

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1974 - 1975

Issued under the authority of the
Hon. Judd Buchanan, PC, MP, Minister of
Indian Affairs and Northern Development
(c)Information Canada, Ottawa, 1975
Catalogue No. R1 - 1975
IAND Publication No. QS-3150-000-BB-A1
Design: Design Collaborative

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General Introduction

Fiscal year 1974 - 75 saw many significant changes in the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs - changes in program administration, in policy implementation and in top management. A new minister, the Honourable Judd Buchanan, succeeded the Honourable Jean Chretien on August 8, 1974, and on December 20, 1974, Mr. Arthur Kroeger replaced Mr. Basil Robinson as Deputy Minister.

Shifts of emphasis occurred within all three program areas; Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Northern Affairs and Parks Canada. Yet basic policy and the overriding goals of the Department remained the same. In general terms, those goals were to: 1) support and assist Canada's native peoples in achieving their cultural, economic and social aspirations; 2) advance the social, economic and political development of the North, and 3) preserve, in National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites, Canada's natural and human heritages.

This annual report for the year ending March 31, 1975, deals with the events that occurred, the actions taken and the money spent. These operations were affected by certain ongoing trends which are mentioned to provide context and perspective.

Within the three substantive programs, for instance, there was a continuing and accelerating effort to involve the people most directly concerned with what the Department does or does not do ... the native peoples, northerners, residents within and near proposed and existing parks, park users and conservationists throughout the country. For the Department as a whole, this has meant the creation of new mechanisms for communicating with these groups. Officials throughout the Department devoted an increasing portion of their time to various forms of consultation. Consequently, policies and programs are being "honed" to meet more adequately the real and expressed needs of people.

A related trend was the continuing decentralization and regionalization of the Department's work. The day-to-day operation of programs was being increasingly vested with native leaders, with territorial governments and with departmental regional directors. One example of this is that some \$100 million of departmental appropriation funds are now managed directly by Indian Band Councils throughout Canada.

The Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program has three major preoccupations. These are the continued delivery of a wide variety of services to native peoples; a complete review of the Indian Act in close consultation with native people; and support for native groups who are pressing land and other claims.

There is a tide of rising expectations, particularly among the young, in native communities. This and the desire for an early and just resolution of long-standing grievances were

undoubtedly factors in the temporary takeover of a park in southern Ontario and the "March on Parliament" during the fiscal year. On the other hand, many important advances were made in settling native grievances. For example, the Department established the Office of Claims Negotiation to act for the Government in respect to native claims. Discussions were also begun with the National Indian Brotherhood at the Cabinet Committee level respecting further mechanisms for the processing and settlement of claims.

The Northern Affairs Program, along with fostering the evolution of territorial governments and assisting economic growth in the North, is concerned with native claims activity. Inuit Tapirisat in the Northwest Territories is working, with departmental assistance, on preparing a comprehensive claim based on traditional use of the land. Similarly, a claim from the Indian people of the Mackenzie is expected in due course.

The Federal Government's view is that environmentally sound resource development can and should take place in the North while land claims issues are being resolved. In this regard, Mr. Justice Berger of the Supreme Court of British Columbia began a public inquiry, March 3, 1974, to consult with residents of the Mackenzie Valley and other Canadians on the regional impacts of the proposed Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline. His report will provide the Minister with advice about the terms and conditions that should be attached to any right-of-way that may be granted for construction of the pipeline.

Basic northern policy, enunciated in 1972, aims at striking an appropriate balance between meeting the overriding need for social improvement, fostering resource development, and assuring environmental protection. Major efforts continue to be made in diversifying the economy of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in involving native northerners in this process through employment and support for entrepreneurial enterprises.

In recent years Parks Canada has made considerable progress toward its main objective of establishing a system of national parks including outstanding examples of each natural region of Canada. While that objective remains - negotiations proceeded during the year to create the new grassland park, for example - increased emphasis was given to upgrading visitor services and the management of natural resources in both the older and developing parks and to integrating the parks better with developments in their local regional settings.

In a statement to the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development on March 13, 1975, the Minister stated: "I would like to see our programs interwoven with the life of communities, in contrast to the development of stark monuments to posterity".

Accordingly, Parks Canada is proposing to provinces the cooperative development of historic land and water routes by

means of Agreements for Recreation and Conservation (ARC). This program provides new opportunities for cooperative efforts to commemorate the travel routes of Canada's history, to link natural and historic parks, to provide a variety of recreation possibilities and to interpret the evolution of man and nature.

Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years ending 31 March, 1974 and 1975

Budgetary	1973 - 1974	1974 - 1975	Increase (or Decrease)
Operating Expenditure	...	...	...
Administration	14.1	17.9	3.8
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	265.4	312.0	46.6
Northern Development	117.9	129.9	12.0
Parks Canada	54.4	61.6	7.2
Capital Expenditure	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	71.1	81.0	9.9
Northern Development	36.2	32.2	(4.0)
Parks Canada	43.0	45.5	2.5
...	150.3	158.7	8.4
Total Budgetary Expenditure	602.1	680.1	78.0
Revenue	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	0.3	0.4	0.1
Northern Development	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parks Canada	7.2	7.5	0.3
Total Budgetary Expenditure	7.5	7.9	0.4
Net Budgetary Expenditure	594.6	672.2	77.6
Non-Budgetary	...	...	...
Loans Investments, Advances, etc.	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	7.6	19.5	11.9
Northern Development	31.9	58.9	27.0
Total Non-Budgetary Expenditure	39.5	78.4	38.9
Total Expenditure (Gross)	641.6	758.5	116.9

[*Includes only receipts and revenue credited to Votes]

Parks Canada Program

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

Through their own initiative, Indian and Inuit people are developing and expanding traditional skills into a variety of profitable business enterprises.

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Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

Introduction

As of December 31, 1974, there were 276,436 registered Indians in Canada, a net increase of 5,942 over the previous calendar year. The Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program of the Department exists to serve these people and approximately 4,513 Inuit, most of whom live in Nouveau-Quebec.

Revision of the Indian Act, with all its implications for the future relationship of the Indian people with Canadian society, is a major policy issue confronting the Federal Government. Consultations with native leaders have been continuing since 1968 - 69 on this matter. At the outset, the Government recognized that the native people need time to reflect on their rights, aspirations and responsibilities. Funds and other assistance have been made available for this purpose. A submission from the National Indian Brotherhood on Indian Act revisions was received during the year and this document, an informal working paper, is the subject of further discussions.

The Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program does not so much administer programs as it assists native populations in running their own affairs. For several years now, the main thrust of the Department's efforts has been to promote and support native self-determination, at a rate and in a style suitable to the needs of the people. Consultation with native leaders is thus central to the Program's work. Discussions range over the entire range of native interests, including education, local government, economic development, community affairs and Indian claims.

An event of singular importance during the year was the establishment of a Joint Committee of federal cabinet ministers and executive of the National Indian Brotherhood. This committee, which is scheduled to hold its first meeting early in the 1975 - 76 fiscal year, will provide a forum in which major problems and issues of concern can be discussed. The Joint Committee reports through the Cabinet's Social Policy Committee.

Education

Parental responsibility and local control were the fundamental principles enunciated in a NIB policy paper on education, presented to the Government in 1972. The implementation of this policy has proceeded, with the results that most Indian bands now control one or more education programs. During the year under review, the Department began preparing guidelines, outlining the terms and conditions under which bands can operate educational and other programs, including the budgetary limits which must apply.

During 1974 - 75, 2,025 Indian students enrolled in universities and post-secondary training institutions. This represents an increase from 1,267 enrolments in the previous year and only 88 in the 1964 - 65 fiscal year. There is every indication that enrolments in post-secondary courses will continue to increase rapidly for several years before levelling off. Counselling and financial assistance continued to be provided to qualified students through the University and Professional Training Program.

A major priority of the Branch has been to increase the number of Indians employed in the education program. Many Indians are enrolled in, or are graduates of, regular education programs offered by universities or teachers' colleges. In addition, a number of teacher-training programs designed specifically for Indians have been established. Eight universities or teacher-training institutions offer such courses, which usually feature a substantial Indian cultural content as well as provision for admission of students who do not possess all the entry requirements. Courses for training para-professionals teacher aides, social counsellors, and language instructors have also been established at universities, Indian Cultural/Education Centres and other institutions. During the past three years, the number of para-professionals employed in education programs has increased from 650 to 1,208.

