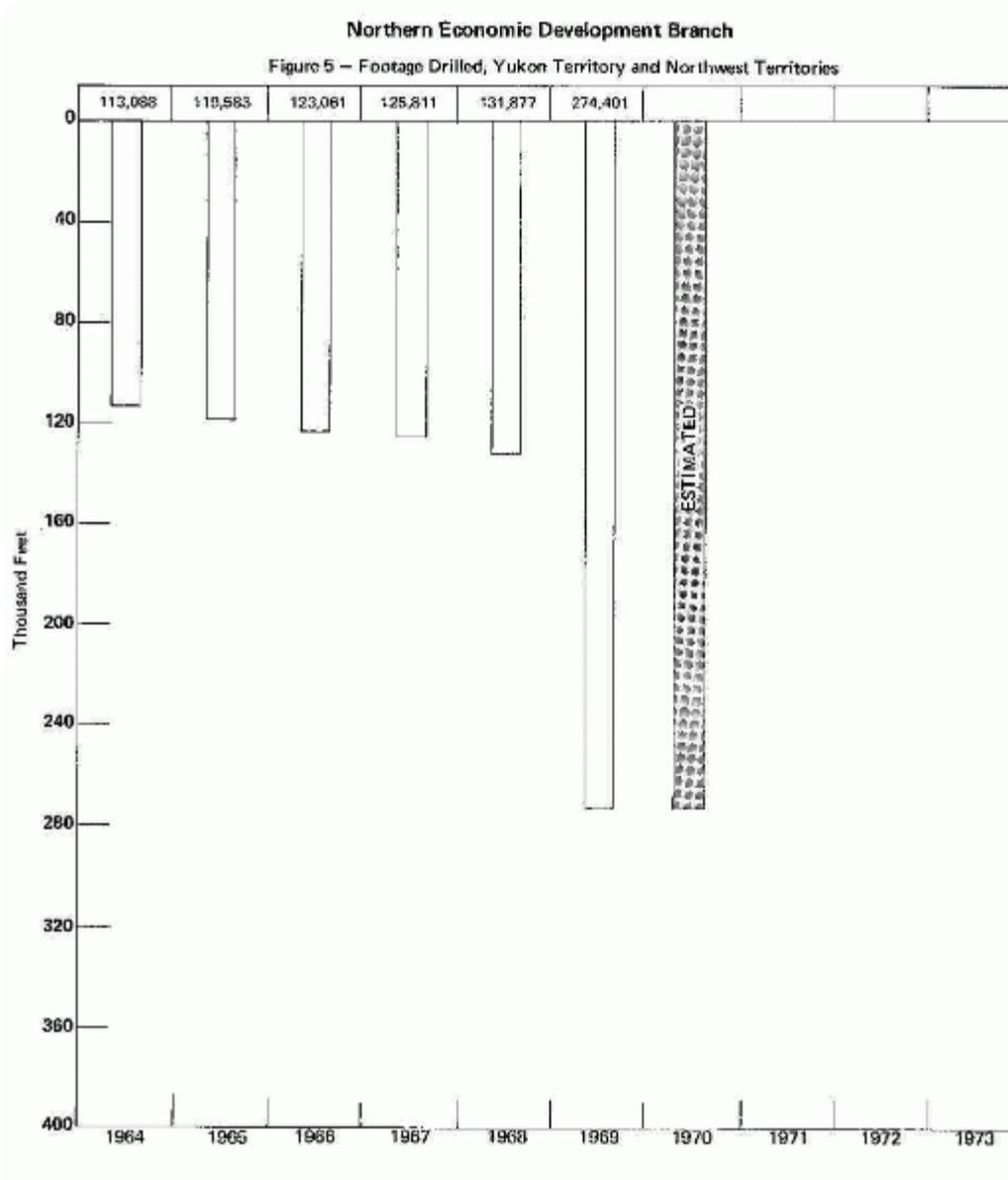
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Figure 4 - Acreage Held Under Oil and Gas Permit, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 5 - Footage Drilled, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



money spent on exploration. In 1969, oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories totalled \$70 million. Most of the exploration was carried out in the southern portion of the Territories, the MacKenzie Delta area and the Arctic Islands, specifically Melville Island.

Surface geological surveys by the oil industry (measured in geological crew months) quadrupled over the previous year. Most of this can be attributed to the participation surveys initiated by V. Zay Smith and Associates on the mainland of the Yukon and Northwest Territories; by J.C. Sproule and Associates on the Arctic Islands, and by Pallister and Associates, in carrying out their Arcticquest and Polarquest programs in the Arctic Archipelago and Beaufort Sea.

A conglomerate of consulting firms in Calgary organized Operation Geoquest in 1968. The project involved assorted mapping programs in the Northwest Territories south of latitude 65°N. Basic information was collected by surface geologic surveys, gravity and magnetometer surveys and structure, test drilling. Landholders participating in this project could allocate expenditures to permits in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

A second and more extensive project, Operation Arcticquest, was organized by the same conglomerate of consultants in 1969. The geophysical programs were carried out along the Arctic Coastal Plain and in the offshore to about the 200 meter depth contour. Surface geologic work was concentrated in Northern Yukon. Participants in Operation Arcticquest can allocate expenditures to permits approximately one hundred miles on either side of the Yukon and N.W.T. mainland coastline.

A third project, Operation Polarquest, also organized by the same group of consultants, included experts in other technical fields. Operation Polarquest will cover some 350,000 square miles surrounding the Arctic Islands. This operation, which will be focussed on the offshore areas, will complement the adjacent on-land exploration programs of Panarctic Oils, King Resources, Elf Oil and others on the Arctic Islands. Companies

subscribed to 25 programs representing expenditures of about \$3.5 million for the first year of a four-year program. Programs approved included field geologic work; compilation of previous geologic, seismic and other work; a bathymetric program; environmental studies; an aeromagnetic program; a gravity program, and the first phase of feasibility studies on Arctic offshore drilling under various types of ice conditions. Seventeen contractors will be involved in Operation Polarquest.

Seismic activity in 1969, increased by 100 per cent over the previous year. A total of 160 seismic crew months were recorded, including marine offshore and marine Mackenzie River programs. The magnitude of activity in this phase of exploration indicates an increased level of drilling in the future since it usually takes one to two seasons of seismic exploration to locate suitable drilling sites. Indication for 1970 is that activity will be maintained at the level achieved in 1969.

Oil companies conducted much of their seismic activity in the southern portion of both territories south of Fort Simpson, and on the Peel Plateau. Imperial Oil Enterprises however, continued to carry out large reflection seismic programs in the Delta and Tuktoyaktuk area. Marine seismic programs in 1969 were restricted to near-shore areas because of rafting ice conditions in the Beaufort Sea.

Drilling activity has increased significantly in the past three years in the southern part of the Northwest Territories. This can be attributed in part to: fewer suitable exploration areas in the provinces; interest generated by the Alaska discoveries; and the start of construction of year-round road systems in the Territories, which will make it practicable to move equipment and supplies by conventional methods during 12 months of the year, and thus considerably reduce the price of exploration.

A large gas discovery made in 1966 in the Pointed Mountain area of Fort Liard was followed up by a third successful gas well in 1969. Preliminary indications are that the gas reservoir has good porosity, permeability and productivity. A fourth well was commenced during the

year, but severe subsurface and mechanical problems were encountered and work had to be suspended.

Two wells, which were drilled in the Delta Area by Imperial Oil and partners, reached their stratigraphic objectives but, as no commercial indications of oil and gas were found, they were abandoned. The third current well, Imperial Atkinson H-25, recovered oil. An Imperial Oil press release stated that medium gravity, sweet oil flowed to surface from the 5,700-foot level. Imperial Oil planned to fly a second rig into the area to begin offset drilling.

Oil exploration in the Yukon in 1969 consisted of several restricted marine seismic programs off the Arctic Coast, and the drilling of an extension test in Beaver River. Ice conditions on the Arctic Coast last year precluded carrying out extensive marine seismic surveys; only protected areas such as channels and ice-free bays were surveyed. Work is to continue on a larger scale in 1970.

In the Liard Area, Pan American Petroleum Corporation drilled Beaver River Y.T. G-01 as a gas well and thereby extended the Beaver River gas field into Yukon Territory. The well will undergo production testing and be put into production as soon as pipeline facilities become available.

The number of wells drilled and seismic activity, measured in "crew months", will increase or maintain the same level during 1970. If ice indications are favourable in the Beaufort Sea, large marine seismic programs will then increase seismic exploration substantially during the current year. The continuation of Panarctic drilling program, the proposed wildcat drilling in the Delta area, the Arctic Island drilling program by King Resources, by Elf Oil and by Triad-BP, will increase the number of wells drilled to at least 65 in 1970. Because drilling activities will increase substantially in the Arctic Islands and Delta areas, total exploration expenditures may reach \$75 million in 1970.

The Westcoast Transmission Company and Pan American Petroleum

Corporation have signed a contract for dedication of Pan American's partially developed gas reserves of the Beaver River Field, straddling the British Columbia-Yukon Territory boundary, and at the Pointed Mountain field in the southwest sector of the Northwest Territories, twenty miles north of the British Columbia - Yukon Territory boundary. The reserves proved and those developed in the Beaver River - Pointed Mountain area are needed by Westcoast Transmission to complement reserves required to guarantee a 25-year life for daily gas delivery commitments.

If the development programs from Beaver River and Pointed Mountain are completed and a gas pipeline tied in, revenues for the crown from gas sales in the tri-corner area are expected to be \$100,000 in 1972; \$750,000 to \$1.5 million by 1975; and possibly in excess of \$3 million in 1980.

In its third year of operation, Panarctic Oils Ltd. held oil and gas permits totalling 51.1 million acres in the Arctic Islands. During the year, Panarctic Oils Ltd. showed a rapid growth in maturity as an operating entity, and has been able to secure commitments from others in the industry for 9 wells on low priority holdings, thus securing for itself greater freedom to meet its high priority commitments on favourably located prospects.

The initial field exploration, begun in March 1968, continued in 1969. Surface geological surveys were continued on most of the central Arctic Islands. The six-month geophysical program was completed successfully with the aid of tracked vehicles and helicopters. Base camps with airstrips were maintained at Winter Harbour, Marie Bay, Sherard Bay and at Rea Point - all on Melville Island. Stockpiles of fuel and drilling supplies were established at Resolute Bay, Sherard Bay and Rea Point. During the year, 788 miles of seismic surveys were carried out. This included 708 miles of reflection shooting and 80 miles of refraction shooting. Work was carried out on the following islands: Lougheed, Edmund Walker, Ellef Ringnes, Amund Ringnes, Cornwall, King Christian, Melville, Ellesmere.

The drilling phase of the program commenced in April 1969, when two drilling rigs were flown to Melville Island by Hercules aircraft. Panarctic Drake Point L-67 was spudded April 9, 1969. After encountering severe gas problems, the well finally blew out of control at depth of 8,595 feet and it was still out of control at the end of the year, but a relief well was being drilled to control it from a location 1,200 feet away. The second rig was used on Northwest Melville Island where two wells were drilled and abandoned after failing to find oil or gas. At year-end a well was being drilled on Ellef Ringnes Island with a rig originally brought into the Arctic Islands in 1963 to drill a well on Bathurst Island.

Drilling will be continued with the three rigs; a fourth rig may be moved to Fosheim Peninsula on Ellesmere Island.

By the end of December 1969, Panarctic Oils Ltd. had received the final payment of the initial \$9,022,500 government loan.

Proposed operations for 1970 are further geological field surveys and a small seismic program in the northern Sverdrup Basin.

Although Panarctic's Arctic Islands permits cover petroleum and natural gas rights only, exploration will also be directed for sulphur, metallic minerals and other resources under the Canada Mining Regulations.

Government and corporate shareholders participate on exactly the same terms and all original shareholders have comparable priority in providing additional capital when and if required. The Panarctic corporation is, in some respects, comparable to the government-private co-ownership of such international oil firms as British Petroleum Ltd., and several French companies like Elf Oil Exploration and Production. The Canadian Government in addition, is owner of the mineral rights in the Arctic Islands and will receive its normal fees and rentals on exploration rights and royalties on production.

Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act

The need for an Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act to provide statutory authority for control of oil and gas production, the prevention of waste, and safety of operations in the North was first

recognized by the Department early in 1960 and, over the years, work on the proposed Act has continued. This has included research into the nature of the matter to be included, the obtaining of approval for the basic policies to be expressed in the Act, and the holding of relevant discussions with the Canadian Petroleum Association, the Chairman of the National Energy Board and his senior staff, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys (now the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources) and his senior staff.

The Act cited as the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act was passed and assented to on the June 27, 1969.

Pertinent regulations pertaining to production, drilling, pollution, etc. were being readied at the end of the year.

Mining - Yukon and Northwest Territories

The Mining Section is responsible for the administration and disposition of mineral rights (excluding oil and gas) located on Crown Lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The provisions of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and Yukon Placer Mining Act and the Canada Mining Regulations provide the authority for administering the mineral rights.

The Section maintains books of record and a system of files and claim maps covering the rights that have been disposed. Consistent with the duties of administration, the Territories are divided into seven mining districts, four in the Yukon Territory and three in the Northwest Territories. All mineral claims staked in the Territories must be recorded in the Mining Recorder's office of the Mining District in which the claim has been staked. These offices recorded a total 35,341 mineral claims during 1969. For the Northwest Territories, the Mining Section administers the granting of Prospecting Permits, which gives the holder of such a permit exclusive rights to prospect for minerals within the permit area for three years. One-hundred and three such permits were issued in March 1969 and a further 54 permits were issued in March 1970, the majority in the mid-Keewatin District and Melville Peninsula. Interest in uranium created the demand for permits in the Keewatin District.

The Section is further responsible for the administration of safety legislation in the Territories covering all aspects of mining i.e., working conditions in mines, radiation hazards, air and water pollution and the keeping of statistical records on accidents and accident prevention.

There are two field offices headed by mining engineers and staffed by technical personnel; one in the Yukon at Whitehorse and one in the Northwest Territories at Yellowknife. These field offices conduct mineral claim inspections, inspections of mines and mine workings, mine rescue training and are responsible for the upkeep of mine rescue equipment and the operation of an assay service. In co-operation with Industry, the Department sponsored the attendance of mine rescue teams from the Yukon and Northwest Territories at the third Canadian Mine Rescue Championships held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Both the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories Rescue Stations use Draeger B.C. 174, 4-hour oxygen breathing apparatus - 36 units in the Yukon and 24 in the Northwest Territories. During 1969, 20 self - Contained Draeger SR self-rescuer sets, a small breathing apparatus, were added to the equipment maintained at the Rescue Stations.

On April 1, 1969, the Department took over the responsibility of operating two geological field offices, one in Yellowknife and one in Whitehorse. These offices are headed by geologists and offer a geological service to the mining industry both for exploration purposes and operating mines. In co-operation with the mining engineers these offices carry out property examinations and are responsible for property evaluation for assistance programs and for the preparation of activity reports.

The Section administers the Prospector's Assistance Program. There were 25 prospectors in the Yukon and 26 in the Northwest Territories eligible to receive assistance under the Prospector's Assistance Program in 1969.

Mining Production - Yukon Territory The value of mineral production in the Yukon increased by \$16,290,000 over that of 1968. This increase was due to rising levels in copper and asbestos production and the

commencement of production at the large open-pit lead-zinc mine of Anvil Mining Corporation Limited. Including \$5 million on exploration prior to the commencement of construction, the development of the Anvil Mine involved the expenditure of over \$100 million by the company, the Yukon and White Pass System and the Government. When the mine reaches full production, 6,600 tons of ore will be mined each day and 1,400 tons of lead and zinc concentrates will be hauled daily by trucks carrying 30-ton capacity gondola-type containers over the 240 miles of road to Whitehorse. At Whitehorse, the containers are transferred to the Yukon and White Pass Railroad and transported to Skagway where modern storage and ship loading facilities have been installed. The concentrates from the Anvil Mine are shipped to markets in Germany and Japan.

Pertinent details of the producing mines in the Yukon are set out hereunder.

Arctic Gold and Silver Mines Ltd.	(Closed September 1969)
Location	8 miles south of Carcross
Product	gold, silver, lead, zinc
Rate of Production	100 tons per day
Grade	0.48 ozs/ton gold, 19.6 ozs/ton silver
Reserves	22,900 tons
Employees	46
Mount Nansen Mines Ltd.	(Closed April 1969)
Location	45 miles west of Carmacks
Product	gold, silver
Rate of Production	100 tons per day
Grade	0.50 ozs/ton gold, 18.4 ozs/ton silver
Reserves	330,000 tons
Employees	58
United Keno Hill Mines	...
Location	26 miles northeast of Mayo
Product	silver, lead, zinc, cadmium

Rate of Production	240 tons per day
Grade	39.2 ozs/ton silver, 6.5 per cent lead, 5.5 per cent zinc, 0.05 per cent cadmium
Reserves	100,230 tons
Employees	267
Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd.	...
Location	130 miles northeast of Whitehorse
Product	lead, zinc, silver
Rate of Production	5,500 tons per day
Grade	3.4 per cent lead, 5.7 per cent zinc, 1 oz/ton silver
Reserves	63,000,000 tons
Employees	238
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.	...
Location	50 miles northwest of Dawson
Product	Asbestos fibre
Rate of Production	3,100 tons per day
Grade	6 to 7 per cent 1/16' - 1/81' fibre
Reserves	23,000,000 tons
Employees	193
New Imperial Mines Ltd.	...
Location	7 miles south of Whitehorse
Product	Copper, gold, silver
Rate of Production	2,200 tons per day
Grade	1.68 per cent copper
Reserves	8,778,000 tons
Employees	180
Tantalus Butte Mine (Anvil Mining Corporation)	...
Location	Near Carmacks
Product	Coal
Rate of Production	80 tons per day
Reserves	Unknown
Employees	10

Exploration and Development - Yukon Territory At the close of 1969, the Yukon was experiencing a new staking rush in the Dawson Range of mountains located 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse. Over 10,000 claims have been staked on a mineralized belt 50 miles wide and 150 miles long extending from the Carmacks area to the junction of the Yukon and White rivers. This staking activity is an expression of the widespread interest in the discovery by Casino Silver Mines Ltd., of a large deposit of low grade porphyry-type copper-molybdenum mineralization at the headwaters of Casino and Canadian Creeks. Other important development and exploratory work continued on copper, silver, lead, lead-zinc and nickel deposits, and details of the more important programs are described hereunder.

1. Venus Mines Ltd. completed 18 miles of road from Carcross to its proposed mine site on the west shore of Windy Arm, close to the old gold mining camp of Conrad. A mill is being constructed and the mine workings are being developed, from two adits. Production will commence in 1970 at a rate of 300 tons per day.
2. Hart River Mines Ltd. drove two exploratory adits on a vein of massive sulphides containing copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver values. The property is located 64 miles east of Mile 52 on the Dempster Highway northeast of Dawson City. Two thousand three hundred feet of drifting and 8,000 feet of surface and underground drilling have outlined 600,000 tons of possible ore.
3. Casino Silver Mines Ltd. discovered a large low grade porphyry copper deposit on its property located at the headwaters of Canadian and Casino Creeks 12 miles south of the Yukon River. Previous work in the area had indicated gold and scheelite in placer gravels. Discovery of silver-lead mineralization resulted in extensive underground work and surface diamond drilling from 1964 to 1967. A geochemical survey carried out in 1968 revealed a copper-molybdenum anomaly and diamond drilling of the anomaly in 1969 indicated the probability of a very large low-grade copper-molybdenum deposit. Four diamond drills are currently at work

on the property which is accessible by air and a 140-mile winter road from Burwash Landing on Kluane Lake.

Other companies working in the Dawson Range Casino Greek area include Newmont Mining Corporation, Cominco Ltd., Amax Exploration Ltd., Dawson Range Syndicate, and Atlas Exploration Ltd.

4. Boswell River Mines Limited carried out a scintillometer survey and 10,000 feet of diamond drilling on claims on Red Mountain, 50 miles northeast of Whitehorse. Copper-molybdenite mineralization is present in acid intrusive rocks. 5. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Limited improved and lengthened the airstrip, built roads, and collared an adit in preparation for underground work on claims near MacMillan Pass on the Canol Road. Earlier work (1952 - 1968) outlined ore in excess of 10,000,000 tons with a grade of 5 to 6 per cent zinc and containing lead values. The Company also carried out 2,000 feet of diamond drilling from surface on its property on Quill Greek near Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway. Underground development workings are being rehabilitated. 6. Kerr Addison Mines Limited conducted a gravity survey and carried out further diamond drilling on its Swim Lake lead-zinc deposit in the Vangorda Creek area. This deposit is reported to contain 5 million tons with a grade similar to that of the Anvil ore body. 7. Atlas Exploration Limited continued evaluation of claims covering silver, lead and zinc showings in the Mount Silas area. Geological and geochemical reconnaissance was also carried out in the Lansing area and along the Stewart River. 8. Hyland River Mines Limited reported that stripping, trenching and drilling on a property 12 miles west of Mile 47 on the Cantung Road indicated massive sulphide mineralization with silver and lead values. 9. Silver Spriniz Mines Limited completed 400 feet of drifting and 180 feet of raising in an underground program on its silver-lead property on the Elsa-Keno Road.

10. Connaught Mines carried out bulldozer trenching, diamond drilling and geological mapping of silver-lead veins in the Sixty Mile area west of Dawson City. 11. United Keno Hill Mines Limited continued comprehensive surface exploration and geochemical prospecting programs on its Keno, Galena Hill and Potato Hills properties. 12. Stump Mines Limited concluded underground exploration of claims in the Ketz River area. 13. Trans-Yukon Mines Limited carried out 5,000 feet of diamond drilling on its silver-lead prospect 4 miles south of the Stump Mines property. 14. Bonnet Plume River Mines Limited constructed an airstrip and roads on its "Mammoth" claim group 150 miles northeast of Mayo. Geological mapping and a limited amount of diamond drilling were carried out on this copper-cobalt property. 15. New Imperial Mines Limited commenced driving an incline to gain access to underground ore reserves and continued exploration of its extensive holdings in the Whitehorse Copper Belt. 16. Silver City Mines completed 11,000 feet of diamond drilling on its White River property near Mile 1168 on the Alaska Highway. Mineralization consists of chalcocite and native copper. 17. Jackpot Copper Mines carried out bulldozer trenching of magnetometer anomalies on a copper prospect south of Dalton Post near the Yukon-British Columbia boundary. 18. Amax Exploration Inc. continued detailed exploration of its Tungsten property immediately north of MacMillan Pass. 19. Golden Gate Explorations Limited re-examined its asbestos prospect to the east of Haines Junction. Several large-diameter holes were drilled through glacial overburden into altered periodotite.

Other companies carrying out exploratory work throughout the Yukon during 1969 were: Mercury Explorations Limited, International Mine

Services Limited, Matt Berry Mines, Silver Christal Mines Limited, Cro-Mur Mines Limited, Canol Mines Limited, Arrow Inter America, White River Mines, Canyon City Explorations Limited and Kathex Mines Limited.

Mining Production - Northwest Territories The value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories increased only slightly from 1968 to 1969. The amount of lead production increased but this was offset by decreases in gold, silver and zinc values. 1. Discovery Mines A gold producer - closed in May 1969 with the depletion of its ore reserves. 2. Pine Point Mines Increased the daily tonnage mined but the average grade of the ore being mined declined. Production was divided almost equally between the Pyramid property and the original Pine Point ore bodies. 3. Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. continued development of Supercrest and Lolor properties adjoining Giant-and Con-Rycon-Vol Mines Ltd. started development work on the Yellorex property adjoining the Con mine. 4. Terra Mining and Exploration Company Limited commenced production from a small mine near the Camsell River and were reported to have 300 tons of copper concentrate stockpiled by the end of the year.

Pertinent details of the producing mines are as follows:

Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited	...
Location	1.5 miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	800 tons per day
Grade	0.73 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	1,275, 450 tons
Employees	413
Supercrest Mines Limited	...
Location	adjoins Giant Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	100 tons per day

Grade	0.76 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	81,400 tons
Employees	Operated by Giant Yellowknife
Lolor Mines Limited	...
Location	adjoins Giant Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	100 tons per day
Grade	0.71 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	331,428 tons
Employees	Operated by Giant Yellowknife
Con-Rycon-Vol Mines Limited	...
Location	1.5 miles south of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	525 tons per day
Grade	0.67 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	Not available
Employees	225
Discovery Mines Limited	...
Location	50 miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	225 tons per day
Grade	0.23 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	Nil
Employees	225
Pine Point Mines Limited	...
Location	50 miles east of Hay River
Product	Lead, zinc
Rate of Production	10,000 tons per day
Grade	9.5 per cent lead and zinc
Reserves	39,300,000 tons
Employees	427

Echo Bay Mines Limited	...
Location	East shore of Great Bear Lake
Product	Silver, copper
Rate of Production	100 tons per day
Grade	63 ozs/ton silver, 2.2 per cent copper
Reserves	Not available
Employees	87
Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited	...
Location	125 miles north of Watson Lake, Y.T.
Product	Tungsten, copper
Rate of Production	350 tons per day
Grade	1.61 per cent tungsten trioxide,
...	0.45 per cent copper
Reserves	814,000 tons
Employees	68
Terra Mining and Exploration Limited	...
Location	40 miles southeast of Great Bear Lake
Product	Silver, copper, bismuth
Rate of Production	300 tons per day
Grade	Not available
Reserves	Not available

Exploration and Development - Northwest Territories Although only 19,083 claims were recorded in 1969 in the Northwest Territories compared with 44,489 in 1968, prospecting permits covering 18,500,000 acres were granted in March 1969 and exploration activity remained on a high level. This activity has moved eastwards into the Hudson Bay and Baffin Island areas with a good deal of interest being shown in uranium prospects. The more important programs carried out in 1969 are described hereunder. 1. Texas Gulf Sulphur Company Incorporated carried out underground development of a lead-zinc ore body previously outlined by diamond drilling. The ore body is reported to contain 12,000,000 tons of ore,

which contains 1.3 ozs/ton silver, 8.8 per cent zinc and 1 per cent lead, is located to the south of Strathcona Sound on northern Baffin Island. A 1,500-foot adit was driven to obtain bulk samples of the ore for metallurgical testing. 2. Cadillac Explorations Limited continued surface exploration and underground development on its 210 claim property on Prairie Creek, a tributary of the Nahanni River. Vein-type silver-lead-zinc deposits outcrop along a strike length of 61 miles and exploration to date has consisted of stripping and trenching, diamond drilling, geophysical surveys and 4,000 feet of underground drifting and cross-cutting from four adits. The property has an airstrip and is also accessible by winter road from Fort Simpson. 3. Coppermine River Limited conducted geophysical surveys in the Hope Lake area and a limited drilling program was carried out on an anomalous zone on the DOT group of claims. 4. Bernack Coppermine Exploration Limited carried out a diamond drilling program on its JUNE claim group. An estimated 1,000,000 tons of copper ore was outlined. 5. Other drilling programs were conducted in the Coppermine Area by Pickle Crow Explorations Limited, Silver Arrow Explorations Limited, Rose Pass Mines Limited and Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited. Exploration programs in the same area, consisting in the main of geophysical surveys, were carried out by Conwest Exploration Company Limited, September Mountain Mines Limited, Continental McKinney Mines, James Bay Mining Corporation, Colonial Oil and Gas Limited, Rolling Hills Copper Mines Limited and Todd Exploration. 6. The MuskoX Syndicate continued with an integrated program of prospecting, geophysics, geological mapping and limited test drilling on four prospecting permits and adjoining claim groups on Victoria Island. 7. Grandroy Mines Limited and Fidelity Mines Limited conducted prospecting and geological reconnaissance on their respective claim groups in the same area.

8. Bathurst Inlet Mining Corporation conducted a detailed drilling program on its property in the Contwayto Lake area. Several intersections of one-grade mineralization, supported by silver, lead and copper values, were obtained. 9. Coronation Gulf Mines, Great Bear Silver Mines, Klyceptor International, and Louanna Gold Mines Limited carried out geophysical surveys on various claim groups in the area east of Great Bear Lake. Joining in the search for silver and possibly uranium in the area were Caesar Silver Mining Limited, Copper Pass Mines Limited, Coronation Gulf Mines, Jim Rock Mines Limited, Jason Explorers Limited, Mylander Mines Limited and Republic Mining. 10. Ulster Petroleum Limited re-opened the workings on the property of the former Acadia Mines and conducted an underground sampling program. This property is near Echo Bay Mines and it is hoped to outline sufficient tonnage of silver ore to warrant custom milling by Echo Bay. 11. Hope Bay Syndicate continued an integrated program of prospecting and detailed geological mapping with limited test drilling on claims in the Elu Inlet area. There are high-grade native silver occurrences in the area. 12. Northbelt Yellowknife Mines Limited completed a two-year program of detailed geological mapping on claims in the Yellowknife area. Encouraging results were obtained from follow-up drilling. 13. Hidden Lake Mines Limited continued with underground exploratory drifting on its property 20 miles northeast of Yellowknife. Significant gold values are being encountered. 14. Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited conducted an integrated program of ground geophysics, geological reconnaissance, geological mapping and diamond drilling on 620 claims in the Hanbury River-Artillery Lake area 240 miles east of Yellowknife. Other companies joining in the search for possible nickel mineralization in this area include Cominco Limited, Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited, Hanbury Syndicate, Discovery Mines Limited, Giant Mascot Explorations Limited, Flagstone

Mines, Nahanni Mines and Bathurst Inlet Mining Corporation. Results of the exploration work in the area were not encouraging. 15. Copper Pass Mines Limited conducted a bulk sampling program on a small high-grade niccolite deposit near Sachowia Point 75 miles east of Yellowknife. The Company expects to ship a small tonnage of hand-cobbed ore averaging 25 per cent to 30 per cent nickel. 16. Jason Explorers Limited also hand-worked a high-grade cobalt-nickel showing on Blanchet Island in the East Arm of Great Slave Lake. A small tonnage of ore grading 5 per cent to 20 per cent nickel and 5 per cent to 20 per cent cobalt will be shipped. 17. Borealis Explorations Limited continued a program of geophysical surveying, geological mapping and bulk sampling on its iron prospect located on the Melville Peninsula. 18. Patino Mining Corporation conducted a geological mapping and sampling program on a large claim block in the Ege Bay area of central Baffin Island.

Uranium exploration on claim blocks in the Henik Lake area of the Keewatin District and on prospecting permits in the Dubawnt, Snowbird, Ennadai, Watterson and Baker Lake areas of the eastern Mackenzie and the Keewatin District was conducted by many companies, including a number of oil companies. This interest was the result of favourable exploration results in northern Saskatchewan. Most programs consisted of airborne radiometric surveys and ground reconnaissance programs; however, New Continental Oil and Gas Limited reported sub-ore grade uranium mineralization encountered in a drilling program conducted in the Baker Lake Chesterfield Inlet area. 19. The following companies carried out exploration programs for uranium in the eastern Mackenzie, Keewatin and southern Baffin Island areas during 1969: Ensign Oils Limited, W. W. Bakke Oil Company, Cousins Minerals Limited, Yellowknife Bear Mines Limited, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, Wainoco Oil and Chemicals Limited, Yukon Geothermal Company Limited,

Abidonne Oils Limited, New Continental Oils Limited, Republic Resources Limited, Aquitaine Company of Canada, Canadian Export Oil and Gas Limited, Canadian Homestead Oils Limited, Marwood Petroleum Limited, Canadian Delhi Oils Limited, Dennison Mines Limited, Kary Explorations Limited, Houston Oils Limited, Canadian Superior Exploration Limited, Canex Aerial Explorations Limited, Mariner Mines Limited, and the Amadjurak Syndicate. Preliminary Production Figures for 1969 for both the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are set out in Tables 1 and 2 respectively, together with comparative figures for 1968.

Development and Incentives Program

The Development Analysis Section conducts and arranges technical and economic evaluations of applications for assistance in road and airstrip construction, and recommends priorities and amounts of financial assistance to be granted to such applications.

The Section develops long-range plans for and reports on the establishment of arterial road networks in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

It administers the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program which provides financial incentives to stimulate the number, pace and intensity of mineral exploration activity in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

It provides the financial and reporting functions on the implementation of the Remote Airports Program.

It undertakes economic and feasibility studies of proposed mining developments requesting federal assistance to determine the amount and nature of assistance justified.

Roads and Airstrips

The interest of the Department and its assigned role in the encouragement of natural resource development of the northern territories are evident, in one measure, from its involvement in the creation of a

Northern Economic Development Branch

Table 1 - Preliminary Production Figures for 1969 and comparative Figures for 1968, Yukon Territory

...	1968	...	1969*	...
Mineral	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
...	...	(dollars)	...	(dollars)
Gold	24,167 oz.	911,338	26,305 oz.	991,700
Silver	2,077,987 oz.	4,806,384	2,990,056 oz.	5,770,808
Lead	7,221,940 lbs.	970,629	30,800,000 lbs.	4,663,120
Copper	10,597,000 lbs.	5,097,157	15,718,700 lbs.	8,084,127
Zinc	5,306,429 lbs.	748,206	34,150,000 lbs.	5,201,045
Cadmium	51,830 lbs.	147,716	70,000 lbs.	243,600
Asbestos	63,592 lbs.	8,684,125	88,000 tons	12,701,400
Total	...	21,365,555	...	37,655,800

[*Preliminary Figures]

Table 2 - Preliminary Production Figures for 1969 and comparative Figures for 1968, Northwest Territories

...	1968	...	1969	...
Mineral	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
...	...	(dollars)	...	(dollars)
Gold	352,306 oz.	13,285,459	343,116 oz.	12,935,473
Silver	3,751,563 oz.	8,677,365	2,026,513 oz.	3,911,170
Copper	1,732,160 lbs.	833,169	1,071,200 lbs.	550,920
Lead	250,275,180 lbs.	33,636,984	205,000,000 lbs.	31,037,000
Zinc	407,830,700 lbs.	57,504,129	440,000,000 lbs.	67,012,000
Cadmium	271,600 lbs.	774 060	...	...
Total	...	114,711,166	...	115,446,563

[*Preliminary Figures]

transportation infrastructure to serve the current and anticipated future needs of both the general public and industry. 1. Northern Roads Program As a continuing endeavour, sanctioned by the Federal Cabinet in 1965, the Department plans, funds and directs the construction of major arterial roads. These provide lateral communication between communities within the Territories and north-south access to southern Canada. The continuing development of this road network has as one of its objectives to ensure that promising areas of mineralization are ultimately no more than 200 miles from the arterial system to which they may be connected by development roads either entirely publicly financed or jointly financed by government and the prime industrial user.

Long-range plans envisage the eventual extension of the Mackenzie Highway to Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk from its present terminus at Fort Simpson. The on-going portion of the road likely will be constructed on the east side of the Mackenzie River, following it to a point almost due east of Arctic Red River where it will swing westward to connect with the Dempster Highway now under construction from the Yukon Territory. Although completion of this extension is not within the current five-year construction schedule, work is now in progress on the northern portion from Inuvik to the planned Dempster Highway junction. The anticipated cost of extending the Mackenzie Highway from Fort Simpson to the junction point is \$51 million.

In the meantime, work is moving apace on the completion of the Dempster Highway to its junction with the Mackenzie Highway and beyond to Tuktoyaktuk. Long planned and intended to provide a route from the Mackenzie Delta to the Pacific northwest seaboard, it is receiving a high priority in the allocation of available funds over the next five years. Approximately one-half of the Department's forecasted annual budget requirements for road and airport construction over the next five years has been earmarked for this road. Construction is expected to be completed this year to mile 123 of a total 390 miles to its junction with the Mackenzie Highway. The total distance of the Dempster Highway, from its take off

point on the Dawson Road from Whitehorse, to its completion point at Tuktoyaktuk, is approximately 540 miles. The remainder of the road is estimated to be completed in 1976 at a cost of approximately \$32 million.

In the interim, seasonal (winter) road access is available down the Mackenzie valley from Fort Simpson to Norman Wells and beyond, the latter depending upon demand. The winter road is maintained by a private contractor who has the former C.N.T. landline right-of-way clearing, under lease from this Department. Originally opened in 1964, the road has been maintained each year for varying distances to accommodate the needs of exploration companies operating within reach of the Mackenzie River. A lease was granted to the initial operator in 1968 to provide the legal basis for him to levy tolls on commercial and industrial users whom the road was intended primarily to serve. The toll structure was submitted to and approved by the Department to ensure the fairness of charges on users. Although the lease has since been transferred, the Department has retained the right to review and approve road toll charges, tentatively set for this coming season at 4 cents per ton mile, and to audit annually the lessee's accounts. In this way, the Department maintains regulatory control over the provision to industry of a facility which, at the moment, does not carry a sufficiently high priority in relation to other road construction requirements to warrant an immediate start on publicly-financed construction of an all-weather road. 2. Northern Airports Program In addition, the Department administers programs which provide for cost-sharing in the construction of roads and airports intended to serve resource development users. While these programs have the effect of reducing the otherwise high cost of mineral exploration and general resource development, they supplement this Department's major program of road and airport construction by providing the necessary flexibility to respond immediately and cater direct to the specific requirements of industry.

Departmental expenditures for this purpose during the year were approximately \$64,307.

Following resumption of the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program, financial assistance and commitments of assistance amounting to \$803,187 were granted for 37 approved programs of exploration for minerals and oil.

During the year, an updating was done of the potential markets for and modes of transporting iron ore from Baffin Island.

Financial and technical evaluations were conducted on a number of mining developments for which assistance was requested to construct access roads or airstrips.

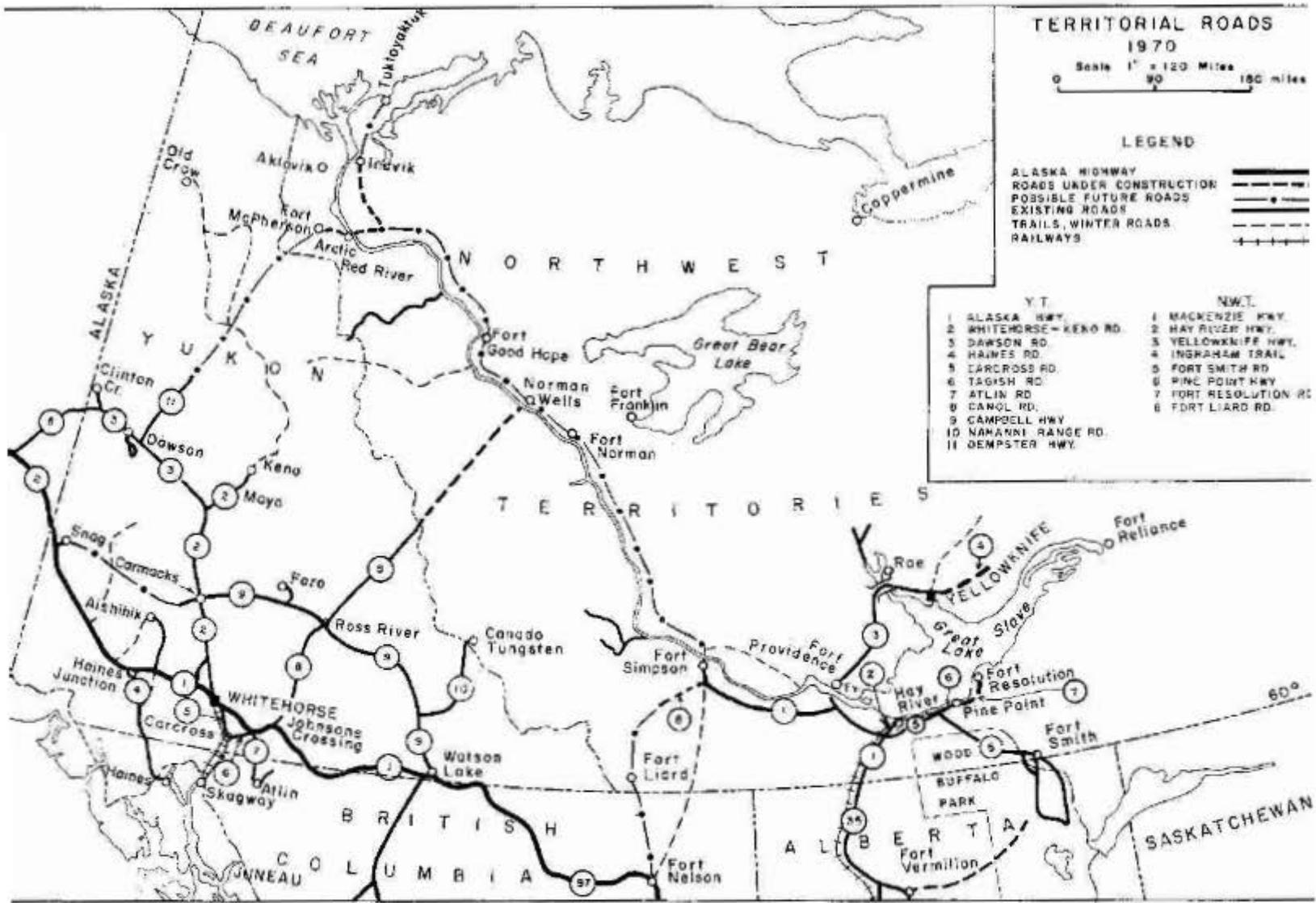
WATER, FORESTS AND LAND DIVISION

Water Resources - Policy

The Water Resources Section is concerned with the management of territorial water resources in the best regional and national interests through a system of water rights licensing; in particular, to ensure the orderly development and utilization of water in an expanding northern economy; to maintain water quality standards through a program of pollution control and associated research; to implement regulations designed to minimize damage to the fragile northern land environment in the course of resource exploration and development, supported by a program of research into land use problems in the north; and to promote hydrometric surveys of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, with emphasis on developing an accurate inventory of the quantity of water available for use in the North; and to carry out surveys of hydroelectric power potential in selected northern rivers.

Programs In accordance with the foregoing objectives considerable progress was made in the following activities, programs and projects. 1. Northern Inland Waters Act The Act, which will provide legislative authority to manage the best use of northern waters and to control pollution, received Second Reading in the House of Commons, March 3, 1970, and was referred to the Commons Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 2. Land Use Regulations Regulations are being drafted to minimize

TERRITORIAL ROADS 1970



damage to northern lands during resource exploration and development, following extensive consultation with the mining and petroleum industries to ensure the Regulations would be workable, and with conservationists to ensure that adequate environmental protection measures were included in the regulations. 3. Arctic Land Use Research Program To complement and support the proposed Land Use Regulations, a program of long-term mission-oriented research has been initiated to study northern land use problems. It is intended to establish research stations in areas where problems and questions arise. The Universities of Laval, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia have been contracted to develop research programs for stations planned in the Mackenzie Delta, the Liard River Watershed and the Canadian Shield. 4. Hydro-Electric Power A survey of hydroelectric power potential in the Liard River basin and in the Dubawnt, Kazan, Hanbury and Thelon Rivers was conducted during 1969 - 70.

The Water Resources Section also participated in a joint Canada U.S. study of the market potential for the large amount of hydroelectric power that could be developed by diverting part of the headwaters of the Yukon River to tidewater.

The responsibility for administering the Dominion Water Power Act and Regulations was carried out by the Section.

5. Hydrometric Survey The Section transferred funds to the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources (Water Survey of Canada) to assist in the construction and maintenance of new northern hydrometric stations. Arrangements are being made to transfer funds annually.

The Section outlined Departmental requirements for a study of the Northern Hydrometric Network undertaken by Shawinigan Engineering Company Limited for the Water Survey of Canada. The study will recommend the optimum design of a northern network to meet Federal Government requirements.

6. Staff A position of Hydrologist was filled in May, 1969. At present, the Section consists of a Section Head, Water Administrator, Hydrologist, and Stenographer. It is planned to add Ottawa-based staff members with responsibility for the Land Use Regulations and Arctic Land Use Research Program, and to provide professional expertise in water quality and environmental protection. Regional staffs for both Territories are also planned to implement the Northern Inland Waters Act and Land-Use Regulations.

Forest Management

During 1969, timber harvesting agreements were concluded with four forestry firms for operations in the Yukon Territory, each providing for production of up to 10 million f.b.m per year over a ten-year period. These timber operations are now beginning to come into production and the volume of timber produced in the North is expected to increase substantially.

Forest inventory surveys and forestry feasibility studies were conducted by private forestry consultant firms on three major forested areas in the North. These included the Lower Liard River in the Northwest Territories and the Upper Liard and Teslin Forest Units in the Yukon Territory. On the basis of these surveys, timber harvesting units and allowable cut levels are being established which will provide the basic framework for the allocation of timber cutting rights.