Secondary-school enrolments are currently increasing at a rate of 8.1 per cent and now comprise 16.6 per cent of the total school enrolment, compared to only seven per cent in 1960. The enrolment of Indian children at the elementary grade level is increasing at an average annual rate of 2.2 per cent. During 1974 - 75, the enrolment in federal schools was 37,614, and in non-federal schools 36,725, making a total of 74, 339 students in pre-school, elementary and secondary grades. Indian students attending non-federal schools are assisted by tuition agreements with the provinces. A major concern of the Branch is to ensure that school curricula in both federal and non-federal schools have a special relevancy for Indian students. The emphasis on native programs has increased to the extent that curriculum enrichment projects are now offered in 210 federal schools, compared to only 30 schools five years ago. Similar projects are offered in approximately 155 provincial schools. The number of federal

schools which offer native languages as either the language or the subject of instruction increased from seven in 1969 - 70 to 174 in 1974 - 75. Similar programs were available in 34 provincial schools during the year.

The Cultural/Education Centres program provides opportunities for the development of programs emphasizing native languages and cultures and is intended to complement and supplement existing education services. These programs vary widely in complexity and dimension, depending on the cultural and educational needs of individual groups. The number of such centres funded by the Department increased from nine in 1972 - 73 to 47 in 1974 - 75.

During the year, the Education Branch assumed responsibility for Band Economic Development Training. The program for this purpose was developed by the Manpower Training Research and Development Station at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The program emphasizes development of local government at the band level. The responsibility for training Departmental staff and band members was centralized in a unit within the Education Branch during the year and is expected to become operational during the 1975 - 76 fiscal year.

Community Affairs

Local Government

During the year under review, Indian and Inuit Councils administered the expenditure of approximately \$100 million in public funds and more than \$16 million in Band funds on a variety of local government programs. This compares with \$49 million in public funds and band funds totalling less than \$8 million last year. Capital, operations and maintenance funds are transferred to the bands for such programs as community infrastructure, social services, education and job placement.

The development of local control is a gradual process, dating back to the 1965 - 69 period when a program of "Community Development" was initiated to assist native people in developing the expertise needed to exercise local control. From 1969 on, this program was gradually taken over by provincial Indian associations under agreements with the Department. Such agreements still exist in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Ontario.

Since 1969, bands wishing to assume responsibilities for the administration of their own affairs usually have done so on a step-by-step basis. Training support and advisory services are provided by the Department as required and efforts are made to make members of local communities aware of the scope and the implications of the programs they take over. Along with capital, operations and maintenance funds, the Department provides "core funds" to reinforce and support the leadership and representation roles of Band Councils. Core

1 In 25 student residences administered by the Department, Indian children develop skills through recreational activities.

2 Curriculum-enrichment projects and native language instruction ensure that school has a special relevancy for Indian students.

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funds are provided on the basis of resident population and are used to finance such items as band offices and associated operating costs - salaries for support staff, professional advisory services and honoraria and travel costs for chiefs and councillors. To assist with the costs of administering the various programs, additional funds are provided at levels negotiated for each program and activity. It should be noted that some powers, vested in the Department through the British North America Act, the Indian Act, and Treaties, cannot be transferred.

During the year, the mechanics of the transfer of responsibilities to Bands was defined and refined in a set of guidelines. Basically, the guidelines delineate responsibilities and explain how programs and services are provided. They also provide for minimal but essential accounting and audit requirements and the assignment of responsibility between Bands and the Government. An integral part of the guidelines are provisions for continuing review and revision, on the basis of advice from Bands and departmental field staffs.

Policing

In June, 1973, the Cabinet approved a program for the hiring of special Indian constables to improve policing services on reserves on a preventive rather than a complaint-oriented basis. Negotiations with the provinces, who will share in the costs of the program, proceeded during the year. Agreements have been concluded with Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan and similar agreements are expected shortly with several other provinces. On October 2, 1974, the Minister, the Solicitor General and Saskatchewan's Attorney General jointly announced a new approach to the policing of reserves in Saskatchewan. The new service will be staffed by Indian constables, forming a branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Eight constables were recruited and trained for this work.

Housing

Housing assistance both on and off reserves is provided through housing programs for registered Indians and Inuit. The On-Reserve Housing Program enables steadily employed native people to receive CMHC loans which are guaranteed by the Minister. During the five-year period ending in 1974, 1,095 houses were constructed under this program and \$14.9 million was guaranteed by the Minister.

Indians living on reserves who do not qualify for this program can secure housing through the Subsidy Housing Program. Nearly 9,700 new houses were built and renovations to 4,700 existing homes have been undertaken under this program during the past five years. A total of \$105 million has been provided for this purpose.