Timber production in the Yukon Territory during the 1969/70 calendar year amounted to 12,058,000 f.b.m. of saw logs; 5,316 cunits of round timber; and 6,084 cords of fuel wood. The estimated roadside value of the timber produced was \$863,000. Stumpage revenue totalled \$16,297.

In the N.W.T., 5,090,000 f.b.m. of saw logs; 1,742 cunits of round timber; and 1,250 cords of fuel wood were produced during the 1969 - 70 fiscal year. Roadside value was estimated at \$405,600 and stumpage revenue totalled \$5,793.

In 1969, the Yukon Territory experienced one of the worst forest fire seasons on record. In the protected zone alone (an area of 56,400 square miles), 111 fires resulted in a loss of 910,000 acres. In the non-

protected zone, a further 26 fires burned approximately 319,000 acres.

In the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, 139 fires in the protected zone (an area of 98,600 square miles) and 44 fires in the nonprotected zone burned a total of approximately 1,300,000 acres. About 90 per cent of the area burned was in the Lower Mackenzie River region.

The Department continued to contribute towards the campsite programs in both Territories in 1969, with the two Forest Services carrying out maintenance and development work. Forty-two campsites were operated in the Yukon and seventeen in the Mackenzie District.

Land Management

The Land Management Service has administrative responsibility for all unalienated Crown Lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, excepting such areas as have been transferred to the administration, management and control of other federal departments or the respective Territorial Governments. These lands may be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, pursuant to the provisions of the Territorial Lands Act and Regulations.

The Section also administers approximately 3,000 parcels of land at various locations throughout southern Canada, and they may also be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, in accordance with the terms of the public Lands Grants Act, or the Public Lands Leasing and Licensing Regulations.

Another function of the Land Management Service is to act on behalf of other Branches of the Department in the acquisition and disposal of surplus properties, and it also co-ordinates submissions covering departmental lands and buildings for reports to the Real Property Inventory maintained by the Public Works Department.

A special Dominion Lands Unit maintains records covering the disposal of more than one million properties in western Canada between 1873 and 1930 by homestead, pre-emption, métis scrip, military bounty, railway subsidy, colonization, sale and notification.

Territorial Lands. The 1968 amendments to the Territorial Lands Act and

other related statutes which authorize the Minister and, in the case of lands that have been transferred to the administration and control of the Territorial Governments, the respective Commissioners of the Territories to issue a "notification" to the appropriate Registrar of Land Titles, directing him to issue a certificate of title to the person named in the document, have proved to be of widespread advantage to the purchasers of lands in the North. This procedure represents a saving of approximately six weeks in vesting title to territorial lands to a purchaser.

Continued progress is being made in implementing the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission regarding giving the Territories autonomy in the disposal and control of the lands within the immediate influence of the established communities. The policy of the Department is that the boundaries of the lands to be transferred to the Territories will be extended to include "development control zones" comprising a sufficient area to meet projected expansion requirements for each community for a minimum period of 10 years. The Commissioners of the Yukon and Northwest Territories have filed submissions in this regard for part of the communities under their respective jurisdiction, and these are being studied preliminary to having the Surveyor General of Canada Lands prepare metes and bounds descriptions. The lands outside of the "development control zones" are being retained by the Department to be administered as an integral part of the general resource management program.

Increased activity in the oil and gas industry brought on because of the celebrated Prudhoe Bay find on the north slope of Alaska has spurred the requirement for land for large commercial undertakings to service the companies operating in the field. Several applications by transport concerns are under review for warehousing and expediting depot sites along the major bodies of water in the Northwest Territories. It is anticipated that preliminary representations will be made in the next year by developers interested in constructing an oil and gas pipeline along the Mackenzie River basin.

In order to keep pace with the accelerated demand for residential and commercial properties in the northern communities, some 83 legal surveys were carried out at many locations during the year, including extensive additions to the Riverdale Subdivision in the City of Whitehorse, Y.T., and at Yellowknife and Inuvik in the N.W.T., which were elevated to the status of City and Town respectively effective January 1st, 1970. Original subdivision surveys were also conducted at Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay (completed) in the Eastern Arctic.

During the 1969 - 70 fiscal year, 135 new leases and 47 agreements for sale were issued in the Northwest Territories, and 190 leases and 73 agreements for sale in the Yukon Territory. A total of 1,384 leases and agreements were in force in the territories as at March 31, 1968.

The following breakdown of the leases in force shows types of land use:

Agricultural	40
Commercial	422
Educational	5
Gardening	37
Grazing	80
Quarrying	21
Recreational	26
Religious	46
Residential	436
Residential & Agricultural	26
Subdivision	3
Water Rights	4
Licences	13
...	1,059

Public Lands In 1969 - 70 approximately \$67,000 in revenue was secured from the lease or sale of public lands in southern Canada, while properties valued in excess of 11 million dollars were acquired from, or transferred to, other federal departments, free of charge, for public purposes.

The title review program to verify ownership of parcels of public lands was temporarily suspended, when staff were diverted to more urgent commitments in connection with the transfer of settlement lands to the

Territorial Governments. However, 112 abstracts of title were documented for historical research projects, and 597 certified facsimiles of Letters Patent, or photocopies of similar important papers, were produced. During the fiscal year, 17,700 files were catalogued, indexed and shipped to the Dominion or Provincial Archives, while thousands of key registers and documents were preserved on microfilm, for future reference. Over 4,000 general enquiries on the subject of property rights were dealt with over the same period, and an increase of foreign interest in settlement in Canada has become much more apparent.

ECONOMIC STAFF GROUP

The Economic Staff Group provides advice on the northern economy to senior departmental management, and undertakes studies on matters which relate to the economic development of the North, as a continuous function of the Group. Some of these studies are conducted within the Group, while others, due to the limitations of staff strength, are undertaken by private consultants.

Functionally, the Group is divided into two Sections: a Resources and Transportation Section is concerned with the general field of northern mineral and other resource development, and undertakes studies in the transportation field. This Section is also responsible for developing and preparing policies and programs which provide for the development of adequate transportation facilities in the North. A Planning and Manpower Section is responsible for work in the general area of providing a Northern Development Strategy, for research into the economic characteristics and potential of economic regions and sub-regions, and for research into areas of study relating to demographic and labour force matters in connection with the employment of northern residents and the development of northern industry.

During the fiscal year, the Economic Staff Group conducted a number of studies on a variety of subjects, as well as initiating several projects which were undertaken by private consultants on behalf of the Department.

However, the evolution of a strategy for the economic development of both the Yukon and Northwest Territory was accorded top priority in the Group's work-program for the year.

The field phase of a manpower survey of the Keewatin Region was conducted by the Group in January, 1969. From the results of the survey, a set of individual data records was produced for every Eskimo surveyed, and the information was made available to federal and territorial officials who are concerned with selection and placement for training and employment. A set of detailed statistical tabulations was also produced from the survey and formed the basis of several studies undertaken in connection with the Northern Development Strategy.

Considerable emphasis was placed on studies aimed at investigating the transportation problems that are likely to be encountered in the Arctic and along the Arctic coast, and the possible technological solutions to these problems were investigated. The Group also had a considerable input in a major study of a number of alternative railway routes which could perhaps connect the Yukon and northern British Columbia to the continental rail system and tide water ports such as Prince Rupert, B. C. The Group played an important role on the Steering Committee which was chaired by the Department of Transport.

Other projects involved research to develop a simulation model of the Yukon economy for purposes of bringing out structural trends in the various sectors of the economy, and of discovering how these structural trends could be changed to realize accelerated rates of economic growth. A consultant was also contracted to develop an appropriate model for evaluating the benefits and costs of alternative strategies in the different regions of the northern territories.

In the context of increased oil exploration activities in the northern territories, a study of the economic impact of the oil industry of Kuwait was undertaken, and, on behalf of the Group, a consultant conducted a study of social adaptation in the Central Yukon mining districts. Research

was also conducted to establish a social accounting system that will organize and present the kind of economic information required for regional planning in the Territories.

During 1969, a consultant was engaged by the Group to update existing studies of the economic feasibility of the development of the Mary River iron ore property of Baffinland Iron Mines Limited and to appraise the different methods by which the Federal Government could participate in the exploitation of the Mary River iron ore deposits.

Plans for 1970

The indications are that the conduct of a series of regional economic studies for the northern territories will continue to be accorded top priority in the work program of the Economic Staff Group during the coming year. These will include:

- (a) A cost-benefit analysis of a Fort-Simpson-British Columbia boundary road.
- (b) A cash flow analysis of Baffinland Iron Mines Limited.
- (c) An analysis of the impact of oil exploration activities in the Mackenzie Delta area.
- (d) An economic evaluation of native employment at Pine Point Mine.
- (e) An analysis to determine the adequacy of the scheduled air services in the Northwest Territories.
- (f) A study of the economics of utilizing the military Haines-Fairbanks pipeline for civilian purposes.
- (g) The economics of building a bridge across the Yukon River at Dawson.

TERRITORIAL RELATIONS BRANCH

Steady progress was made in the transfer to the Government of the Northwest Territories of responsibility for programs and functions hitherto carried out in the Territories by departmental staff. By the end of the

fiscal year, this process had been substantially completed in the Arctic District and the Territorial Government had assumed responsibility for all matters of territorial concern throughout the Northwest Territories. Concurrently, the size of the staff at the Arctic District Office was progressively reduced until the end of the year when its responsibilities were terminated. The impact of the transfer of responsibilities on the Territorial Government's headquarters in Yellowknife was eased by their success in recruiting existing federal administrative and other field staff in the Arctic District.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY

Financial Agreements, negotiated with both Territories, included provision for the following levels of financial assistance from the Federal Government.

Grants, Loans	1969 - 70 (Actuals)	...
...	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory
...	(dollars)	...
Operating Grants	8,718,409	5,306,014
Capital Loans	3,606,225	3,615,832
Amortization Grants	1,670,000	1,355,986

Additional loan capital was provided to the Territories, outside the Financial Agreements, for particular programs. This assistance amounted to \$1,353,750 for the Northwest Territories and \$530,000 for the Yukon Territory.

OTHER SERVICES

The Branch continued to assist both Territorial Governments in the development of their legislative programs and in the planning and development of policies related to the provision of adequate levels of government services.

Proposals affecting constitutional development in the Territories received an increased amount of study. The establishment of an Executive

Committee was proposed for the Yukon and amendments to both the Yukon and N.W.T. Acts were prepared which would increase the size of the N.W.T. council and further constitutional development in both Territories.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

The main housing program was the Northern Rental Housing Program. Approximately \$3 1/2 million was spent on the provision of 200 three-bedroom houses and on their construction, as well as another 200 which had not been completed during the previous year. This program is applicable to Indians and Eskimos of the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec. It will provide housing, basic furniture, fuel, electricity and other municipal services which are available at a rent based on income. About \$400,000 was received during the year from these rental payments. While this program has remained federally financed and controlled, the operation and administration has been transferred to the Government of the N.W.T.

The Indian Off-Reserve Program and the Eskimo Re-establishment Housing Program. These programs were available in areas of economic opportunity anywhere in Canada, and provided forgivable second mortgage loans up to \$9,000 to borrowers who obtained first mortgage loans at prevailing National Housing Act rates from approved lenders or the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Territorial Low-Cost Housing Program. Available to residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, provided for first mortgage loans of up to \$8,000 at NHA prevailing rates of interest, and second mortgage loans of \$1,000 interest free and forgivable at the rate of \$100 per year, to persons who cannot qualify for a loan under the National Housing Act.

The Territorial Second Mortgage Program. Also available to any resident of the Yukon Territory or the Northwest Territories, for persons who have obtained a first mortgage under the National Housing Act, provided for a maximum loan of up to \$2,000 repayable over the same term as the first mortgage and with interest at a rate one per cent higher than the prevailing

NHA rate. Under the Territorial Low-Cost Housing Program and the Territorial Second Mortgage Program more than 100 loans were approved, all to residents of the Yukon Territory.

The Territorial Rental Housing Program. This program, which is financed by the Federal Government by means of loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories, provided 61 rental houses at a cost of three-quarters of a million dollars for low income non-Indians and non-Eskimos. Terms and conditions of the program are similar to these of the Northern Rental Housing Program.

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE

In the absence of a Territorial Public Service in the Eastern Arctic, the Territorial Relations Branch, through the Arctic District Office, provided government services to residents of the Baffin and Keewatin Regions of the Northwest Territories, and in Arctic Quebec, up to March 31, 1970, at which time the Government of the Northwest Territories assumed responsibility for the provision of such services in the Baffin and Keewatin Regions. In Arctic Quebec, responsibility for the administration of federal programs in this area was turned over to the Indian-Eskimo Affairs Program of this Department, effective April 1, 1970.

Arctic District operations for the fiscal year 1969 - 70 centered on maintaining a high standard of programs so that fully developed services could be turned over to the Government of the Northwest Territories, with particular emphasis on an orderly, smooth hand-over of functions between November 1969 and March 31, 1970. The only exception was the teaching staff function which is scheduled for transfer in August 1970.

Education

Thirty-two schools were in operation. These consisted of 125 elementary classrooms, 1 high-school classroom, 23 special classrooms and 6 vocational shops. Total enrolment amounted to 3,194 pupils, of whom 2,930 were Eskimos, 52 Indians and 212 Whites.

In addition, 447 students, including 47 Eskimos, attended the departmentally operated Duke of Edinburgh School in Fort Churchill. Two hundred Eskimo children were enrolled in the Churchill Vocational Centre and over 190 Eskimos attended trade or occupational courses in southern Canada.

A new adult education centre was opened in Chesterfield Inlet in the fall of 1969.

An Eskimo language school was opened at Rankin Inlet in January 1970, with an enrolment of 11 students for the first course - area administrators and teachers mainly from the Eastern Arctic.

Major school constructions were: the new 4-classroom, gymnasium, activity room, library and home economics room, complex at Cape Dorset; and the 2-classroom school gymnasium, activity room, home economics room, at Pangnirtung. At Baker Lake, two classrooms and a gymnasium were added to the existing school.

Engineering and Construction

Northern Construction Section of the Technical Services Branch carried out \$3.21 million worth of capital construction in 1969 - 70 in the Keewatin and Baffin Regions. Although the Arctic Quebec regional program was under Technical Services, it was carried out by Arctic District staff in the amount of approximately \$396,000. Special items included were: the completion of the water reservoir at Fort Chimo; relocation of the settlement of Clyde River; conversion of a warehouse-workshop to a fish fillet plant and craft workshop at Port Burwell; completion of the program at Repulse Bay consisting of staff and rental houses, power distribution system, freezer, warehouse-workshop and school construction; and the various new schools and additions, as noted in the preceding references under Education.

Expenditures by Activity and Region

(,000 dollars)

Location	Northern Housing	Education	SBD	Admin.	Terr. Govt.
Keewatin	118.2	198.5	70.6	373.6	217.5
Baffin	613.1	477.6	26.0	301.0	812.8
Arctic Quebec	85.0	28.0	16.5	266.5	...

The new development complex at Frobisher Bay, consisting of an apartment building, administration building, hotel, shopping centre, recreation centre, and town housing, valued at \$11 million, was completed well ahead of schedule with occupancy of the office building complex commencing as early as mid-January 1970.

Bulk-oil storage tanks were installed at Arctic Bay, Grise Fiord and Grougton Island and, with the exception of Clyde River, all settlements in the Eastern Arctic now have bulk-oil storage facilities.

All maintenance and the provision of municipal services in the three regions of the District were carried out by Arctic District personnel, with emphasis on the employment of local people. In the Baffin Region, 80 per cent of the travelling maintenance crew came from the local labour force. Total budgets were as follows:

Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment

Arctic Quebec	\$583,000
Keewatin	686,000
Baffin	1,681,000
Municipal Services	...
Arctic Quebec	\$1,168,700
Keewatin	1,342,400
Baffin	3,224,200

Welfare

Social assistance payments in the three Regions totalled approximately \$600,000.

A total of 33 cases from the Eastern Arctic were in special care, including rehabilitation.

Child welfare in the Baffin and Keewatin Regions has become a serious problem in that many children require foster home care.

A pilot project was undertaken in the Keewatin consisting of short courses in the development of local government using the community development approach.

Eskimo Councils took on an increasingly positive role in local affairs, with particular emphasis on the administration of the Community Development Fund. Successful Eskimo Regional Council meetings were held in Churchill and in Frobisher Bay.

Industrial

In arts and crafts, production and marketing were consistently satisfactory throughout the District and the combined production, excluding the Cooperatives, exceeded \$500,000 - a significant contribution to the economy of the local people. Preliminary assessments on graphic art production at Baker Lake have been encouraging and the future looks bright for this fine art project.

Sufficient quantities of soapstone were mined in the Belcher Islands, Ferguson River and Rankin Inlet to supply local needs and also the needs of other settlements in the areas. Encouraging reports were received on the analysis of the sample surveys of lapis lazuli production at Lake Harbour. The production and marketing of eiderdown was increased at the Belcher Islands, Port Burwell and Pangnirtung, and although small quantities were retained for local use the greater proportion of production was shipped to outside markets.

The commercial fishery at Port Burwell reached its 20,000 lb quota and successful domestic fisheries were also carried out at Pangnirtung,

Belcher Islands, Chesterfield Inlet and Karninak Lake.

A successful season was enjoyed by the Rankin Inlet Cannery with the processing of over 100 whales from the Whale Cove plant and a 30,000-lb fish production from the Rankin area. A successful pilot project of the Rankin Cannery operation was the acquisition of 50 pigs, which are being fed on by-products from the cannery.

Other activities included the completion of the laundry and dry cleaning establishment at Frobisher Bay which was relocated to a new building site and is working at 100 per cent capacity.

The Department entered into contracts with private enterprise to set up a pilot knitwear operation at Frobisher Bay and to operate a pilot weaving project at Pangnirtung.

The duffle garment project at Baker Lake has shown promise of being successful but certain marketing problems have yet to be resolved.

The Byrd Polar Center Tour was successful although the occurrence of difficulties in its organizational stages brought about a decline in the number of tourists during the first season.

The tourist camps at Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet were turned over to private entrepreneurs. The camp at Clearwater Fiord operated only briefly - last summer and arrangements are being made for its transfer to a local private entrepreneur.

Noteworthy progress in cooperative development during the year was achieved in the continuation and promotion of a Federation of Eastern Arctic Cooperatives. The four Eskimo delegates who were elected to the Committee of Organization at the March 1969 Frobisher Bay Conference visited all cooperatives and developing groups in the District to discuss the work involved in the organization of a federation.

Services were provided to Eskimo Cooperatives in Nouveau-Québec by La Federation des Cooperatives du Nouveau-Québec under contract with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

A successful management training course was again carried out at the Western Cooperative College, Saskatoon, where 12 Eskimo Cooperatives

trainees underwent an intensive training course in cooperative management and related work.

The Department continued to support the activities of the Eskimo Arts Council which met four times during the 1969 - 70 fiscal year to evaluate arts and crafts. The Arts Council also provides encouragement and technical advice to local people and groups of artisans.

The Department also continued to support Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, a non-profit organization formed under the auspices of the Cooperative Union of Canada to promote and market Eskimo arts and crafts production. The Company now supplies 700 dealers throughout the world, and sales for the year amounted to approximately \$1 million.

INDIAN-ESKIMO AFFAIRS

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS BRANCH

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

The Department assists Indian people in planning their communities and assists in the construction of living accommodation, including water and sanitary services, electrification and improved roads. Those who obtain regular employment may be assisted in purchasing housing off reserves.

Housing Programs

There are now three housing programs on reserves, and one off reserve program. They are summarized in the following tabulation:

1. Subsidy Housing Known as the Welfare Housing Program for many years - applicants are required to make personal contributions.
2. Indian On-Reserve Housing Program Loans from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for construction of houses on reserves, guaranteed by the Minister.
3. Band Administered Band Councils may, by resolution, request authority to conduct their own housing programs using money provided in Departmental appropriation.
4. Indian Off-Reserve Housing Program An Indian who is regularly employed away from his reserve may be assisted in securing a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation 1st Mortgage loan as well as a 2nd Mortgage loan from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Subsidy Housing Program Band members who are able to do so are required to make a small payment known as a personal contribution. Band Councils are responsible for deciding which members of the Band shall receive housing assistance from the funds available each year.

The following tabulation indicates the amounts of personal contributions required and the maximum amounts of subsidy allowable, based upon an applicant's income and need:

Schedule of Personal Contributions

Applicant's Income (dollars)	Minimum Cash Payment (dollars)	Maximum Subsidy (dollars)
Less than 3,000	135	8,500
3,001 - 3,600	235	8,500
3,601 - 4,200	335	8,500
4,201 - 4,800	435	8,500
4,801 - 5,700	535	8,500
5,701 - 6,600	635	7,500
6,601 - 7,500	735	6,500
7,501 - 8,400	835	5,500
8,401 - 9,000	935	4,500
Over 9,000	1,185	3,500

When determining the personal contribution an applicant is required to make, Family Allowances and Welfare Assistance are not considered as income.

Fiscal Year	No. of Houses Constructed	Expenditures from Appropriation (dollars)
1966 - 67	1,769	7,996,786
1967 - 68	2,005	13,230,000
1968 - 69	1,794	13,395,000
1969 - 70	1,759	14,664,000

Indian On-Reserve Housing Program - CMHC Loans for Construction of Houses on Reserves The Indian On-Reserve Housing Program provides for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans under two types of circumstances: (a) to persons who do not obtain assistance under the Subsidy Housing Program but who, nevertheless, wish to borrow money for the construction of houses on Indian reserves; and (b) as supplementary assistance to persons who qualify for direct housing aid under the Subsidy Housing Program but who wish to build more expensive houses than is possible with the basic subsidy for which they are eligible.

Fiscal Year	CMHC Loans Approved	Amount
1966 - 67	41	\$179,184
1967 - 68	3	12,000
1968 - 69	43	350,271
1969 - 70	36	302,585
TOTAL	123	\$844,040

Band Administered Housing Program Funds appropriated by Parliament for the construction of houses for Indian people (Subsidy Housing Program) may by agreement be transferred to Band Councils who assume responsibility for the administration of their own housing programs.

Fiscal Year	Bands Authorized to Administer Program	Amount Approved
1966 - 67	4	\$819,000
1967 - 68	7	1,949,300
1968 - 69	10	8,118,800
1969 - 70	2	2,613,900
TOTAL	23	\$13,501,000

The Indian Off-Reserve and Eskimo Re-Establishment Housing Program Indian people may establish eligibility for forgivable mortgage loans up to

a maximum of \$10,000. The extent of eligibility depends upon an applicant's salary as does the personal contribution he is required to make. A repayable first mortgage loan is secured from CMHC or an approved lender to make up the difference between the amount of eligibility for a forgivable loan and the total amount required.

Present Status of Program

Applications approved	...	...
1967 - 68	...	150
1968 - 69	...	172
1969 - 70	...	189
...	TOTAL	511
Conditional Mortgages approved by V.L.A.	...	...
1967 - 68	...	96
1968 - 69	...	127
1969 - 70	...	191
...	TOTAL	414
Expenditures	...	...
1967 - 68	...	\$443,416
1968 - 69	...	731,148
1969 - 70	...	1,668,207
...	...	\$2,842,771
Outstanding Commitments	...	...
(March 31/70)	...	202,456
Total (Expenditures and Commitment to March 31, 1970)	...	\$3,045,227

Water and Sanitation Services

The Department endeavoured to ensure that there was a source of potable water on all Indian reserves and assisted as well as encouraged the Indian people in improving their sanitation facilities. In many cases where existing supplies of water in Indian communities were inadequate, domestic water systems were constructed. On reserves where houses

were scattered, wells were drilled or dug at strategic locations.

Housing Units Receiving Services

Fiscal year	Pressurized Water	Sewer or Septic Tank	Indoor Toilets	Sewage or Pressurized Water	Wells
1966 - 67	492	441	384	...	...
1967 - 68	821	585	749	...	...
1968 - 69	596	471	583	...	...
1969 - 70 (Change in Reporting Format)			...	1,000	596

Sanitation Expenditures

Fiscal Year	Water and Sewer
1966 - 67	\$1,483,000
1967 - 68	2,425,000
1968 - 69	2,644,000
1969 - 70	3,302,570

Electrification

A program to extend electrical power to all Indian reserves, where economically feasible, was pursued. The national average for homes serviced with electricity is approximately 98.6 percent. The latest available figure indicates that approximately 73 percent of the houses on Indian reserves are serviced.

Electrification	1967 - 68	1968 - 69	1969 - 70
Number of reserves receiving community electrification	73	52	61
Number of houses receiving electricity	2,808	2,775	2,356
Capital expenditure on electrification	\$1,011,000	\$829,000	\$1,110,000

Road Systems

A total of \$2,324,000 was spent on road construction and improvement of existing roads on reserves and under certain circumstances on reserve access roads. Provision of roads is essential in overcoming the isolation

of many reserves; of facilitating the movement of people between Indian and non-Indian communities; of permitting Indian children to participate in joint school programs, and Indian adults access to centres of employment and marketing. Where roads were of direct benefit to both Indian and non-Indian communities, cost-sharing agreements with municipalities or provinces were arranged.

SOCIAL SERVICES

In the field of social welfare, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development attempts to ensure for Indians welfare benefits comparable to those provided to other residents of the provinces. To enable Indians to participate in the full range of welfare programs established in each province, the Federal Government has been pursuing special federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements for welfare purposes pursuant to Part II of the Canada Assistance Plan. A federal-provincial cost-sharing welfare agreement continues to be implemented on behalf of Indians living in the Province of Ontario.

In addition to negotiating welfare agreements, the Department finances a welfare program which provides social assistance (food, clothing, shelter, special needs) to Indians on reserves at the same rates and under the same eligibility conditions as apply to other provincial residents. This program is in the main administered by Departmental staff, but in a growing number of cases, Band Councils are undertaking to administer the program on behalf of the Department and with their own staff. Applications of Band Councils to undertake this function are dealt with in a Grants to Bands Program which dispenses the necessary funds.

In accordance with federal-provincial child welfare agreements, the Department finances maintenance and protection services to Indian children in Manitoba and Nova Scotia; the Federal Government also maintains Indian children in foster homes or institutions in provinces where child care services are provided on a voluntary basis. Departmental staff,

with the consent of parents or guardians, arrange for care of neglected children outside their own homes in areas where the services of child-caring agencies are not available. Physically and socially handicapped Indians who need care due to senility or chronic illness are provided for in homes for the aged and other institutions. Indians participating in upgrading and social orientation programs in Alberta and Saskatchewan receive maintenance and tuition pursuant to Departmental agreements with the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and the Saskatchewan Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Additional Federal Government benefits available to Indians include: Family Allowances, Youth Allowances, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement; Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances financed jointly by federal and provincial governments; Quebec Needy Mothers' Allowances, Ontario Family Benefits and Nova Scotia Social Assistance (Part I) are also available to Indian residents of these provinces.

Expenditures	1967 - 68	1968 - 69	1969 - 70
Social Assistance	\$17,664,880	\$21,725,760	\$25,139,092
Child Maintenance	\$ 4,745,282	\$6,834,974	\$8,098,026
Adult Care	\$ 308,822	\$403,855	\$484,745

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Cultural Development unit is responsible for the Cultural Program which was authorized January 19, 1965. This program is designed to preserve and promote the essential elements of Indian culture. During 1967, when program funds were used for completion and operation of the Indians of Canada Pavilion, the ongoing Cultural Affairs Program was correspondingly limited.

Since its implementation, however, over \$300,500 have been given in grants to Indian individuals and Indian groups. This program gives assistance to these people in research, and for the preservation, promotion

and expression of the traditional and contemporary Indian culture in dance, music, drama forms, art, carving, and writing.

A program of assisting in the development and promotion of writers of Indian ancestry was started in December 1968. The Literature Program Head brought to the job, a year's experience in successful Eskimo literature development, the all-native written magazine "Inuttituut" and the first novel ever written by a Canadian Eskimo (published in Syllabics and subsequently translated into English) Markoosie of Resolute Bay, N.W.T.

Through a program of assigned writing, co-operation with private publishers, purchase of manuscripts and publicity for published authors, the Indian spokesmen will now be able to reach the Canadian public as a whole. For poets, short-story writers and historians, a new magazine "Tawow" is to be launched on a quarterly basis in the spring of 1970.

A National Conference on Indian Culture was held in March 1970 to bring together Indian people who have made outstanding contributions to their culture. This conference helped to clarify what Indian people believe is the role of the Department in identifying, preserving, and stimulating the growth and expression of all aspects of Canadian culture.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Re-organization Changes In October 1968, the re-organization of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development brought into being the Division of Social and Cultural Development, which replaced the former Social Programs Division of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Community Welfare Section of the Northern Administration Branch.

The Social Development Program includes those activities formerly carried out under the title of Community Development in the Department. This program in 1969 - 70 was administered by 6 regional superintendents of community affairs, and 42 community development workers, of whom 18 were Indians. In addition, the Department supported, in part, 36 provincial community development workers through federal-provincial shared-cost programs with 4 provinces, namely, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and

Alberta. However, since October 1, 1969, a new Community Development Agreement has been in force under which the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood provides community development services for Indians in Manitoba. This has stimulated Indians elsewhere in Canada to investigate the possibility of supplying similar services in their regions, and the Department will finance research on this in Saskatchewan and the Maritimes. As well, the Department is completing the third year of a second three-year contract with the extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish. This University continues to do research on community development and to provide community development services on 7 reserves in the Cape Breton area of Nova Scotia.

Leadership Training Also included in the Social Development Program is the provision of leadership training courses for Indian people; these courses take place at the local level and use local resources. The Human Resources Development Program also operated in Ottawa during this fiscal year for the three-month period from April to June. During that time, a total of 43 Indian community residents and 27 Departmental staff attended, for a total of 70 participants or 1,091 man-days. In addition, training courses were conducted across the country in fields apart from those of leadership training and human resource development - Band government, homemaking, folk schools and youth activities. In 1970 - 71, more than 100 sessions are planned, averaging 5 days each, involving 2,000 Indian people and 500 Branch staff for an estimated 13,000 man-days of training.

Homemakers' Clubs and other Indian Women's Organizations The Social Development Program provides financial assistance to such Indian women's organizations as Homemakers' Clubs and Indian Women's Institutes for delegate expenses to seminars and annual regional conferences, and to help new organizations to establish themselves.

The last year saw an upsurge of interest in Indian women's organizations. Sewing classes, housekeeping courses and seminars proved especially popular, and many of the most active and successful Homemakers Clubs had

projects aimed at reserve betterment and community involvement. The following figures show the changing climate of interest. In July 1967, there were 125 Homemakers and other Indian women's groups across the country; as of September 1969, the number had risen to 213. Regional breakdown is reflected in the following tabulation.

Homemakers, Clubs and Other Women's Organizations as of September 1, 1969

Location	Indian Women Homemakers' Clubs	Other Indian Women's Organizations	Total Indian Organizations
Maritimes	5	7	12
Quebec	10	2	12
Ontario	35	22	57
Manitoba	5	8	13
Saskatchewan	23	16	39
Alberta	9	26	35
British Columbia	45	...	45
TOTAL	132	81	213

Youth Activities Financial assistance is regularly provided to help Indian and Eskimo boy scouts to attend jamborees. For example, in 1967, the First International Jamboree of Arctic Scouting in Yellowknife, attended by some 700 scouts, also included Indian and Eskimo scouts from northern and southern Canada, who were enabled to participate by virtue of Departmental grants.

In 1969 - 70, staff worked with the National Arctic Committee on Scouting, planning the Centennial Jamboree to be held in Churchill, Manitoba in July, 1970. This Centennial Jamboree honours the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba on their 100th birthday. Some 1,200 scouts, including Eskimos and Indians from northern and southern Canada are expected to attend. The Queen and the Prince of Wales will open this Jamboree.

During the year YMHA, YMCA and YWCA groups in various parts of the country were assisted by Departmental, officers to engage in projects that

brought Indian and non-Indian young people together.

Inter-Departmental Committee - Rapid changes in modern Indian life make it imperative that the efforts of the various government departments most closely concerned with Indian problems be coordinated and sharply focussed. To this end, an inter-departmental committee has been established; consisting of representatives from this Department and the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Secretary of State.

BAND GOVERNMENT

Indian Bands and their Councils are progressing rapidly towards increased decision-making at the local level.

Two hundred and seventy-six (276) Indian Band Councils control, manage and expend, in whole or in part, their revenue moneys under section 68 of the Indian Act and additional applications are received constantly. These moneys, together with Departmental funds provided under the Grants to Bands Program, where requested, have given added impetus to this trend. No precise figure can be given, as it constantly changes, but approximately 250 Bands employ their own staffs in varying numbers and occupations.

Many provinces are also involving more Bands in their programs as evidenced by the recent British Columbia Legislation which permits the incorporation of Indian reserve village municipalities; the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have recently vacated the local tax levying field on reserves; and others, who by agreement or other arrangements, give grants to Bands for local administration or supervise the local administration of such services as social assistance programs and education programs.

Three hundred and eighty-five (385) Bands elect their own Councils under the elective processes indicated in the Act, while 174 Bands retain the custom system. During the year, 128 Band elections were held in accordance with the Indian Act nine referenda were held involving liquor privileges, and three Bands chose the elective system for the first time.

A total of 184 Band Councils have passed by-laws for local purposes. During the year, 37 Bands enacted 49 such by-laws.

1968 - 69 Band Grants Under the Grants to Bands Program, 384 grants amounting to \$4,847,687 were made available during the year. These grants enable Indian Band Councils to manage more of their own affairs and make it possible for them to recruit, employ and pay Band staff. 1969 - 70 Band Grants Under the Grants to Bands Program, 701 grants amounting to \$11,846,609 were made available up to March 16, 1970. These grants enable Indian Band Councils to manage more of their own affairs and make it possible for them to recruit, employ and pay Band staff.

MEMBERSHIP

The Indian population totalled 244,113* as of December 31, 1969, representing a net increase of 6,623 or 2.79 per cent during the calendar year.

Seven hundred and fourteen persons were enfranchised between April 1, 1969 and March 31, 1970. Of these, 60 applied for enfranchisement and 654 resulted from marriages of Indian women to non-Indians. A total of \$152,722.81 was paid out in enfranchisement funds during the fiscal year.

There were 225 adoptions registered during the same period. Of these, 70 children were adopted by Indians and 155 by non-Indians.

The addition of 31 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1970. Decisions were reached on 15 of these protests and 14 persons were declared entitled to be registered as Indians, and one was declared not entitled. The remaining 16 are still under investigation. Decisions were also made on 57 protests and 14 persons were declared entitled to be registered as Indians, and one was declared not entitled. The remaining 16 are still under investigation. Decisions were also made on 57 protests which were received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Of these, 45 were declared entitled and 12 not entitled to be registered as Indians. [*Subject to revision]

Table 1 - Community Affairs Branch - Indian Population

Province or Territory	1954	1959	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*	1969 Inc.* over 1968	1969% Inc.* over 1968
Prince Edward Island	272	341	376	393	399	409	418	435	17	4.1
Nova Scotia	3,002	3,561	3,994	4,099	4,183	4,287	4,411	4,512	101	2.3
New Brunswick	2,629	3,183	3,717	3,824	3,912	4,039	4,156	4,274	118	2.8
Quebec	17,574	20,453	23,709	24,446	23,126	25,650	26,302	27,050	748	2.9
Ontario	37,255	42,668	48,465	49,556	52,475	51,731	52,981	54,052	1,071	2.0
Manitoba	19,684	23,658	282,833	29,996	30,994	32,227	33,358	34,392	1,034	3.1
Saskatchewan	18,750	23,280	28,914	30,086	31,362	32,579	33,852	35,062	1,210	3.6
Alberta	15,715	19,287	23,642	24,587	25,432	26,440	27,322	28,443	1,121	4.1
British Columbia	31,086	36,229	42,141	43,250	44,205	45,152	46,046	47,138	1,092	2.4
Yukon Territory	1,568	1,868	2,215	2,292	2,337	2,477	2,562	2,484	-78	-3.0
Northwest Territories	4,023	4,598	5,383	5,569	5,739	5,911	6,082	6,271	189	3.1
TOTAL	151,558	179,126	211,389	218,098	224,164	230,902	237,490	244,113	6,623	2.8

[*Unsettled protests are carried forward into succeeding years. Of the total 568 protests received during the ten-year period, 97 are still outstanding.]

Community Affairs Branch

Table 2 - Enfranchisements, 1969 and 1970

Province	Adult Indians enfranchised upon application together with their minor unmarried children		Indian Women enfranchised following marriage to non-Indians together with their minor unmarried children		Total number of Indians enfranchised
	Adults	Children	Women	Children	
...
Nova Scotia	...	...	2	...	2
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	0
New Brunswick	...	...	1	...	1
Quebec	1	...	30	...	31
Ontario	20	13	164	24	221
Manitoba	6	2	72	9	89
Saskatchewan	4	0	70	24	98
Alberta	7	4	61	21	93
British Columbia	3	0	137	27	167
District of MacKenzie	...	...	9	...	9
Yukon Territory	...	...	1	2	3
...	41	19	547	107	714
ENFRANCHISEMENTS - 1960 - 1970					...
1960 - 61	125	70	583	167	954
1961 - 62	94	47	435	140	716
1962 - 63	90	50	404	109	653
1963 - 64	46	38	287	102	473
1964 - 65	46	34	480	176	736
1965 - 66	38	18	435	147	638
1966 - 67	31	22	457	148	658
1967 - 68	62	28	470	56	616
1968 - 69	37	20	531	197	785
1969 - 70	41	19	547	107	714
...	610	346	4,638	1,349	6,943

Community Affairs Branch

Table 3 - Adopted Indian Children

Fiscal Year	Adopted by Indians	Adopted by non-Indians	Total
1961 - 62	63	58	121
1962 - 63	35	66	101
1963 - 64	74	94	168
1964 - 65	44	93	137
1965 - 66	43	123	166
1966 - 67	87	93	180
1967 - 68	54	98	152
1968 - 69	57	201	258
1969 - 70	70	155	225
Total	527	981	1,508

Community Affairs Branch

Table 4 - Protests

Fiscal Year	Received	Decisions Made		...
...	...	Confirmed in Membership	Deleted from Membership	Total*
1960 - 61	116	64	40	104
1961 - 62	49	28	19	47
1962 - 63	100	46	14	60
1963 - 64	77	35	10	55
1964 - 65	68	29	19	48
1965 - 66	57	27	19	46
1966 - 67	13	22	8	30
1967 - 68	22	9	2	11
1968 - 69	36	61	5	66
1969 - 70	30	59	13	72
Total	568	380	159	539

Indian Band Funds

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year

Ended March 31, 1970.

Capital Accounts

...	Receipts	Disbursements
DUES AND ROYALTIES	(dollars)	...
Timber Dues	1,100,764.11	...
Gravel Dues	248,828.40	...
Oil Royalties	3,035,479.17	...
Oil Bonus	488,362.87	...
Other	5,853.54	...
SALES	...	...
Land	959,651.30	...
CONTRIBUTIONS	...	...
Winter Works Incentive Subsidy	15,296.70	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...
Band Loans	46,926.00	...
Shares of Transferred Members	36,645.17	...
Miscellaneous	315,943.80	...
ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION	...	...
Housing	...	1,866,272.82
Roads and Bridges	...	572,658.77
Water Systems	...	230,824.84
Sanitation	...	37,180.38
Electrification	...	160,099.65
Band-Owned Building	...	231,359.75
Other	...	88,719.80
BAND ENTERPRISES	...	...
Agriculture	...	628,189.34
Forestry	...	386,069.15
Tourist Development	...	72,774.49
BAND FUND DISTRIBUTION	...	...
Per Capita Cash Distribution	...	1,116,878.73
Enfranchisement	...	98,806.46

Shares of Transferred Members	...	58,350.99
Other	...	100,096.70
MISCELLANEOUS	...	457,153.77
...	6,253,751.06	6,105,435.64
Balance April 1, 1969.	26,149,966.67	...
Balance March 31, 1970.	...	26,298,282.09
...	32,403,717.73	32,403,717.73

Indian Band Funds

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.

Revenue Accounts

...	Receipts	Disbursements
...	(dollars)	...
SALES	...	...
Land	5,191.42	...
Other	10,267.72	...
BAND ENTERPRISES	...	...
Agriculture	170,213.26	...
Forestry	24,422.84	...
Leasing - Oil	1,074,450.09	...
Leasing - Other	2,286,385.37	...
Fishing and Hunting	56,030.45	...
GOVERNMENT INTEREST	2,296,010.99	...
CONTRIBUTIONS	...	...
Road Subsidy	97,531.12	...
Grants	64,668.73	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...
Housing	19,454.45	...
Agricultural Assistance to Individuals	34,287.50	...
Band Loans	14,043.54	...
Water Systems	17,922.71	...
Service Charges	24,394.08	...
Shares of Transferred Members	12,752.73	...
Miscellaneous	372,229.18	...
SOCIAL PROGRAMS	...	...
Community Services	...	38,464.86
Recreation	...	21,608.18
Church, Rectory, Cemeteries	...	7,389.32
Other Welfare Services	...	60,638.57
ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION	...	...
Housing	...	446,057.27

Roads and Bridges	...	133,345.06
Water Systems	...	42,568.31
Sanitation	...	23,932.20
Electrification	...	17,170.64
Band - Owned Buildings	...	323,137.68
Other	...	30,394.01

(continued)

(concluded)

...	Receipts	Disbursements
...	(dollars)	...
ADMINISTRATION
General	...	145,966.67
Office Services	...	53,488.83
Administration Facilities	...	57,655.47
Municipal Services	...	37,020.45
Protection Services	...	41,898.59
BAND ENTERPRISES
Agriculture	...	414,634.85
Forestry	...	149,031.92
Tourist Development	...	31,264.39
BAND FUND DISTRIBUTION
Pension	...	10,780.00
Per Capita Cash Distribution	...	379,274.69
Enfranchisement	...	21,271.03
Shares of Transferred Members	...	18,572.14
Other	...	8,378.95
Budget Transfers Under Section 68	...	4,170,494.61
Miscellaneous	...	91,917.63
...	6,580,316.18	6,776,356.32
Balance April 1, 1969	5,562,891.94	...
Balance March 31, 1970	...	5,366,851.80
...	\$12,143,208.12	\$12,143,208.12

Indian Special Accounts**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.**

...	Receipts	Disbursements
...	(dollars)	...
Fur Projects	26,530.51	33,270.37
Handicraft, Odanak-Lorette ¹	8,730.29	8,447.50
Absent or Missing Heirs	4,405.66	1,952.44
Indian Soldier Settlement	322.78	322.78
Canusa	6,943.56	7,140.75
Suspense, Rental	902,734.31	1,013,239.95
...	949,667.11	1,064,373.79
Balance April 1, 1969	542,466.08	...
Balance March 31, 1970	...	427,759.40
...	1,492,133.19	1,492,133.19

[¹Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft, Odanak-Lorette total \$6,000 at March 31, 1970.]

Indian Estate Accounts**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.**

Balance April 1, 1969	\$641,662.77	...
Receipts	497,441.09	...
...	1,139,103.86	...
Disbursements	480,718.38	...
...	68,385.48*	

[*Government Bonds held in trust for various estates total \$108,500 at March 31, 1970.]

Indian Savings Accounts	...	...
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.		...
Balance April 1, 1969	\$431,001.10	...
Receipts	107,287.87	...
...	538,288.97	...
Disbursements	98,655.12	...
Balance March 31, 1970	439,633.85	...
Fines - Indian Act	...	...
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.		...
...	Balance April 1, 1969	\$572,340.08
...	Receipts	41,945.29
...	...	614,285.37
...	Disbursements	123,312.47
...	Balance March 31, 1970	490,972.90
...	Indian Compensation Funds	...
...	Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.	
...	...	Balance April 1, 1969
\$216,439.41	...	Receipts
1,068,817.33	...	...
1,285,256.74	...	Disbursements
1,018,059.94	...	Balance March 31, 1970
267,196.80	...	

EDUCATION BRANCH

The Education Branch, in its role as Education Consultant, continued to assist Indian communities in their move toward increased participation in school administration. Meetings were held with representatives of Indians organizations and Bands and with provincial school authorities cooperatively to plan for the future education of Indian children. Directly related to progress in this field is the expanding program of capital assistance to provincial schools. This program has now reached the point where nearly 60 per cent of the Indian school children are enrolled in provincial schools.

The kindergarten program was emphasized this year. Five new kindergartens were under construction and the enrolment at this level increased by approximately 7 per cent.