Indian individuals and families living off reserves, who are able to give assurance of continuing employment, can qualify

Indian businesses, such as the Molson Lake Fishing Lodge in Manitoba, receive financial support from the Indian Economic Development Fund.

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for a repayable first mortgage from CMHC and a forgivable second mortgage from the Department. Since 1967, some 1,508 houses have been purchased under this program at a cost of \$11.5 million in second mortgages. The National Indian Brotherhood presented a housing policy paper to the Minister in April, 1974. Although there is general agreement on the fundamentals and the need for a new housing policy, there are still a number of areas on which discussion is continuing. The construction program envisioned by the Department would involve the planning and development of 20,000 new units and 9,000 renovations over a five-year period, in cooperation with CMHC. Payments under this proposal would be based on an individual's ability to pay, supplemented by monthly subsidies from the Department and CMHC.

Work Opportunity

Many social services programs are provided by the Department and several of these are administered by Band Councils. Two of the most costly are financial assistance for those in need and the provision of a variety of services for children, the aged and the infirm. The requirement for these funds can be traced in most cases to a lack of employment or under-employment. Consequently, both the Department and native leaders place a great deal of emphasis on creating work opportunities.

During the year, 189 bands participated in the Work Opportunities Program. Involved were 260 projects having a combined value of more than \$5 million and employing almost 2,000 individuals in their own communities for an average period of three months. It is anticipated that the program will be expanded in future years to provide employment of longer duration.

The development of preventive and rehabilitative services is also given a high priority by the Department. In the area of alcohol- and drug-abuse, a program has been developed for implementation. Regional Advisory Boards are being established in each province and territory to encourage native groups and communities to develop appropriate projects. The Regional Boards recommend proposals to a National Advisory Board for consideration and approval. It is expected that \$15 million will be directed toward prevention and rehabilitation in the field of alcohol abuse over a three-year period.

Economic Development

The Economic Development Branch was created to assist in improving the economic status of Indian and Inuit people by establishing a variety of economic enterprises. The Branch offers a wide range of services, including professional advice and financial support.

1 Indian and Inuit families, both on and off reserves, are benefiting from housing assistance programs.

2 To further local government, funds are transferred to bands for such programs as social services, education and job placement.

3 In cooperation with the National Indian Brotherhood, the Department is endeavouring to meet on-reserve housing needs.

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Financial support is offered through the Indian Economic Development Fund, established in 1970. The Fund is used to: guarantee, in part or in whole, the amount of loans which native individuals or groups may obtain from private sources; provide loans from Departmental sources at current rates of interest; provide grants and contributions for start-up costs, economic planning and other problems and to provide qualified professional assistance. In five years of operation, the Fund has made 3,769 offers of financing amounting to \$81.7 million. During the current fiscal year, there were 1,304 offers totalling \$32.5 million, or 40 per cent of the total to date.

A number of projects outline the variety of assistance offered:

- The Walpole Island Band Council established a 2,000 - acre farm unit from land which had previously been leased to non-native farmers. Farm Credit Corporation participated in the financing.
- The Mingan Band, in conjunction with Clouston & Sons Co. Ltd., established P.M. Packers Company which processes shrimp, crabs and fish.
- The Pas Regional Shopping Centre, discussed in last year's Annual Report, will open for business in the 1975 - 76 fiscal year.
- During the year, Les Montagnais de Sept-Iles initiated the development of a \$9 million shopping centre containing some 50 stores.

Once again, the Department used the services of Canadian Executive Service Overseas to provide native businessmen with a wide variety of technical and management assistance. The Branch continued to publish "IDEAS", a monthly newspaper of new business ventures which is sent to Indian and Inuit communities as a stimulus for economic development.

During the year, contributions amounting to \$367,000 were used to identify opportunities for economic development under the Band Economic Development Committee Program. Expenditures in this four-year-old program exceed \$1.3 million.

A five-year, \$29 million Saskatchewan Agricultural Program was approved during the year to assist in upgrading existing farm units and creating new ones. A similar program amounting to \$14 million was announced for Manitoba. Sales of the Central Marketing Service for Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation exceeded \$1 million during the year. A planning process was instituted to allow for the eventual ownership and management of the Corporation by the native peoples. In addition, an Advisory Board on policies and guidelines was developed during the year. Members will be

1 Sales of Indian arts and crafts, such as this false face mask, are steadily increasing.

2 The artistic creativity of native people is encouraged so that Canadians of other cultural backgrounds may be exposed to their rich heritage.