New emphasis was also placed on curriculum enrichment through provision for Indian culture content. This program will be continued and increased during the coming year.

School Attendance

In January 1970, there were 66,707* Indian children attending school in kindergarten to Grade XIII. Of these 27,870 were enrolled in federal schools and 38,837 in provincial schools.

The federal school enrolment was as follows:

Kindergarten	4,692
Grades I to VI	20,180
Grades VII to IX	2,998

Enrolment in federal schools declines sharply after Grade V, when the majority of Indian pupils transfer to provincial schools. Increasing enrolment of Indian children in provincial schools involved an expenditure of \$5,400,000 on capital assistance to provincial schools.

[*Exclusive of Indian children living in municipalities.]

In January 1970, the number of federal schools in operation was 280 and they included 1,185 classrooms distributed as follows:

Region	No. of Schools	No. of Classrooms
Maritimes	12	53
Quebec	25	142
Ontario	78	270
Manitoba	38	235
Saskatchewan	52	168
Alberta	26	162
British Columbia	49	155
Total	280	1,185

Federal School Construction

In those areas where for reasons of isolation or other factors, arrangements for joint education for Indian children have not yet been made, federal schools are still required. Forty-nine projects were underway in 1969 - 70 in the federal school construction program. They included 33 classrooms, 5 kindergarten, 1 gymnasium and 26 staff units. Also included, 20 capital projects were being carried out to improve existing federal school facilities and student residences so as to provide improved fire protection, water service and electrical systems.

In the federal school construction program the emphasis is being placed on replacing inadequate facilities and improving others so that the federal schools will be up to provincial standards.

The cost of the program in 1969 - 70 was \$5,605,000.

Pupil Transportation

Daily transportation was provided as an essential support service to enable Indian children to attend provincial schools. It was also provided to enable them to attend centralized federal schools where improved programs could be made available to them. The service was provided through agreements with school boards and with individuals and transportation firms. In some areas the Indian Bands provided the service under the Grants to Bands program.

The total cost of this service during 1969 - 70, other than that provided by school boards, was approximately \$3,600,000 of which \$862,969.98 was administered by Indian Bands under the Grants Program. Of the 495 separate contracts involved, 260 or approximately 53 per cent were with individual Indians.

Research

The research program of the Education Directorate is carried out in co-operation with the universities, departments of education, and other agencies. Studies have been concentrated largely in four areas: early pre-school experiences, language instruction, relationship between education programs and employment, and community-school relations.

Community Libraries

Continued assistance was given by the Education Branch to a Grants to Bands Program enabling Indian communities to establish community libraries. Education assistance to the extent of \$55,000 was given to this program.

Professional Training and Development

An important key to professional advancement in the education services for Indian peoples is the degree of professional training acquired in trans-cultural education. More training opportunities continue to become available in Canadian universities for educators of Indian children. Special trans-cultural education courses were offered at the University of Alberta, the University of Saskatchewan, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and at the University of British Columbia.

Indian women from local communities where pre-school programs have been organized continue to show an active interest in being trained as teacher-aides. Summer School Training programs for teacher-aides were offered at the University of Manitoba, the University of Saskatchewan, Mount Royal College in Alberta and Centennial College in Ontario. Pre-school teachers and teacher-aides were trained together as teams in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and wherever possible were placed in the same school. In Alberta and Ontario teacher-aides were trained separately.

In specialized fields such as trans-cultural education, language arts, elementary mathematics, counselling, adult education, kindergarten or primary education, librarianship, it was difficult to recruit qualified staff. Educational leave with allowances equal to half salary was granted to a number of employees who wished to improve their qualifications in one of these priority fields.

Student Residences

The transfer of the management of student residences from the Church organizations to the Department on April 1, 1969 affected approximately 8,000 students, 56 residences and nearly 1,600 employees. The Department now has direct responsibility for the operation of residential services in terms of child care, health, food, clothing and facilities.

During the year the following student residences were closed: McIntosh in Ontario, Cross Lake, Pine Greek and Norway House in Manitoba, Kamsack in Saskatchewan, Morley and Joussard in Alberta, and Carcross in the Yukon Territory.

Fifty-two residences were in operation on December 31, 1969 and these were located as follows: Quebec - 6, Ontario - 8, Manitoba - 8, Saskatchewan - 8, Alberta - 8, British Columbia - 12, and Yukon Territory - 2.

Of the 7,066 residence enrolments, 4,220 students attend non-federal schools.

The criteria for admission to student residences are (a) home is isolated, (b) migratory parents, (c) serious home problems, (d) physically handicapped student, (e) transition to private boarding home, (f) private boarding home not available.

Boarding Home Program

The reason for the Boarding Home Program is to provide a satisfactory living environment for students who, for various reasons, must leave their own community in order to continue their education. Over 4,000 students were accommodated in private boarding homes in 1968 - 69.

The majority of these students were 16 years of age or older and approximately 90 per cent were high school students. The students are provided with room and board, transportation, books and school supplies and, when needed, clothing and educational allowances.

Because of the expansion in the number of students maintained in private boarding homes, a study of all aspects of the boarding home program was conducted in 1968. In 1969, the findings of the study were examined and discussed at regional workshops. The recommendations which resulted from the study and the workshops are being developed into a comprehensive set of guidelines for the operation of the boarding home program.

Scholarships

In addition to the financial assistance given to students at the secondary and post-secondary levels, a number of scholarships are awarded each year to students with demonstrated ability or talent. The scholarships serve mainly as an incentive for improved performance and to stimulate an interest in continuing professional training. In 1969, 63 scholarships were awarded to promising students in the following categories:

9	University Scholarships
5	Teacher Training Scholarships
7	Nursing Scholarships
3	Independent School Scholarships
11	Cultural Awards
28	Vocational Training Achievement Awards

There was a continuing and significant increase in the numbers of Indian people who were assisted in becoming involved in ongoing programs of Adult Education, Vocational Training and Employment Relocation. The following comparative table shows the increase which took place during the fiscal year April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970 in comparison to the two previous years.

Adult Education	1967 - 68	1968 - 69	1969 - 70
Basic Literacy	2,224	3,415	4,388
Other Adult Programs	6,833	9,652	11,964
Total	9,057	13,067	16,352
Vocational Training	...	...	...
Pre-Vocational	598	1,443	3,888
Vocational Skills	1,029	1,393	2,114
Technology	274	364	414
University	180	235	321
Teacher Training	27	38	49
Nursing	18	20	24
Other	180	340	2,007*
Total	2,306	3,833	8,817
Employment Relocation	...	...	...
Short Term	8,135	8,676	6,292
Regular	3,206	3,460	5,697
In-Service Training	144	330	218
On-The-Job Training	95	257	269
Family Relocations	287	509	502
Apprenticeship	...	...	73

[*All courses under four months duration]

POST SCHOOL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Extension of Services There was an encouraging increase in extent and expand their services and programs to Indian people both in their home.

communities and in centers to which Indian people relocate. The following is a short description of some of the more significant developments: 1. The Greater Victoria School Board expanded their counselling service under contract with the Department to include three full-time counsellors and one stenographer who devote all their time to assisting Indian people who enroll in adult training courses in Victoria. The possibility of expanding this even further to include placement services is presently under consideration. 2. Agreement was reached with the Alberta Department of Education whereby they will, under contract with the Department, extend to Indian reserves their upgrading programs for adults. 3. A Training On-The-Job Program was initiated between the Department and Haico Manufacturing Limited of Lethbridge to train an Indian labor force for a trailer industry which is being established on the Blood Indian Reserve. When fully operational the total labor force is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 150. 4. The Department participated in the Alberta NewStart Action Research Program by sponsoring adult Indian students in the NewStart programs and maintaining close liaison with the program managers. 5. The Department entered into a contract with the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Campus, for provision of counselling and other support services to Indian families who relocate to Saskatoon. This is in addition to the existing contract for training Indian women as instructors and administering an expanding Homemaker Training Program on reserves. 6. The Department participated financially in training 10 Indian workers for employment in a newly formed Indian and Metis Scrap Metal Salvage Company in Regina.

7. Discussions were initiated with the Province of Manitoba and the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood to explore the possibility of formalizing the present arrangement with the provincial Vocational Opportunity Services and expanding provincial involvement to cover the total post school service the Department at present offers in Manitoba. 8. The Department assisted in the organization and financing of a Community Aide Training Program in conjunction with the Department of National Health and Welfare. One training program involving 29 students from the Prairie provinces and northwestern Ontario, was held at North Battleford, Saskatchewan. Another training program involving 17 students was held in British Columbia. On completion, most of the graduates were employed by Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare. 9. A pilot on-the-job training program was initiated jointly with the Department of the Solicitor General to train 40 Indians in the federal corrections field as correctional officers, guidance officers and assistant parole officers. The training consists of two phases. The first phase consists of five weeks formal instruction by the Department of the Solicitor General at their staff training college at Kingston. The second phase which could be extended for up to ten months will consist of actual on-the-job training under the supervision of an experienced officer. Successful trainees will be hired by the federal correctional services and will help in the rehabilitation of Indian law offenders. 10. A contract has been negotiated with Service D'Accueil aux Voyageurs aux Immigrants (SAVI) to provide professional social counselling services to Indians moving to Montreal for training or employment. 11. Thirty-five young Indian women received social orientation and skill development training provided by the Toronto Y.W.C.A. under contract with the Department to prepare them for vocational training and employment.

12. The Department of Manpower and Immigration in Ontario is sponsoring a training program in Band management. The program consists of three 12-week training sessions. Twenty-four Indian trainees are presently enrolled in Phase 1 of the program. 13. Through close liaison and consultation with our staff in the Quebec region, the Department of Manpower and Immigration will launch an extensive adult education program for Indian people in Quebec. The cost of the first year is estimated to be in excess of \$2 million. 14. A highly successful carpentry training program was carried out in the Maritime region on the Shubenacadie Reserve. The Department of Manpower and Immigration sponsored the training under the O.T.A. program. A total of 21 candidates enrolled in the twelve-month program. Training was a very practical mix of formal theory in a classroom and practical experience on the job. Several homes were constructed as a side benefit of the training program.

INDIAN-ESKIMO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The objectives of the Branch are to expand the options available to Indian and Eskimo people and to assist them in their endeavours to increase their economic level of well-being; to assist Indians to assume management, control and responsibility for those Crown lands now held in trust for them; to safeguard Indian rights and interests in these lands until such time as the lands have been divested to the Bands on whose behalf they are currently being administered and to assist Indian and Eskimo people in developing the capability to plan developmental programs for their lands and resources, to use available expertise and to tap private and governmental sources of grants and credit.

The Branch comprises three Divisions - Lands, Resources and Industrial, and Business Services - and a field organization consisting of a number of resource and economic development specialists and generalists

employed in regional, district and agency offices throughout Canada.

Branch functions include the administration of statutory responsibilities for the administration and management of reserves and surrendered lands, loans to Indians and the administration of estates; resource, industrial, commercial and real estate development programs including the development of mineral resources and assistance to native peoples who wish to become established in business.

Land Management

During the year, 2,229 leases, permits and other agreements covering the use and occupation of Indian reserve lands by non-Indians and 320 assignments of interest were approved while 86 agreements were cancelled. At the close of the year more than 12,300 transactions were in effect which represented an income to Indian Bands and individual Indians (locatees)* of approximately \$5,500,000.

Activity connected with the construction of highways, electric power transmission lines, telecommunication systems, pipelines, etc. on reserves continued; 248 applications were received with 117 transactions completed during the course of the year.

Continuing the policy of encouraging the Indian people to assume greater control and responsibility in managing their land resources, assistance and advice was provided to the Kamloops and Blood Bands in the preparation of leases to meet their specialized needs. For the Kamloops Band the leases were designed for their industrial park and for the Blood Band for large scale commercial farming.

The problems facing the prairie farmers are having effect on the prairie Indians because there are over 1,800 agricultural leases and almost all are for the growing of cereal grain. Where the leases are on a cash rental basis the lessee has no money to pay since he could not sell his

[*A locatee is a person registered as entitled to the benefits and use of a parcel of land in an Indian reserve allotted to him under the terms of the Indian Act.]

crop and where the leases are on a crop share basis, the Indians are burdened with thousands of bushels of grain which cannot be sold. A number of Bands which had spent funds for reserve development based on the expectation of substantial lease rental revenue are finding it difficult to maintain their planned programs.

Agreements were entered into with the Canadian Wildlife Service to preserve additional wetlands, on two reserves in British Columbia, which are important to migratory birds on the Pacific Flyway. The agreements were patterned on the one entered into last year on Lower Kootenay Indian Reserves Nos. 1, 1A and 1B.

Negotiations were completed and permits drafted in favour of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority covering what is known as the Kelly Lake to Lower Mainland Transmission Line. This line will carry power from the Peace River Hydro-Electric Development to the Vancouver area and crosses 25 Indian reserves.

The demand for cottage sites in the heavily populated regions of Ontario and British Columbia has continued. In Ontario on the Saugeen Reserve, Bruce Peninsula, there is no difficulty in leasing lots 4, 5 and 6 rows back from the beach despite the fact that a main highway must be crossed in order to reach the water. In British Columbia a 14-lot subdivision was rented out within days of being opened although it was only possible to issue permits to occupy and not leases.

Land Administration

During the year, title searches were completed, by the Reserve Land Titles Unit, on 44 reserves and the records registered.

Land transactions covering 3,583 individual land holdings for issuance of title and some 240 inquiries from field offices, law firms, development officers, etc., were processed. One hundred and seventeen reserves were researched and chain of title was established for individual land holdings.

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 1 - Reserve Land Registry

...	Number of Bands	Number of Reserves and/or Settlements	Approximate Acreage	Number of Reserves with Completed Registers	Number of Confirmed Registers	Acreage Under Registration
Prince Edward Island	1	4	1,646	3	1	1,400.00
Nova Scotia	12	38	25,552	37	1	68.00
New Brunswick	15	22	37,579	22	0	...
Quebec	41	39	188,207	39	0	...
Ontario	111	171	1,541,288	168	3	22,324.00
Manitoba	61	103	541,550	102	1	13,350.40
Saskatchewan	68	124	1,256,495	124	0	...
Alberta	42	96	15,607,478	95	1	14,720.00
British Columbia	196	1,629	843,161	1,592	37	3,903.25
Yukon	16	26	40,877	...	0	...
Northwest Territories	13	29	2,153	...	0	...
TOTALS:	576	2,281	6,042,956	2,182	44	55,765.65

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 2 - Land Surveys of Indian Lands

...	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	69/70
No. of surveys requested:	82	92	112	108	150
Completed:	...	...	...	...	...
Boundary surveys	22	31	35	49	32
Subdivision surveys	28	19	24	11	33
Other	5	6	3	18	18
Totals	55	56	62	78	83
Surveys completed by Region:	...	...	...	...	...
Maritimes	2	1	3	7	1
Quebec	4	5	5	5	10
Ontario	10	15	19	19	18
Manitoba	2	2	3	6	6
Saskatchewan	4	12	2	4	7
Alberta	8	3	3	1	6
British Columbia and Yukon	25	18	27	36	35
Totals	55	56	62	78	83

Table 3 - Land Registry, Number of Registrations

A -	Transfer of interest inland by order of Administrator of Estates	566
B -	Transfers of interest in land by application	930
C -	Quit claims of interest in land	207
D -	Allotments or transfers of interest by Band Council Resolution	969
E -	Instruments affecting Band controlled land in a Reserve	2,264
F -	Leases, permits and assignments of interest	2,41
G -	Mineral leases, etc.	968
H -	Sales, acquisitions, exchanges, easements, etc.	430
A-D -	Total registrations affecting individual holdings	2,672
E-H -	Total registrations affecting reserve lands	6,078
A-H -	Total registrations	8,750

Land Use

The Land Use Program is designed to provide economic advice to Indians in regard to the management and development of their lands. A small staff of land use specialists utilize the services of private consultants, other government agencies and institutions to compile and analyse data on reserve resources and to prepare development plans. These plans are designed to identify economic opportunities, and promote their realization through Indian management and operation.

Since this function was introduced in the Department in 1966, 110 reserves have been studied and development plans prepared. About fifty projects are in the process of implementation or of more detailed planning as a result of these studies.

Each year, some 2,000 new leases are negotiated and the terms of about 2,500 others are reviewed in order to maintain these agreements in line with current conditions.

Summary of Land Use Studies Completed in 1969 - 70

Region	Number of Studies	Cost
Maritimes	3	\$12,575
Quebec	2	56,200
Ontario	10	35,400
Manitoba	3	40,850
Saskatchewan	...	*
Alberta	2	25,000
British Columbia	5	86,100
TOTAL	25	\$256,125

[*Information not available. Studies carried out by ARDA.]

Estates Section

Estates of deceased or mentally-incompetent Indians are processed by the Administrator of Estates. During the year, the administration of 944 estates was concluded and 802 new estates were opened. The Estates Section also managed the assets of 672 mentally-incompetent Indians and of 315 Indian infants.

A total of 1,142 Vouchers were processed in receipt of \$242,245.83 for credit of estates. A total of 1,295 Vouchers were processed in disbursement of \$456,681.78 in payment of estate debts and distribution to heirs. During the year under review, Bonds having a total value of \$94,650,00 were released to heirs of estates or other beneficiaries, such as minors who had attained their majorities. At the end of the year, a balance of \$526,747.67 was held on behalf of infants, mentally-incompetent adults, and in the estates of deceased Indians.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in approximately 80 cases and appropriate action taken where third-party liability was indicated.

An average of 40 parcels of land each month are transferred from estates to individuals as heirs or as purchasers or property from estates.

Indian Minerals Program

The Indian Minerals Section is responsible for management and development of the mineral resources underlying Indian reserves in Co-operation with the Indian Band Councils and other Indian Affairs staff. The aim of the program is to develop the resources in such a manner to obtain the greatest benefits to the Indian people in the form of revenue, employment, education and involvement. The program is carried out by professional and administrative personnel from two offices, the Ottawa office covering eastern Canada and the Calgary office covering the four western provinces.

Oil and Gas

The oil and gas resources of Indian lands are developed by oil companies under the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations. Permit and lease parcels are offered for public tender and the rights are granted for the highest cash bonuses. About 1,600,000 acres of Indian Oil and Gas rights are under contract to oil companies and another 1,400,000 acres are available for disposal. During the year, active leases increased in number from 598 to 639, while permits decreased from 75 to 51.

Exploratory activities declined somewhat from the previous year; 25 geophysical programs were carried out and 16 wells were drilled. There were no major discoveries of oil or gas, although a number of minor or potential minor producers were drilled which will no doubt generate additional royalty revenues. Disappointing results in deep exploratory drilling in Saskatchewan accounted for much of the decline in the number of permits held.

Revenues from oil and gas to Indian Bands continue to increase. Royalties will reach a record high of about \$3,200,000 due to increasing production and to increasing rates of royalty. Acreage rentals on the oil and gas rights will amount to about \$900,000, while cash bonuses will decline to \$300,000. Most of the lands with greater production potential are under contract, so unless major discoveries are made on or near Indian lands, revenue from bonuses will remain comparatively small.

The major financial benefit from these revenues accrues to about 14 Bands in Alberta. However, significant revenues are received by 125 Bands from British Columbia through to Ontario.

In addition to bonuses, acreage rentals and royalties, Bands receive revenues from surface rights required for well sites, batteries, easements and geophysical activity. Petroleum activity also generates limited employment for Indian people, particularly in cleanup operations.

Major test programs for recovery of heavy crude by thermal means continue at Cold Lake and Gregoire Lake. Unfortunately markets in this heavy crude oil appear to be in doubt and the Province of Alberta is severely restricting production permits.

In the Loon Lake - Meadow Lake area of Saskatchewan a fairly large low-pressure gas field is being developed. One or two reserves will probably prove productive. The rights are now under permit and one half of the acreage in these rights will be returned after lease selection. The Bands could receive significant bonuses from disposal of the acreage returned.

The Indian people are showing more and more interest in the development of their minerals, which can be satisfied only by an expanded program of education and involvement. During the year several Band Councils have become involved in negotiations for renewing productive oil and gas leases.

Development of oil and gas resources in southern Ontario is hindered by the present revenue-sharing agreement with the province. However, a new agreement more beneficial to the Indian people has been negotiated and awaits final approval.

Mining

Mining activities, like oil and gas, are carried out on Indian lands by non-Indian companies. Leases and permits of mining rights are administered under the Indian Mining Regulations, except in British Columbia where the province has jurisdiction over Indian rights approved for development. However, revenues from mining are negligible compared with the oil and gas revenues.

Increasing interest in the mining potential of Indian lands is shown by a doubling of the number of contracts, most of which are held in Ontario. All of the more recent contracts resulted from negotiations between the Band Councils and the mining companies, with Departmental professional staff advising the councils. The Six Nations gypsum mine, the only underground operation on Indian lands, has entered its third year of operations, yielding about \$24,000 in royalties yearly to the Band.

The comparatively few exploration and production operations on the reserves have provided appreciable opportunities for employment. Most contracts require preferential employment of Indian people.

A significant start has been made, on an inventory of the mineral resources of the reserves. The inventory has been compiled from studies by consultants and professional staff, and from test drilling programs. Other steps being taken to promote development of the mining potential include preparation of an information booklet entitled minerals from Indian Lands, preparation of an exhibit for conventions, publication of articles, and the negotiation with provinces of agreements more favourable for the Indian people.

Arts and Crafts Program

The Department's program of assistance in arts and crafts production and marketing was continued although management of the Northern Program in the Mackenzie District was turned over to the Government of the Northwest Territories at the beginning of the year and the Arctic District Program was turned over early in 1970. The Department encourages and supports the production and sale of Eskimo and Indian art and craft work by providing financial assistance, administrative and technical guidance, marketing and promotion services.

The budget for the Northern Program was \$924,500 and assistance was provided for arts and crafts development in 37 communities. The total value of production being approximately 1.5 million dollars of which revenue from departmental projects was approximately \$250,000. In accordance with departmental policy, control over local programs was

exercised in most communities through co-operatives and locally organized groups.

The Department continued to support the activities of the Eskimo Arts Council, an independent group which advises the Minister on Eskimo art and related matters. The Council met several times during the year and some members made extensive trips into the Arctic to meet Eskimo artisans and craftsmen and departmental and co-operative officers to discuss production and marketing problems and to provide encouragement and technical advice to the local people. The Council is sponsoring a master works exhibition, comprising a collection from departmental and private sources of the finest work of outstanding Eskimo artists, which will be shown to the public in major cities in Europe, United States and Canada, with financial assistance provided jointly by the Canada Council and the Department.

The Department continued support of Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, a non-profit organization formed under the auspices of the Co-operative Union of Canada to promote and market Eskimo art and craft products. The company now supplies over 700 dealers throughout the world. Sales for the year amount to approximately \$1,000,000. Retail outlets were operated at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. and Churchill, Manitoba.

The Southern Program was supported in much the same way as the Northern Program by the provision of financial assistance for the purchase of materials and supplies, technical advice and production and marketing services. A summary of activities is shown in Table 4. Departmental officers work with the Indians and with other agencies in planning and carrying out programs in the various regions. In addition to departmental assistance, some services were provided under ARDA and provincial government programs.

The Department continued operation of a central marketing service which purchased crafts from approximately 500 producers, 85 per cent of whom live in eastern Canada, and supplied 375 dealers throughout Canada

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 4 - Report on Indian Handicrafts Production

Region	Value of Production			Appr. No. of Producers	No. Indian Operated Retail Outlets	No. Persons Given Training	I.A.B. Funds Expended for Assistance
	For Home Use	For Sale	Total				
...			
Maritimes	\$3,800	\$48,280	\$52,080	254	14	11	\$3,363
Quebec	13,725	103,404	117,129	484	19	221	10,390
Ontario	52,150	291,790	320,440	1,773	41	89	30,021
Manitoba	23,900	99,200	123,100	748	5	109	53,800
Saskatchewan	29,800	105,923	135,723	704	3	90	5,300
Alberta	19,000	27,800	62,735	534	4	18	17,900
British Columbia and Yukon	27,950	528,000	576,200	1,938	12	39	28,000
...	170,325	1,204,397	1,387,407	6,435	98	577	148,773

with annual sales amounting to approximately \$180,000. TEAM Products, a marketing agency in Alberta, was assisted by a grant of \$35,750 and had retail sales of approximately \$142,500. In conjunction with the activities of the marketing service a national display of contemporary Indian art and craft was maintained in Ottawa. Indian arts and crafts were actively promoted through displays at national, regional and rural fairs and exhibitions. Trade fair exhibits at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver resulted in direct sales of crafts valued at about \$30,000 and displays of Indian art and participation by Indian people at the Calgary Stampede, the Edmonton Exhibition, the Pionera, Pawitik, the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba and other activities, were given support. An exhibition of contemporary arts and crafts was held at the Bronfman Centre in Montreal. Technical help and design assistance was provided to the Iroquoian Exhibit at the Toronto Indian Centre, the London Y.M.C.A., the Winnipeg Indian Centre and the Six Nations Festival of the Arts.

Business and Credit Services

Financial services were provided through the administration of the Indian Loan Fund, the Eskimo Loan Fund and the Eskimo Small Boats Assistance Program. Loans were made from the Indian Loan Fund in conjunction with the B.C. Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program and assistance to Indian farmers who obtained credit from the Farm Credit Corporation.

Loans made to Eskimos from the Eskimo Loan Fund totalled \$16,338. Loans outstanding at March 31, 1970 from this fund totalled \$478,189. One vessel, a 46-foot long liner, was provided under the Eskimo Small Boats Assistance Program. The Indian Loan Fund continued to provide an important source of business financing for many purposes including retail businesses, secondary and service industries, farming, commercial fishing, the operation of school buses, and other commercial activities conducted by Indian businessmen. To meet the heavy demands made upon the fund, the capital amount was increased from \$2.65 million to \$6.05 million.

Comparative Loan Statistics for the past three years are as follows:-

Year Ended Mar. 31	Issued No.	Amount	Average Loan	Total Payments Received	Amount Outstanding
...	...	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
1968	158	737,000	4,700	402,000	1,447,000
1969	139	1,006,000	7,200	378,000	2,075,000
1970	339	2,510,000	7,400	430,000	4,154,000

In addition to the foregoing, late in the year, parliament approved the establishment of the Indian Economic Development Fund and added another 5 million dollars to the loan capital. This account absorbed the former Indian Loan Fund and the total authorized lending amount became 11.05 million dollars. The Fund forms parts of the new Indian Economic Development Fund Program announced by the Minister in 1969, whereby over a five year period, funds totalling 50 million dollars will be made available as an initial step towards generating economic opportunity for Canadian Indians. The program provides a source of financing in the form of direct loans plus development incentives in the form of guarantees and grants to meet the needs of Indian people in the development of viable business enterprises.

Through greater input from Regional Staff, Headquarters Specialists and the provision of technical and managerial specialists hired on a contract basis, a major improvement has been made in the provision of counselling services for Indian businessmen. The expansion of this program is designed to give Indians the technical, professional and managerial services required to increase their economic levels.

Co-operatives

The co-operative development program in the Eastern Arctic remained with the Department until the NWT Government assumed this responsibility in

December 1969. Total Sales of eleven of the thirteen co-operatives in the Eastern Arctic reached \$1,150,000 in 1969, exceeding a million dollars for the first time and recording a 25 per cent increase over the previous year. Local income increased by 46 per cent to \$514,000, and members equity represented one half of the total assets of \$934,000. The final handover of the program from the Federal to the Territorial Government coincided with the tenth anniversary of the incorporation of the first Eskimo co-operative in the N.W.T. at Port Burwell in October 1959. In that decade thirty-six co-operatives and three credit unions had been formed in settlements and communities in the N.W.T. and Nouveau-Quebec.

Accelerated co-operative education programs for members, directors, management and staff were conducted, in conjunction with Adult Education and Vocational Training. Contact with both Eskimo and Indian co-operatives was maintained through the media of weekly CBC radio broadcasts and the bulletin "We Co-operate".

Several new Indian co-operatives were incorporated during the year but there is still a wide divergence between various provinces in the provision or lack of co-operative development programs. Detailed reports on each region are being compiled, based on first hand observations and discussions with local authorities involved in Indian economic and social development. The final report will recommend a coordinated approach to ensure managerial, professional and technical help to all existing co-operatives, and educational and training facilities available to bands and groups desiring to form co-operatives, with assistance on and after incorporation, especially in those areas where such services are not now being provided.

Agriculture

Greater emphasis was placed on encouraging Indian farmers to use the services provided by other federal and provincial advisory agencies. Extension, technical and managerial services are provided by departmental

staff where staff is available. Twenty-seven courses of a technical nature were conducted with the co-operation of provincial and other federal organizations and universities. These courses provided 1,159 man weeks of training to 415 Indian participants on a cost-shared basis with \$26,800 contributed by this Department.

Financial assistance is provided by the Department and by other agencies such as the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. Amendments to the Farm Credit and Farm Syndicates Credit Acts made it possible for the Corporation to provide credit to Indian reserve farms on a basis similar to other farmers. During the fiscal year, Farm Credit Corporation approved some 47 loans for a total of \$933,700 with over 60% incurred for livestock and equipment purchases and construction of buildings. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, P.F.P.A. signed agreements for 15 pastures on reserves which, when completed, will comprise 156,545 acres of land which will carry some 34,000 head of livestock.

During the year 116,772 acres of land were cleared and broken with more than 80% for pasture and forage crops. Some 440 miles of fence, 86 livestock handling facilities and 106 water systems were constructed.

During the year 38 herds, consisting of 937 head, were placed on loan to Indian farmers under the Rotating Herd Program. Larger herds are being placed to make the program more effective. Expenditures amounted to \$274,352 for purchase of cattle and \$4,067 for operational costs of the program which now consists of 337 herd.

Irrigation systems have been installed on the Osooyoos Vineyard in British Columbia which will be in production in 1970. Several other irrigation schemes are being constructed for hay production to support expanded livestock herds.

Fisheries

During the year the Division implemented its ongoing program of fisheries development with particular emphasis in the Freshwater Fish Marketing area and in the coastal fishing industry of British Columbia.

Field staff in the central area directed the organization of Indian fishery operations to take advantage of opportunities provided under the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation while in British Columbia implementation of the Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program has meant a progressive upgrading of fishing boats and equipment, training services for fishermen and installation of shore facilities.

Headquarters' role during the year meant keeping in touch with developments in the industry, with developments in the ongoing program and in planning to enmesh Indian operations in the fishing industry within the provincial framework.

The year under review was marked by a low cycle in the salmon run in British Columbia and by mergers of cannery operators leading to six canneries being shut down resulting in considerable unemployment for cannery workers.

Incomplete returns show that fishermen's gross earnings in the freshwater industry have increased between 30 and 40 percent over the previous year. This improvement is a direct result of efficiencies attributable to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

The year ended on a sombre note. Widespread mercury contamination from industrial waste has meant closure of some lakes and rivers. This action has had serious repercussions on both markets and fishermen's earnings. Unfortunately further closures are expected during the coming season.

Incomplete returns in the B.C. region show that Indian fishermen own 624 fishing vessels valued at \$3,510,000 and operate 607 fishing vessels valued at \$5,764,000.

Expenditure under the Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program for new construction and reconstruction of fishing vessels amounted to 46 vessels at a total cost of \$682,717; for conversion of fishing vessels, 20 at a cost of \$50,385, and for fishing gear, 47 fishermen were assisted at a cost of \$105,242.

One hundred and sixty-one (161) fishermen received training under the training program amounting to 1,769 man weeks at a cost of \$5,900.

Freshwater Area - N.W. Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

Returns for the Spring-Summer season only, May 1 to October 31, show total Indian production in the freshwater area at 9,104,340 pounds valued at \$1,669,752. Approximately 1,863 licensed Indian fishermen were engaged.

A small sturgeon fishery in inland Quebec employed about 17 people and generated income amounting to approximately \$80,000.

In the Maritime Region, research and planning are progressing towards rehabilitation of the oyster fishery.

Forestry

Forestry operations as a whole continue to be an important source of revenue to Band funds and employment to individual Indians. A marked increase in employment on Indian-owned and Department-owned and operated enterprises (both on and off reserves) is reported, the comparison with 1968 - 69 being as follows:

...	1968 - 69	1969 - 70
Indian owned enterprises	...	...
No.	298	479
Employment (man months)	6,050	10,004
Department owned enterprises	...	...
No.	49	53
Employment (man months)	675	2,272
Total Enterprises	...	...
No.	347	523
Employment (man months)	6,125	12,276

Provincial Fire Protection agreements continued in force in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and progress was made on negotiation for such an agreement in Quebec. There is also one agreement in Quebec with a Forest Protection Association. During 1969 there were 166 reported forest fires on 125 reserves which

destroyed timber valued at \$8,480 not including loss of young timber.

Reforestation plantations were made on 12 reserves and 632 acres planted. In addition, 680 acres were scarified to encourage regeneration. The pilot Christmas tree plantation in Manitoba was enlarged slightly and one of 220 acres established in Ontario. Culture of Christmas trees (pruning and shearing) was carried out on 125 acres on 3 reserves. The number of Christmas trees cut from natural stands was 53,000 - greatly below the production of 163,000 and 148,000 in 1968 - 69 and 1969 - 70 respectively. The market trend to artificial trees and those from highly tended plantations shows clearly here. Bands are being encouraged to attempt plantation production, where lands of the higher site required can be spared for this purpose.

Preliminary reports for production of logs, pulpwood and other products indicate that the volume was of much the same level as in the two years previous. The production in 1968 - 69 was 323, 862 cunits with a value at roadside of \$6,078,464, down 5% in volume and 2% in value from the year 1967 - 68. Incomplete reports for the 1969 - 70 year show values as much as 25% higher than 1968 - 69. This increase in value was due to unusually high saw log and lumber prices in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia where the greater part of these are produced.

The Canadian Forestry Service of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry completed the Air Photo Reconnaissance projects undertaken as service projects for this Department in 1968 - 69 and published the records in February 1970. An overall summary is now available in these records for the 5,084,070 acres of land in all Regions except B.C.- Yukon. Individual records for the 1,600 reserves in that Region are available from the reconnaissance projects done by a consulting firm in 1959. Due to the small areas, and mountainous terrain in which most of these occur, it is not possible to update this work by the methods used for the other six Regions but plans have been made to do so through use of provincial data and consultants' services.

Two hundred and twenty-eight Indian students were trained in logging and related forestry skills, 70 of these in the departmentally operated school at Chilcotin.

Tourism and Recreation Development

During the 1969 - 70 fiscal year, the number of Indian-owned and operated tourist/recreation establishments across the country increased from 124 to 189, or, by approximately 52 percent.

The following table serves as a general indicator of the economic activity experienced by these establishments during the year:

Employment/Income		...	...	Financial Assistance	
Establishment	Employees/Owners	Man Months	Gross Income	I.A.N.D. Loans	Other Source Funds
189	477	2,294	\$817,500	\$62,600	\$332,000

Departmental expenditures for the fiscal year amounted to: minor and major capital - \$302,000; operation and maintenance - \$63,689.

Thirteen Indians attended courses offering tourism and recreation oriented training to better equip themselves in management, and in catering to the travelling public. These individuals received an aggregate of 40 man months of instruction and practical experience while attending the courses which were provided by agencies of the federal and provincial governments.

A descriptive brochure of the more prominent Indian owned and operated recreation facilities in each of the regions was completed during the year. It is to be distributed through existing tourist information booths across the country in time for the 1970 holiday season.

Indians of the Fort William Band commenced construction of a 30-site trailer park on the north slope of Mt. McKay at Thunder Bay. This will augment the emerging recreation complex developing on the reserve.

Up to and including 1969 - 70, the known undeveloped recreation potentials on Indian lands across the country would require capital investment substantially in excess of \$12 million for their proper development.

Four consultant studies were commissioned and completed during the year and, up to March 31st, \$30,000 were disbursed on the implementation of their recommendations.

Tourist and commercial recreation development assistance was rendered by the general economic development officers in each region, and by a tourist promotion officer at headquarters.

Tourist Outfitting and Guiding

Indian involvement in the Tourist Outfitting and Guiding Industry has progressed satisfactorily in the past fiscal year. The number of Indian-owned and operated enterprises declined from 114 in 1968 - 69 to 103 in 1969 - 70. However, several projects, previously listed as guide centres, have been upgraded to provide full outfitting services due to go into operation in 1970 - 71, when the total number will increase to 145.

Although the number of enterprises declined, employment of Indians increased in 1969 - 70 from 520 to 640 persons, earning a total of \$518,135, up from \$375,000 in 1968 - 69.

The number of Indian guides employed independently or by non-Indian outfitters decreased from 1,764 to 1,706, but total earnings increased by \$126,770 to \$1,351,770. Employment of Indian people in other occupations in the tourist outfitting industry provided an additional estimated income of \$1,530,000, bringing total income to Indians from the industry in 1969 - 70 to approximately \$3,400,000. This is an estimated increase of 17 per cent over the previous year.

Total expenditures on the program increased significantly from \$171,493 in 1968 - 69 to \$392,283 in 1969 - 70. This was comprised of \$186,485 from Branch appropriations; \$94,160 contributed by Canada Manpower for training; \$12,138 contributed by individual Indians; \$34,700 from Band funds and \$64,800 in loans.

The Cape Jones tourist outfitting operation in northern Quebec set new records in 1969 - 70 for the number of clients, gross and net income, with a very significant improvement in organization and service. Current aims

are to increase the number of anglers using the camp's facilities.

New operations in 1969 - 70 included the Kesagami Lake and Fort Hope outfitting camps in Ontario and the establishment of four new big game outfitters in British Columbia. It is anticipated that 1970 - 71 will see a major expansion of facilities and services offered by Indian entrepreneurs as a direct result of the work completed in 1969 - 70.

Wildlife

Wild fur harvesting and marketing constitutes the largest single activity under the program. Market demand during the past fur season has remained firm, with only minor adjustments. Demand and prices for muskrat were strong, while mink, squirrel and ermine were somewhat weaker. Complete figures for the 1969 - 70 season are not available.

Production of wild fur in 1968 - 69 was relatively unchanged but values advanced to over \$16,000,000, up from \$13,490,565 in 1967 - 68. Field reports indicate Indians harvested 29% of this production having a value of \$4,940,777.

A decline in the number of Indians holding trapping licences was reported, down to just over 9,000 from 11,000 two years ago. However, Indian production has remained at nearly 30% of the total, indicating that those Indians who did not renew their licences were mainly inactive and unproductive. This change boosted the figures for average annual incomes from furs for Indian trappers to approximately \$550, up from previous average figures of about \$350 per season.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario, in support of their fur management and development programs remained in force for 1969 - 70. Other wildlife projects involving waterfowl and fur habitat management on Indian reserves, pheasant rearing, caribou management and domestic hunting, were undertaken during the year.

Total expenditures on the program in 1969 - 70 were as follows:

- Trappers Assistance - appropriations	\$54,305
- Federal-Provincial programs - federal share	126,570
- Other wildlife projects - appropriations	36,725
- Loans to Indian trappers	16,915
- Contributions - Band funds and Trust accounts	33,095
Total Expenditures	\$267,610

Industrial, Commercial and Real Estate Development

During the Year the Division implemented its ongoing program of Industrial, Commercial and Real Estate Development with particular emphasis on initiating a new approach to Economic Development of the Reserves by assistance from other federal and provincial agencies.

As field staff for this program were not available to promote the program the role of Headquarters was increased to carry out promotional and liaison duties with interested entrepreneurs, regional officers and other agencies as only a limited program had existed previously.

The following tables serve as a general indication of the enterprises now in operation under their separate headings.

Commercial - See Table 5	(pages 156 - 160)
Real Estate - See Table 6	(pages 156 - 160)
Industrial - See Table 7	(pages 156 - 160)

Financial and technical assistance is provided by the Department and by other agencies including Manpower; Department of Regional Economic Expansion; Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce; Industrial Development Bank; and Provincial Economic Development Corporation.

Several reserves have now formed their own Economic Development Corporations and are actively engaged in development of their reserves by opening discussions with industry to encourage them to locate on reserves.

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 5 - Commercial Businesses on Reserves across Canada

Services	Indian Business	Non-Indian Business	Indians Employed	Man Yrs.	Total Earnings	Average Earnings	Sales Volume
Amusement and Recreation*	77	115	240	97	165,850	1,709	112,800
Buses, Taxis, Trucks & Gas	324	54	438	282	1,797,400	6,373	1,084,700
Home & Farm Construction	120	24	195	127	507,700	3,997	368,700
Retail & related	148	29	235	189	511,600	2,842	1,983,350
Others	17	...	34	18	57,500	3,194	31,000
Totals	686	222	1,142	713	3,040,050	2,678	3,580,550

[*e.g. golf course, movie theatre, swimming pool, etc.]

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 6 - Real Estate as at December 1969

...	Industrial		Commercial		Real Estate	
...	Individual Leases	Parks	Individual Leases	Developments	Individual Leases	Developments
Maritimes	1	...	14	...	2	...
Alberta	...	...	5	...	7	...
B.C.	265	1	229	6	874	2
Ontario	29	...	103	...	...	3,244
Manitoba	8	...	19	...	33	...
Saskatchewan	56	...	6	...	930	...
Quebec	20	...	35	...	203	...

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 7 - Industrial

Secondary Industry									
(i) up to March 31st, 1969									
...	Existing				Short Term Potential			Financial Input	
Nature of Secondary Industry	No. of Businesses	Man Years	No. of Indians Employed	Earnings	Average yearly earnings	Man Years	Earnings	DIAND	Other
Woodworking & allied	40	72	117	302,400	2,586	72	302,400	136,433	68,850
Needle Trades	1	21	1	59,000	2,810	30	103,000	...	...
Prefab housing, etc.	7	50	92	198,000	2,152	50	198,000	...	...
Other	11	54	43	109,080	2,553	60	236,700	...	...
Totals	59	167	273	668,480	2,448	212	840,100	136,433	68,850

(continued)

(continued)

...	Existing				Short Term Potential			Financial Input	
(ii) Since April 1, 1969	No. of Businesses	Man Years	No. of Indians Employed	Earnings	Average yearly earnings	Man Years	Earnings	DIAND	Other
...	STARTED								
Woodworking & Allied	1	1	1	3,600	3,600	8	28,800	...	...
Needle Trades	2	17	17	42,120	2,808	37	130,830	11,500	75,840
Prefab housing etc.	1	100	100	500,000	5,000	200	1,000,000	700,000	2,417,000
Totals	4	118	118	545,720	4,625	245	1,159,630	711,500	2,492,840
...	IN NEGOTIATION								
Woodworking & allied	1	...	10	...	3,100	10	31,000	...	...
Needle Trades	2	...	50	...	3,936	50	192,400	10,000	196,820
Other	1	...	40	...	7,280	40	291,200	...	25,000,000
Totals	4	...	100	...	5,146	100	514,600	10,000	25,196,820

(continued)

(continued)

...	Existing				Short Term Potential			Financial Input	
...	No. of Businesses	Man Years	No. of Indians Employed	Earnings	Average yearly earnings	Man Years	Earnings	DIAND	Other
...	IN PROSPECT								
Needle Trades	5	...	98	...	3,536	98	346,528	...	...
Prefab housing etc.	1	...	100	...	5,000	100	500,000	35,000	2,250,000
Other	2	...	50	...	3,640	50	182,000	...	...
Totals	8	...	248	...	4,147	248	1,028,528	35,000	2,250,000

(iii) Arctic

Industries were started under contract as pilot projects at Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung.

Technical assistance was provided for the cannery at Rankin Inlet. (concluded)

INDIAN CONSULTATION AND NEGOTIATION GROUP

Following consultations with Indian representatives in 1968 a meeting was held in Ottawa in May of 1969 at which Indian spokesmen appointed by the various regional meetings came together to review the reports of the previous meetings and to propose future patterns. This meeting approved a proposal to constitute the National Indian Brotherhood as the official spokesmen for the constituent associations and requested Government support for Indian organizations to enable them better to speak for their people.

During the consultation meetings it had become clear that changes in the Indian Act would not meet the needs of the Indian people. The Indian spokesmen at these meetings stressed problems of rights for Indians and the question of the future role the Indian people would play in Canadian society.

The national meeting constituted a National Indian Committee on Rights and Treaties which will review and research all aspects of questions arising in those fields. There was a widespread demand for changes in law and in policy.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

In June of 1969 the Government put forward a comprehensive statement setting forth its views on these questions. These were advanced as proposals for consideration by Indians and other Canadians. In order to ensure that the Indians would have ample opportunity to express themselves the proposals were widely circulated in Indian homes and to Indian leaders, The Government proposed to provide funds to Indian associations to enable them to organize their people, to hold meetings to discuss their own ideas of the future policies which would serve them best and to meet with Government and staff to make their ideas known.

An Indian Consultation and Negotiation Group brought together into one administrative unit those sections of the Department which were primarily concerned with relations with Indian associations, with consulta-

tion processes and procedures and with reviewing policy proposals. This group also provides secretariat services to the Indian-Eskimo Affairs program.

INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Grants are made to associations for organizational and operating expenses for accredited Indian associations to consult with the federal and provincial governments on matters relating to Indian policy proposals. The grant to the National Indian Brotherhood is payable at the rate of 25 cents for each registered Indian in Canada. A provincial Indian association may receive a per capita grant of \$1.00 for each registered Indian it represents in the province, Indian Associations in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, and the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each qualify for a supplementary grant up to a total maximum grant of \$15,000* under the Per Capita Grant program. The following expenditures for per capita grants were made in 1969 - 70.

Per Capita Grants

1969 - 70 (Expenditures)	...
To	Amount
...	(dollars)
Lennox Island Band (Prince Edward Island)	418
Union of New Brunswick Indians	4,156
Union of Nova Scotia Indians	4,452
Indians of Quebec Association	25,376
Union of Ontario Indians	42,981
Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians	10,000
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	33,358
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians	33,852
Indian Association of Alberta	27,322
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs	46,046

(continued) [*Retroactive supplementary payments for the fiscal year 1969 - 70 will be made in 1970 - 71, raising the amount in each case to the \$15,000 maximum.]

To	Amount
...	(dollars)
Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories	6,086
Yukon Native Brotherhood	2,562
National Indian Brotherhood	61,000
Total -	\$297,609

CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Funds are also provided to Indian Associations and Bands to facilitate discussion and consultation in connection with proposals for policies and programs for Indian people. The costs of meetings between the Department and Associations, the associations and bands and meetings of provincial chiefs can be met from these funds. The following expenditures were made in 1969 - 70.

Funds for Consultation Meetings	...
Provincial Associations	1969 - 70 Amounts Expended (dollars)
Prince Edward Island	...
New Brunswick	17,960
Nova Scotia	20,290
Quebec	69,575
Ontario	31,225
Manitoba	17,610
Saskatchewan	34,760
Alberta	50,950
British Columbia	66,820
Northwest Territories	16,800
Yukon	10,475
National Indian Brotherhood	90,465
Total -	426,930
Total Grants and Contributions	\$718,235

Total Grants and Contributions \$718,235

As a result of an enormous amount of work by Indian people at every level of activity and the funds now available the Associations are stronger and more active than at any time before. In the fiscal year 1970 - 71, the departmental appropriations provide for over \$1,500,000 for these programs.

The National Indian Committee on Rights and Treaties and the Commissioner for Indians Claims are funded through the Privy Council Office.

SECRETARIAT

This Section is responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of replies to correspondence received by the Minister and all Directorates of the Department, as well as to the Parliamentary Questions and Orders for Return. Replies are prepared in consultation with appropriate departmental staff. There has been substantial increase in correspondence received by the Minister and senior officials as a result of the Government's Indian Policy proposals of June 25, 1969 and the increasing public interest in the problems of Indian people.

FIELD OFFICES

Maritimes	...
Regional Office	Amherst, N.S.
Eskasoni Agency	Sydney, N.S.
Miramichi Agency	Chatham, N.B.
P.E.I. Agency	Summerside, P.E.I.
Saint John River Agency	Woodstock, N.B.
Shubenacadie Agency	Truro, N.S.
Quebec	...
Regional Office	Quebec City
Abitibi District	Val d'Or
Caughnawaga District	Caughnawaga
Pointe Bleue District	Pointe Bleue
Sept-Iles District	Sept-Iles
Odanak-Lorette Agency	Village des Hurons
Restigouche Agency	Restigouche
Ontario	...
Regional Office	Toronto
James Bay District	Moose Factory
Kenora District	Kenora
Lakehead District	Thunder Bay
Sioux Lookout District	Sioux Lookout
London District	London
Georgian Bay District	Orillia
Kingston District	Kingston
Brantford District	Brantford
Sudbury District	Sudbury
Fort Frances Agency	Fort Frances
Manitoulin Island Agency	Manitowaning
Nakina Agency	Geraldton
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	Sault Ste. Marie
Bruce Agency	Southampton
Manitoba	...
Regional Office	Winnipeg
Clandeboye/Fisher River District	Winnipeg
Brandon District	Brandon

The Pas District	The Pas
Island Lake Agency	Island Lake
Norway House Agency	Norway House
Saskatchewan	...
Regional Office	Regina
North Battleford District	North Battleford
Prince Albert District	Prince Albert
Yorkton District	Yorkton
Saskatoon District	Saskatoon
File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency	Fort Qu'Appelle
Touchwood Agency	Wynyard
Alberta	...
Regional Office	Edmonton
Blackfoot/Stony Sarcee District	Calgary
Blood/Peigan District	Lethbridge
Edmonton/Hobbema District	Edmonton
Saddle Lake/Athabaska District	St. Paul
Fort Vermilion Agency	High Level
Lesser Slave Lake Agency	High Prairie
British Columbia and Yukon	...
Regional Office	Vancouver
South Island District	Nanaimo
North Island District	Campbell River
Fraser District	Vancouver
North Coast District	Prince Rupert
Lakes District	Prince George
Thompson River District	Kamloops
Kootenay/Okanagan District	Vernon
Babine Agency	Hazelton
Bella Coola Agency	Bella Coola
Fort St. John Agency	Fort St. John
Terrace Agency	Terrace
Williams Lake Agency	Williams Lake
Yukon Agency	Whitehorse

Regional Offices, by Province or Territory

...	1969			1970		
Region	Regional Office	Districts	Agencies	Regional Office	Districts	Agencies
Maritimes	1	...	5	1	...	5
Quebec	1	4	2	1	4	2
Ontario	1	4	14	1	9	5
Manitoba	1	3	2	1	3	2
Saskatchewan	1	2	6	1	4	2
Alberta	1	4	2	1	4	2
British Columbia and Yukon	1	3	13	1	7	6
Mackenzie	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	8	20	44	7	31	24

[*Effective 1 April, 1970]

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIAT

PARLIAMENTARY AND CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION

This Division is responsible for coordinating and preparing replies to Ministerial and Deputy Ministerial correspondence, submissions to Treasury Board and submissions to Governor in Council.

The Division is also responsible for providing briefing material for daily use in the House of Commons during the Question Period and to keep the Minister well informed of potential fast breaking news items on which he would require background information almost immediately. In addition the Division compiles and coordinates legislation pertaining to the Department and maintains liaison with the Privy Council Office and the Standing Committees of the House.

During the period September 12, 1968 to July 25, 1969 the Division was responsible for processing 347 Inquiries which represented a 267 per cent increase over the corresponding period in the previous session. There were approximately forty Motions for the Production of Papers, for which material was compiled for transmission to the House.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

The Departmental Library continued to expand its activities by providing library services to departmental personnel in some 95 field locations outside Headquarters. Prior to increasing the frequency of the Library Acquisition list, which began in April 1969, there were only 256 requests for material from field offices. Since April 1969, some 1,150 requests for material have been received from field offices. Formerly, many of the field offices did not receive the Acquisition List but this was changed when the frequency of publications was increased.

During the year, approximately 1,500 Ottawa based staff members used the Library. 9,548 loans were made to them of material held in the library and 2,280 requests for loans of material were made by us to outside libraries of which 120 libraries were in Canada and 77 outside of Canada. Graduate students and researchers not on the departmental staff used the Department's library facilities. Over 8,000 routine reference inquiries were handled by the staff, in addition to 675 which required extensive research. These inquiries were made and answered both in French and in English.

Approximately 6,300 books and pamphlets were incorporated in the Department's library collection. Some 1,140 periodicals titles were subscribed to, of which a greater number were multiple copy subscriptions.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division greatly improved its centralized service in Headquarters. In the Centennial Tower the 3rd, 4th and 5th floors were completely renovated, an employee lounge was provided and furnished. New accommodation was made available for the Indian and Eskimo Counselling Centre and for the display of Indian Arts and Crafts. Improved accommodation was obtained for the Eastern Region and the Pathological Laboratory of the Canadian Wildlife Service, in Ottawa and authority was obtained from Treasury Board for a complete renovation in Calgary of the National and Historic Parks regional offices. Authority was delegated to Regional Directors to deal directly with the Department of Public Works for their accommodation requirements. A complete new Manuals Policy was published. Preliminary steps were taken towards assuming full responsibility for all Departmental Records Services and for Transcribing and Typing Services in the Centennial Tower effect from April 1, 1970.

FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT ADVISER

The Office of the Departmental Financial and Management Adviser provides policy advice and guidance on financial and general management matters to senior managers, and functional services to Program/Branch Financial and Management Advisers. It initiates and directs the implementation of a broad and comprehensive management improvement program, as well as the administration of seven main functions enumerated below. The objective of these activities is to promote the most effective and efficient utilization of financial and human resources in the Department.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

In December 1969, the Program Analysis and Management Accounting and Manpower Budgeting Divisions were re-organized into two new Divisions. Program Analysis became a separate Division in accordance with the approach suggested by Treasury Board with respect to the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System. Management Accounting and Manpower Budgeting were combined with the new Financial Management Services Division.

During the year, a new manpower policy was approved consistent with the changes introduced by Treasury Board in the Government's overall system of manpower control. The Department continued to delegate increasing authority to the Branches for establishment management.

Assistance was also provided to a Task Force established to revise the Capital Management Reporting System, The new system will provide an improved information flow to all levels of management.

The preparation of the Program Forecast and Estimates material was coordinated. An advisory service in financial planning and administration was made available to functional managers throughout the fiscal year.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

The Program Analysis Division was established January 1, 1970, in the Office of the Financial and Management Adviser to assist Departmental

and Program Managers in the application of Planning-Programming-Budgeting concepts to the planning process.

Initially, emphasis is being placed on clarification of program objectives and sub-objectives in co-operation with Program Management and Treasury Board. The Division will provide assistance to Branches on Planning and Systems Analysis.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING

This Division was established in September 1969 following the transfer to the Department of responsibility for pre-audit and commitment control, the collection of revenues and the preparation of data for the Fiscal Accounts and the Public Accounts. These functions, which were previously discharged by the Comptroller of the Treasury, are now being carried out by the Departmental Accounting Division which has also assumed responsibility for accounting transactions of the Administration Program.

INTERNAL AUDIT

On a contractual basis, the Audit Services Bureau conducted on our behalf over 220 internal audits at responsibility centres across Canada during the year. Continued follow-up on audit observations is gradually eliminating some of the more common faults previously found in financial and asset control. Audit emphasis is to be shifted to headquarters and include the Departmental Accounting Division, one of the newer responsibilities undertaken by the Department. In addition, the Department handled approximately 60 audit reports prepared by the Auditor-General.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The manpower freeze imposed by Treasury Board early in the fiscal year placed an increased emphasis on the need for implementation of the Manpower Utilization Studies completed by this Division during the previous year, as well as studies that were in progress. Some 30 per cent of Management Services' resources were directed towards assisting managers in this important area. The result has been of major significance to the Department in that of the 400 man-years previously identified as savings,

over 200 man-years have now been realized. The implementation program as now developed will continue throughout the next fiscal year.

The first volume of Operational & Staffing Standards for the Department was published. This book is designed as a basic tool to provide managers with assistance in establishing manpower requirements and guidance for staffing and budget substantiation. It provides the means of measuring labour effectiveness as well as establishing useful criteria for performance evaluation.

Significant studies in organization and systems which were undertaken for the Department during the year have helped managers to improve some programs, notwithstanding the effects of financial constraints on operations.

COMPUTER INFORMATION SYSTEMS

An Oil and Gas Land Accounting System and a Mining Claims Reporting System have been designed to permit the rapid storage, retrieval and dissemination of this information by the Northern Development Branch. Design and programming services have been utilized to permit the National and Historic Parks Branch, in co-operation with the provinces, to develop the Canadian Outdoor Recreation Survey. Scientific analyses have been performed in conjunction with the Canadian Wildlife Service on the caribou and polar bear populations of Canada. The annual Harvest Survey of migratory game birds has been refined in order to produce accurate information about the geographic distribution of the annual kill of these birds.

In addition to the above achievements, assistance has been provided throughout the Department on many other management and statistical reporting systems. Assistance has also been provided to the Government of the Northwest Territories and to the Northern Canada Power Commission.

The Key punch Training Centre for Indian girls, initiated in 1968 - 69, has proved quite successful. Fourteen of the 17 graduates have obtained jobs in government or industry as a result of the training and experience they gained while attending the training centre.

DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS

The Departmental Statistics Division was formed in March 1968. Consolidation and expansion of statistical services continued throughout the fiscal year 1969 - 70.

In the Conservation Program, the Division now provides Biometric Services and statistical support to Planning, National Parks. It will expand its services to cover other areas where statistical consulting services are needed to support the Canadian Wildlife Service and National and Historic Parks Branch management.

For the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, better overall statistics are now being provided through the Survey of Indian Bands and Reserves which provide management with standardized and compatible statistics. Indian education data flows have been revised to give better statistics through the use of computers in the In-School Program. Labour force surveys are being carried out in the Northwest Territories, a continuation of the same type of survey previously conducted in the Keewatin Region and parts of the Lower Great Slave Lake area. Specific emphasis has been placed on analyses of demographic data, in liaison with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census Division.

LEGAL ADVISER

The Legal Adviser is the general counsel to the Department and director of its legal services. He and his colleagues, since December 1969 on the staff of the Department of Justice, are called upon to tender advice, to prepare legal documents and to represent the client Department. The primary objective towards which these functions are directed is to assist, on instructions, in ensuring that the administration of public affairs by the Department is in accordance with law.

The advice tendered by the Legal Adviser's section deals with the interpretation of documents, legislative measures and legal implications of departmental policy. In certain cases advice is provided on the liability of the Crown, departmental officers and third parties.

The Legal Adviser's office drafts leases, contracts and other legal documents and prepares submissions to the Treasury Board, submissions to, and orders by, the Governor General in Council, regulations and amendments thereto.

The Commissioners of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories administer the Governments of the territories under instruction given them by the Governor in Council and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Legal Adviser's section deals with the legal aspects pertaining to these functions of the Minister.

On instructions the Legal Adviser and his staff represent the Department vis-a-vis other departments, federal or provincial, other agencies, corporations and individuals and assist in negotiations undertaken by departmental staff.

The Legal Adviser and the Legal Advisers of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories represent both territories at the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada and perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Conference from time to time.

PERSONNEL ADVISER

The Personnel Adviser's Office provides policy advice and guidance on all personnel matters to senior management, and functional services to Program Personnel Administrators. To promote the most effective use of manpower throughout the Department, this Office provides an advisory service on bilingualism; implements a Departmental development and training program; conducts a manpower planning service and a staffing service, and carries out a complete classification service for the Department. This Office also aids in the determination and administration of terms and conditions of employment and collective agreements for staff of the Department through central agencies, and maintains a program of safety and security within the Department.

PERSONNEL COORDINATION AND SERVICES

The Personnel Coordination and Services Division was formed April 1, 1969 to coordinate the activities of personnel in the Department and

to provide a staffing service to the Departmental Administration, Technical Services Branch, Northern Economic Development Branch, and the Indian Consultation and Negotiation Group. This Division also provides office services and financial services for the Personnel Adviser's Office.

A Personnel Data System provides general personnel and establishment information to the finance and personnel offices and line management throughout the Department. The information includes establishment reports and employee records which assist in organizational changes, manpower planning, staffing and employee benefits. Individual employee printouts were placed in the field offices to assist in personnel operations. Data Services also coordinated the distribution and collection of Data Stream Questionnaires for employees included in the new Public. Service-wide manpower inventory. Early in 1970, a general review was made of the Personnel Data System, with the object of examining its currency and usefulness to line management.

A Personnel Communications Unit provided a personnel inquiry service, a distribution service for personnel bulletins and a policy and procedure service which revised attendance procedures in the Department and defined the delegation of personnel authorities in the Department. This Division is also coordinating the production of the Departmental Personnel Manual, which was issued in September 1969. This manual provides personnel policy and procedure for management throughout the Department.

MANPOWER PLANNING AND STAFFING

Manpower Planning

Work initiated in the fiscal year 1968 - 69 to develop the personnel computer file as a manpower resource utilization tool continued into September 1969. At that time, draft amendments to the Public Service Employment Regulations were issued which would authorize the selection of personnel identified from an inventory. With this came the announcement of Data Stream, the Public Service Commission's computer-based manpower inventory. As a result, final implementation of the Department's skills

inventory was halted and new plans were made and implemented to ensure that the Department would be operative in Data Stream by the beginning of the next fiscal year. A typewriter terminal providing direct access to the computer, will be available in the Departmental Headquarters by November, 1970. Personnel who will operate the terminal will be trained by that time.

With the draft amendments to the Regulations came the requirement that assessment of employee performance be based on Selection Standards. Proposals for the necessary changes in the Employee Evaluation Program were drawn up and procedures drafted. These were circulated to Programs for comment by representative levels of line management and personnel administration. Results of the review were compiled at the end of the fiscal year and the training needed to implement the new procedures was developed.

A model Career Development Program was written to provide occupational groups with the vehicle to develop the skills and resources of its employees. The model explains the purpose and basic structure of the program.

Preliminary discussions were held with members of the Indian Consultation and Negotiation Team to develop the role which Manpower Planning will play in career planning for employees in the Indian-Eskimo Affairs Program.

Staffing

Beginning April 1, 1969, control on departmental establishment changed from positions to authorized man-years and allowable continuing employees. Table 1 reflects this change.

Table 1 - Authorized Total Man-Years and Allowable Continuing Employees

March 31, 1970	...	...
Program	Authorized Total Man-Years	Allowable Continuing Man-Years
Departmental Administration	667	660
Northern Development	2,265	1,776
Conservation	2,816	1,585
Indian-Eskimo Affairs	6,389	5,120
...	12,137	9,141

On July 31, 1969, the Government introduced monetary restrictions which limited departments to a strength figure equal to the number of continuing employees on strength as of that date.

During the year, the Department declared 135 employees surplus, found alternative employment for 80 per cent of these and placed the remainder on lay-off. Most of the lay-offs resulted from the closing of Indian Residential Schools. In many cases, the staff was not willing to relocate.

The transfer of departmental functions to the Government of the Northwest Territories will be officially accomplished when the Eastern Arctic changes hands on April 1, 1970. Of the departmental classified staff in the Eastern Arctic 50 per cent requested leave without pay to serve the Government of the Northwest Territories for a period of two years and the remainder will officially become employees of the Territorial Government. The Arctic Quebec Regional Office will be moved from Ottawa to Quebec City on August 15, 1970. Nine employees were unwilling to relocate and consequently declared surplus.

Selection Standards for the Administrative and Foreign Service Category were introduced in the Spring of 1969 and the Deputy Minister accepted delegated staffing authority for this category on January 1, 1970.

During the year, five departmental officers entered the Career Assignment Program (CAP) and five officers from other departments took rotational assignments with us. New departmental selection procedures for CAP were developed and introduced, providing maximum opportunity for participation by qualified officers.

Personnel Administrator Development Program

The Personnel Administrator Development Committee was formed during the past year and was actively engaged in interviewing members of the departmental personnel community. Recommendations for training, development and rotational posting were made and implemented. In this way personnel administrators are assisted in meeting their career objectives.

The Committee conducted several staffing actions and maintained a low percentage of vacancies. A successful orientation program was conducted in May 1969 following the Personnel Conference.

1969 - 70 Annual Report on the Bilingualism Program

The Public Service Commission (P.S.C.) language courses were attended by 179 members of the staff - at headquarters and in the field - 165 studied French and 14 studied English. The man-years used were 22.4 for French language training, and 2.3 for the English language training. The P.S.C. Language Bureau reported that eight members of our staff completed the French language training and four completed the English language training.

Several experimental projects were undertaken as a means of retaining the knowledge of the French language acquired at the P.S.C. language schools. Third level students were interviewed by the Adviser on Bilingualism for ideas and suggestions for the retention program. All French language students were contacted to request their views on a lunch period project. Tapes for the first and second level were made available for students to review course material, also records and course books were obtainable in the Departmental Library. The Deputy Minister gave permission for group meetings each day of 15 minutes duration for French conversation. Groups were formed in each Branch for "Le quart d'heure de français". Arrangements were made for group attendance at three presentations of the Théâtre du Capricorne at the National Arts Centre.

The Adviser on Bilingualism is now preparing plans for a departmental-wide language assessment survey. The survey is needed to determine the status of bilingualism in the Department, to update data, to review the language training program for the years ahead and to standardize a language knowledge test for all personnel claiming a working knowledge of the other official language. The legislation supporting this program is the Official Languages Act and the Public Service Employment Act and Regulations.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

For the current year, 5,946 employees of the Department have received training to improve their on-the-job performance.

As illustrated in Table 2, total training in man years for 1969 - 70 was 187.29 as compared with 86.09 for 1968 - 69. This increase was due primarily to extensive emphasis on management training. The other major area of increase was the recruitment and development program for Indians and Eskimos which was more than doubled in the current year. Other training is receiving attention, i.e., employees taking training outside office hours, and correspondence courses.

CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION

Conversion Status

The Classification and Compensation Division completed conversion of 746 positions comprising engineers, research scientists, research managers, and the Education Support Group. Of a total of approximately 11,000 positions, this Department has only 282 positions left to be converted involving the Agriculture, Forestry, Library Science, Commerce, Biological Science and Social Workers Groups.

Statistics

The Division processed 2,175 classification decisions and, in addition to this figure, it is estimated that the Division informally re-evaluated approximately 2,000 positions.

Organization Charts

Organization charts and job summaries have been completed for all departmental components from the chiefs of Divisions up to and including the Deputy Minister's level. Work is progressing on organization charts and job summaries for the remaining headquarters positions and field components.

Delegation

At the present time, officers of the Division are exercising delegated classification authority on behalf of the Deputy Minister for all positions in the operational category, all positions in the technical category with the

Table 2

Man Years of Training, Fiscal Years 1968 - 69 and 1969 - 70	...	...
...	1968 - 69	1969 - 70
EXTERNAL TRAINING	...	...
P.S.C. Courses	3.72	2.02
Educational Leave	22.75	35.00
Miscellaneous	21.73	43.71
TOTAL EXTERNAL TRAINING	48.20	80.73
INTERNAL TRAINING	...	...
Administrative Trainee Program	10.50	12.00
Departmental Courses	2.99	5.41
Indian/Eskimo Development Program	3.46	10.99
Indian/Eskimo Affairs Program	12.46	62.33
Conservation Program	8.48	15.83
TOTAL INTERNAL TRAINING	37.89	106.56
TOTAL MAN YEARS OF TRAINING*	86.09	187.29

[*These figures do not include language training.]

exception of engineering and scientific support, all positions in the administrative support category, and up to level 5 in the Program Administration Group and Administrative Services Group of the Administrative and Foreign Service Category. It is expected that we will shortly receive further delegation covering the Welfare Program Group and other Groups in the Administrative and Foreign Service Category as well as other categories.

Training

As it is desirable that classification decisions be made by line managers, the Division has embarked on a three-phase training program to accomplish this end. The first phase of this program involved the training of line supervisors, administrative services officers and personnel administrators in the art of job analysis and job description writing. The second phase involved a follow-up of phase one consisting of classification officers conducting on-site reviews of work performed by those who attended the course and verifying this work through interviews with job incumbents and supervisors. Both of these phases have been completed with the exception of field trips to Halifax, Quebec, Toronto, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Our target for completion of this second phase is July. The third phase of the training program will involve from two to three days training in job evaluation of all line managers who will be receiving delegated classification authority as decided by the Deputy Minister.

Major Departmental Reorganizations

As a result of the decision to establish the position of Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Indian and Eskimo Affairs, the Division was involved in firming up this new organization with line management, and writing position analysis schedules for the senior positions. At the present time, job descriptions and organization charts have been completed for: the Assistant Deputy Minister, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, the Director of Indian-Eskimo Community Affairs, the Director of Indian-Eskimo Economic Development, and seven new positions of Regional Director, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, who are now reporting directly to the Assistant

Deputy Minister of the Program. Job descriptions for some 30 district supervisors of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program have also been completed.

Another major organizational change which has been progressing satisfactorily in terms of job descriptions and organization charts is the Departmental Secretariat, relating to the Chief, Administrative Services, and encompassing records management, accommodation, transcribing and typing and parliamentary returns.

The organization and job descriptions of positions in the Technical Services Branch as of July 1, 1969 have been more firmly defined.

Job descriptions and organization charts are progressing satisfactorily for the decentralization and delegation of personnel administration responsibilities to the regions for the complete Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program.

Job descriptions are also being prepared for the partial delegation of classification authority to the Atlantic and Western Regions of the National and Historic Parks Branch.

Miscellaneous

Major Projects and Special Studies As a result of management decisions to implement in total or in part, M.U.S.T. studies completed by the Management Services Division, and classification reviews and audits, both within the Department and across departmental lines, a considerable volume of work has been assumed by the Division. For example, we are now finalizing job descriptions, covering some 275 machine-driving operators, which have had to be re-evaluated because of disparity within the Department and between departments. A study was also made at Frobisher Bay for some 30 engineering support positions. We are now in the process of writing and publishing, standard job descriptions for labourers and trades workers, for use by departmental managers.

As a result of repeated requests from the Classification Division of Treasury Board, a complete review of financial administration positions is now under way.

STAFF RELATIONS

The Department now administers 40 collective agreements, covering over 10,000 employees.

The introduction of these agreements to management and supervisory personnel required a continuing program of training and communication. Approximately 2,000 managers and supervisors have participated in labour relations seminars in all parts of the country.

Managers receive a monthly newsletter designed to keep them informed of departmental and government-wide developments in staff relations.

Division officers assisted Treasury Board in the negotiations of collective agreements for the Education Group and child care workers and participated in interdepartmental committees established by Treasury Board, on Communications and Training.

Consultation with officers of employee associations on a wide variety of subjects is given high priority by the Division as is the advisory role of assisting management in discipline and grievance cases.

In accordance with Treasury Board Occupational Safety Policy, safety programs appropriate to departmental operations were introduced, reinforcing the safety activities presently existing in the Department.

Supervisory training in accident control and policy interpretation was conducted in the Western, Central, and Atlantic Regions. Defensive driving courses were also introduced with approximately 200 employees attending.

Under the Canada Labour Safety Code, safety inspections of departmental operations, buildings and equipment were carried out by Canada Department of Labour regional safety officers and appraisal reports submitted to Treasury Board and senior management of the Department.

A directive dealing with environmental health investigations was introduced to ensure that safety regulations and occupational health standards are being observed and to detect any hazards to employee health.

Statistical data reflecting Departmental accident experience are being compiled.

First aid standards for field survey, field operations and isolated parties have been introduced along with standards applicable to general operations within the Department.

Safety standards for boiler and pressure vessels are now in effect and other standards will be established and introduced in the next fiscal year.

A special program was introduced in Banff and Jasper National Parks for all the labour force, enabling employees to identify the hand hazards inherent in their work.

Accident control conferences for superintendents were conducted in Cornwall and Sault Ste. Marie.

Two Gold Cap awards were presented to employees who had saved themselves from serious or fatal head injuries by wearing hard hats.

The Incentive Award Plan continued to function actively, with increased employee participation aided by a promotional campaign designed to increase departmental management and employees' knowledge of its total operation.

Three departmental officers received merit awards totalling \$5,000 in recognition of exceptional and outstanding performance.

Suggestion awards totalling \$4,291 were paid out, and the Department realized tangible and potential savings of \$84,124 resulting from actual man-hour savings, increased revenue and improved efficiency of operation.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ADVISER

The Office is responsible, in cooperation with operating Branches, for interpreting to the public departmental policies, programs and activities and for anticipating and evaluating public response to departmental activities.

The Office moved to more efficient quarters in September 1969 and, for the first time, the department's information services and staff are now located together on the same floor. This has permitted improvements and

rationalization of procedures and methods and increased productivity despite the manpower freeze and budget limitations imposed during the year. The Office now comprises four Divisions, three of which provide information services on an assigned basis to the three operating departmental programs and the fourth one provides such centralized services as audio-visual, publications, administration, to the other Divisions.

CONSERVATION

This Division had an active year with an output of 169 publications either newly published, revised or reprinted; 71 papers were prepared for scientific journals; six new films and nine new film-clips went into production, a number of which were completed.

Feature films underway include; two on national parks, one dealing with the origin and purposes of national parks and the other on the work of the park warden; and two on wildlife and on the work of the Canadian Wildlife Service. A 10-minute color film on Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park was completed, and another on the work of the National Historic Sites Service was begun.

Many informational booklets and folders relating to National Parks, Historic Sites and Wildlife have been graphically and editorially revamped and will be put on distribution during the next few months. There has been a significant increase in the number of publications available in French, especially in wildlife subjects, of which half the informational publications are now distributed in both English and French.

One regular newsletter was launched during the year, on National and Historic Parks, and issued in both English and French.

Information assistance was provided for nine monument and plaque unveilings of national historic sites, one national park opening, and one sod-turning ceremony. A similar service was provided for the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference at Edmonton in July.

INDIAN-ESKIMO AFFAIRS

A continuing program to keep all Canadians informed on Indian affairs formed the basis of activities of the Division during the fiscal year and most communications media were used for this purpose. However, major emphasis was placed on disseminating information on and explaining misunderstandings about the Indian Policy presented by the Minister to Parliament on June 25, 1969. About 90,000 copies of the Policy Statement itself have been distributed to the Canadian public. Information on the policy was also distributed immediately to 60,000 heads of Indian households through a special edition of "Indian News", a departmental monthly aimed at the Indian community. Effective continuing dialogue between Canadian Indians and the Department and between the Department and all Canadians regarding the Indian Policy became an important concern of information services during the year.

As part of its interest and concern for the preservation of Indian culture the Division was responsible for the creation of a film on the revival of the Potlatch, in Masset, B.C. It is now ready for showing in movie houses in Canada and abroad.

Another film on the Blackfoot tribe conceived during the year will form part of an ambitious multi-media teaching aid being developed by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

An extensive publicity program was mounted in connection with the First Indian Cultural Conference, held in Ottawa and sponsored by the Social and Cultural Development Division.

A young-speakers' program, first developed for Ottawa's public schools, was extended to all elementary schools in the region and now embraces as well the regional high schools, at their own request. This program includes a portable display of Indian artifacts. It served as a pilot project for a more ambitious national undertaking as resources and circumstances may permit.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

This Division launched during the year a major publicity program to attract new investors in the Canadian North. A voluminous "Prospectus" on economic development prospects in the North was prepared and distributed to mining companies, investment houses, banks, insurance companies industries, foreign governments as well as to Canada's missions abroad. An illustrated brochure accompanied this prospectus which is updated by a quarterly newsletter.

More than 75 per cent of the 2,500 recipients reached during the fiscal year have answered to date acknowledging the information as an important contribution to their decision-making process.

Much publicity material was also prepared in connection with the increased government investment in Panarctic Oils, the development at Anvil Mining, the "Manhattan" trip to the North, and such visits as the tour of the Governor General and Mrs. Michener to the high Arctic.

The Department decided to contribute \$90,000 to an international film being shot by the National Film Board at a total cost of \$300,000. Its theme is man's survival in the cold climates of Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia, the U.S.S.R. and Alaska.

A second film begun during the year is being sponsored solely by the Department. It is designed to show the Canadian Arctic as it is, in a manner which will make it suitable for distribution in commercial theatres.

CENTRAL SERVICES

Publications The Department published 410 publications of all sizes and all types during the fiscal year, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. More emphasis given to French publications has brought about a threefold increase in the number of French publications edited during the year: 247 as compared with 80 the previous year.

Distribution Distribution of departmental publications was centralized and new systems were implemented to handle the growing number of requests for information coming from all provinces.

The most significant increase has been registered in requests for French publications, especially on wildlife. These have grown from a few thousands to approximately 40,000 during the year, most of them from the Province of Quebec.

In all, the Distribution Section received 86,788 mail requests for information from the public, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year and 255 per cent over the 1967 - 68 fiscal year.

The Section also distributed to the press 155 news releases and 38 speeches and statements, about the same number as in previous years.

Records-Research The Records-Research Section was provided in September 1969 with sufficient space and equipment to amalgamate various services existing throughout departmental headquarters. It provides a documentation centre to senior departmental officers and information officers.

The Section receives and clips 35 daily newspapers and a number of weeklies and periodicals, and subscribes to the Canadian Press Wire Service.

Clipping folders are distributed daily for the information and use of departmental officials. Extensive subject files are kept for further research, and the Section answers an average of 200 various requests a week.

Photo-Library In September 1969, the photo-library was provided with sufficient space and adequate equipment to consolidate negatives, contact prints, transparencies and films of informational contents relating to departmental activities. The Section now has 23,000 files and answers an average of 15 requests a day, some of them involving complicated and lengthy research, or relating to production of photographic material, screening and editing.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

The Program Management Evaluation Directorate is responsible for systematically reviewing the entire Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on a continuous cyclical basis. It examines programs at all scalar levels in the field, in regions, and at headquarters to assist the Deputy Minister in ensuring that departmental operations exemplify the optimum in efficiency and effectiveness, in harmony with its legislation and with concomitant responsibilities to the Canadian public.

Major Program Management Evaluation (PME) reviews continued to be carried out. These included: the Western Regional Office, Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, plus an evaluation of organizational structures and relationships vis-à-vis those at Headquarters; the Chilcotin Forest Industrial Training School, Williams Lake, B.C., in the context of the Indian and Eskimo Program; and the Research Division of the National and Historic Parks Branch. Early in January 1970, reviews of the Miramichi and St. John River Agencies of the Indian Program, Atlantic Region, were initiated and these will extend into the next fiscal year.

As in past years, the Deputy Minister assigned the PME Directorate a number of additional special projects also of vital importance to departmental operations. During the summer months of 1969, for example, the Directorate carried out a detailed cross-Canada study of the operations and organization of the National and Historic Parks Branch's regional activities. The Directorate was concurrently charged with providing a task force to formulate a new capital management reporting system to meet the requirements of all departmental programs, the work of which will also extend into the next fiscal year.

The 1969 - 70 fiscal year marked an expansion of the PME function to comprehend 3-man teams, each of which possesses a range of relevant professional expertise. Members of the Directorate again attended French language training courses, participated in management

improvement seminars and courses, and contributed to training and staffing actions both within the Department and throughout the Federal Government.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The Technical Services Branch provides departmental program managers with a complete coordinated engineering, architectural and materiel service with supporting design, construction and maintenance, materiel management and safety policies, procedures and standards and extends the service to Regional Directors through engineering staff in the field.

The Branch is responsible for the execution of major capital projects included in departmental programs; for the provision of technical assistance to program managers in developing programs and budgets for program forecasts; for the development and promulgation of departmental design, construction and maintenance, materiel management and safety policies and standards based on research; for developing evaluation techniques and for the inventory and evaluation of capital assets; and for the provision of capital management information to meet the needs of program officers and departmental management.

During the year, over 950 major capital construction projects costing in excess of \$39 million, were undertaken by field and headquarters staff, for program managers of the three departmental programs: 226 projects costing \$14.8 million in Northern Economic Development; 454 projects costing \$9.8 million in Conservation; and 301 projects costing \$14.7 million in the Indian-Eskimo Program.

Outstanding among the major construction projects initiated or completed during 1969 were:

1. Development of Frobisher Bay Town Centre The Frobisher Bay Town Centre is a \$11 million complex of apartments, row housing, recreational facilities, offices, shops and hotel. It is being constructed by private

enterprise. Most of the facilities will be leased by the Department for a twenty-year period, at which time the rental buildings will become the property of the Government. The accommodation includes fully integrated housing for 40 Eskimo families in modern town houses.

A 27-room academic-occupational high school was also commenced at Frobisher. This school, undertaken for this Department by the Department of Public Works and private architectural consultants, will provide much needed secondary school and trades training for young people in the Northwest Territories.

2. Indian Housing at Schefferville Detailed planning for the construction of 106 housing units with related services for construction at Schefferville in 1970 and 1971, was carried out during the year. The housing development, estimated cost \$2.5 million will be occupied by members of the Montagnais and Nascoptic Indian Bands who are presently housed in sub-standard accommodation in the vicinity of the town of Schefferville. 3. Fortress of Louisbourg - Historic Site In the light of steady progress in the restoration of this historical site and structures in the area and the ever increasing influx of visitors, the design of a visitor reception building, new internal roads systems and parking facilities has been completed. The visitor reception centre will be the first of its kind in Canada and will be able to handle up to 6,000 visitors a day, with parking facilities for 1,500 cars. 4. Walpole Island Bridge

One of the major construction items in the Indian-Eskimo Program was the Walpole Island Bridge Project, costing in the order of \$1 1/2 million. Although the project design and construction was administered by the Department, it was jointly financed with the Department of Highways, Province of Ontario. This modern structure is an orthotropic swing bridge, spanning some 500 feet from the Walpole Island Reserve across the Chanal Écarte to the mainland near Wallaceburg, Ontario. Opened to traffic in November 1969, it will do much to help the Indian Council and

some 2,000 Indian people to implement their plans for social and economic growth. Walpole Island has a high potential in terms of agriculture, hunting and tourism, particularly with its close proximity to Sarnia, Detroit and Chicago.

Other Services

In accordance with the Government Organization Act 1969, responsibility for centralized purchasing was turned over to the Department of Supply and Services, leaving the Branch responsible only for those goods that are destined for the Arctic District.

Responsibility for materiel management in the Mackenzie District was turned over to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The Branch, through its Materiel Management Division, was successful in negotiating an agreement for air shipment of freight to Frobisher Bay at a rate which made it economically feasible in comparison with the cost of movement by sea. In turn, this generated a daily flight schedule of combined freight and passengers which entirely altered life at this Arctic settlement. This breakthrough in resupplying the far North represents a significant achievement in boosting the morale and economy of northern populations.

SAFETY

The Branch took over the monitoring of the fire protection programs for Indian reserves and the northern areas, acting as departmental liaison with the Dominion Fire Commissioner, and the Fire Marshall of the N.W.T. A pilot course on fire prevention on Indian reserves was carried out in northwestern Ontario in January and February 1969. Reports received throughout the year from community workers in the area indicated a definite measure of success. Similar courses in both fire prevention and fire fighting are being planned in Alberta and Ontario at the request of Band Councils. Lack of staff prevented the Branch from expanding its activities in other areas of safety instruction.

Construction safety

posters provoked much interest among the Eskimos when used by the Branch's construction staff in the Frobisher Bay Region. Plans are being made to extend this program during 1970 - 71. The Branch cooperated with the Restoration Services in developing fire protection and tourist safety schemes in historic park sites. The Director of National Parks has asked the Branch to assist in developing and improving structural fire protection in the parks. Contacts with national and, provincial safety councils, construction safety associations and fire marshals, have been made and are being developed in the interest of the various departmental programs.

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

The construction of major roads and bridges accounted for a total expenditure of about \$9 million in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in 1969 - 70. In the Yukon, 22 miles of new and 105 miles of reconstructed roads were built. This work included the completion of the Campbell Highway subgrade from Watson Lake through Ross River to Carmacks, the upgrading to trunk road standards of the Whitehorse-Keno road from the Alaska Highway to Carmacks, and the northward extension of the Dempster Highway by another 20 miles. Reactivation of the Canol road was also completed to the N.W.T. boundary and several small bridges were replaced on the section of this road lying to the south of Ross River. Surfacing of the Ross River-Carmacks section of the Campbell Highway was started by letting a two-year surfacing contract.

Photography and mapping of the proposed Dempster Highway route to Fort McPherson were completed. Bridge-site surveys were carried out on the Ogilvy River crossing of this route.

In the Northwest Territories, 62 miles of new and 12 miles of reconstructed roads were built. The new mileage comprised the year's extension of the Mackenzie Highway toward Fort Simpson, access to which, by all-weather road, is expected to be completed during the fiscal year 1970 - 71. Reconstruction work involved local roads in Yellowknife and

Hay River, and included improvement of the Fort Resolution access road from Pine Point.

A right-of-way clearing contract for 34 miles on the Fort Liard Highway was let. Two similar contracts were also called at the close of the fiscal year for clearing some 60 miles in the Fort McPherson-Arctic Red River-Inuvik region of the Mackenzie Valley. The latter two contracts mark the beginning of the most northerly road construction project of major size undertaken to date in Canada.

Surveys continued on proposed new roads extending from Rae northward to Coppermine, from Ingraham Trail eastward toward Fort Reliance, and from Fort Smith eastward in the N.W.T. toward Uranium City and thence northward to Fort Reliance. Surveys for improvement of the Mackenzie River ferry service near Fort Providence were also undertaken.

In National and Historic Sites, roads and bridges accounted for an expenditure of about \$3 million in 1969 - 70. Major projects included the reconstruction of Banff-Windermere Highway, the construction of Marmot Basin and Sunshine access roads, and anti-slip surface treatment of Trans-Canada Highway in Yoho and Banff National Parks in Alberta; the paving of Waskesiu Access Road, Saskatchewan and the paving of the main access road to Kejimikujik Road, N.S.

A total of about \$312, million was spent on Indian Reserves. Major projects include the Walpole Island Bridge near Windsor, Ontario. Other major projects included the Tyendinaga York Road, Curve Lake Road, and roads 241 and 242 of Six Nations Reserve in Ontario.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

The Remote Airport at Coppermine, N.W.T. underwent its second year of construction in 1969. Work progressed well and completion is expected by late 1970 or early 1971. Arrangements were also made to have the Yukon Territorial Government construct an airport at Old Crow, commencing in 1970, on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs and

Northern Development. Preparatory work was carried out and arrangements made with the Department of National Defence to have that Department construct an airport at Pangnirtung on behalf of IAND. Work is to begin in 1970. Several other sites in the eastern Arctic are under investigation for similar airport construction.

BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

The Branch assisted and monitored the implementation of approximately \$20 million worth of minor projects connected with the Indian-Eskimo and Conservation Programs. It also reviewed plans and specifications for approximately \$10 million worth of major projects and arranged for their implementation. The projects consisted of a wide variety of schools, dormitories, service buildings, sewer, water and electrical distribution lines. Among the major projects were educational facilities at Obedjiwan, Cape Croker, Gordons and Alyansh.

NORTHERN HOUSING

Two projects carried out by the Northern Construction Section of the Technical Services Branch illustrate the success of the Department's policy of the last few years in training the Eskimo people to gradually eliminate the need for immigrant southern administrators, teachers, tradesmen and other classifications of workers, to manage and control Eskimo affairs.

The projects referred to were implemented by the Technical Services Branch for the Northern Housing Program and comprised the following:

Thirty-five Low Rental Units - Coppermine, N.W.T. This project was completed, from material delivery to occupancy of all houses, within three months, using only one imported southern worker. The work was performed using a combination of local contract and day labour forces. The contract work was undertaken by the Coppermine Housing Association, under

contract to the Department, for gravel pad construction and erection of the shells. This work was speedily and well executed by the Coppermine Housing Association which was able to reach a peak labour input of approximately 25 men. Considerable co-operation in implementing this portion of the project was obtained from the area administrator in respect of the Northern Transportation Company Ltd. input of material delivery to site, and the provision by the Department of Transport of equipment for construction of the gravel pads.

The installation of services was accomplished by using 11 indigenous employees on a day labour basis. This work comprised electrical installations, heating services and plumbing work, etc. The speed and efficiency of this project's implementation reflects in part the co-operation and co-ordination of different government organizations working in the North, but mainly the rapid strides made by the indigenous people since the conception of the Northern Housing Program in 1965.

Eighteen Low-Rental Units - Holman Island, N.W.T. The project was completed in six weeks, from material delivery to house occupancy, using one imported supervisor and 22 indigenous personnel. Eighteen low-rental units (Model 455) were erected by employing the indigenous people on a day labour basis. The speed and efficiency with which this project was carried out emphasized not only the co-operation of the Area Administrator but also the continuing growth of self-sufficiency among the local Eskimo people.

EQUIPMENT

The Mechanical Equipment Section prepared specifications and evaluated tenders for major automotive, construction, fire, landscape and agricultural, marine and plant equipment for all Branches of the Department. Acquisition included 35.6 major pieces of equipment for the National Parks, 30 for Indian and Eskimo Affairs, 68 for the Northwest Territories, 23 for the Canadian Wildlife Service, and 6 for the Yukon Territory. In addition, the Branch provided a consultant service to client branches, regional offices, and the territorial government on equipment requirements, acquisition and management.