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drawn from the Executive Committee of the Corporation and the Department.

Native Claims

Full recognition and acceptance of lawful obligations arising out of treaties entered into by the Indian people with the Crown constitute the basis of Government policy for Indians and lands reserved for Indians under the BNA Act. The Government sees its position as an historic evolution dating back to the Royal Proclamation of 1763 which declared the Indian people's interest in land. By judicial interpretation of 1939, the Government's jurisdiction in respect of Indian people was extended to include the Inuit people.

Since 1968, the Government has provided financial assistance to Indian and Inuit people to conduct the necessary research to support claims based on traditional interests in lands, and their rights under treaty or under the Indian Act. Since 1970, the Federal Government has provided \$9 million to native groups to research rights and treaties.

A Commissioner of Indian Claims was appointed to examine claims submitted to him, to classify them and to propose a means of settlement. On August 3, 1973, the Minister announced a new claims policy based on traditional use and occupancy of land. These claims arise among groups of Indian and Inuit people who never entered into treaties with the Crown or whose title was never extinguished. The Government has recognized that such claims involve the loss of a way-of-life and the Minister has affirmed that settlements must contribute to a lasting solution to cultural, social and economic problems.

During the fiscal year, the Department established the Office of Claims Negotiation to act for the Government in respect to Indian and Inuit claims. The Office is primarily responsible for representing the Minister in negotiations with native groups about their land claims and related grievances. It conducts the basic research, policy analysis and negotiations. It also formulates policy positions, requiring close liaison within the Federal Government and with provincial and territorial governments, native associations and special consultants.

On November 15, 1974, an Agreement in Principle was reached between the Federal Government, the Quebec Government and the Grand Council of Crees of Quebec and the Northern Quebec Inuit Association. Under the agreement, the natives will be allocated 5,250 square miles of and as federal or provincial reserves and 60,030 square miles where they will have exclusive rights to hunt, trap and fish. They will also receive \$150 million in monetary compensation and other benefits. Negotiations to implement the agreement have been continuing.

The Council for Yukon Indians continued research over the year on claims in that Territory. On March 3, 1975, the Minister released a working paper upon which it is hoped future negotiation discussions will be based. The Council undertook to prepare a proposal or working paper of their own.

In the Northwest Territories, the Indian Brotherhood has been funded to conduct a land-use and occupancy study and, in conjunction with the Metis and non-status Indians of the N.W.T., to put forward proposals by 1976. Meanwhile, informal discussions have been held with federal representatives. Claims with respect to lands are also an aspect of the enquiry on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline being conducted by Mr. Justice Berger.

Inuit Tapirisat, the Eskimo Association, has been provided with funds to conduct land-use and occupancy studies. A claim is expected to be developed for presentation to the government early in the new fiscal year.

Government representatives met with the Nishga Tribal Council during the year to discuss the Nishga claim to lands in the Nass River Valley of British Columbia. Preliminary discussions were also held with representatives of the Kitwancool in Terrace, B.C. to consider land claims, compensation for resources and damages. The Minister met with the Haida Indians of British Columbia in September, 1974, for preliminary discussions regarding their aboriginal rights claim.

Similarly, a number of specific claims involving administrative transactions in the past have been the subject to negotiation. At the close of 1974, 49 claims relating to land or various aspects of Indian Affairs administration over the years had been submitted by Indian bands and organizations across the country. Seventeen of these were under analysis or review, 13 were under negotiation, three were settled and 16 were found to have no basis for negotiation. In Alberta, an agreement was signed in December, 1974, by the five bands of Treaty No. 7 to accept compensation of \$250,000 in respect of their ammunition claim and a further \$25,000 to cover all legal and other expenses connected with the negotiation. An additional agreement was signed to provide for holding in trust the \$2,000 annual allotment provided under the Treaty.

In Ontario, the Department has indicated that it will participate in a settlement of the Temagami Band land claim in keeping with the Government's Claim Policy. Nevertheless, counsel for the band stated that he and his clients would seek a court decision on the merits of their claim, although they would be prepared to begin negotiations at the same time.

In the Maritimes, the Union of Nova Scotia Indians Aboriginal Rights Claim was under study by the Nova Scotia Cabinet.

Acting on a request from the Union, the Indian Claims Commissioner arranged a meeting between the Union and Federal Ministers of Justice and Indian Affairs and Northern Development on March 20, 1975, to discuss the claim. The Department's position on native land claims also takes into account the traditional interests of non-status Indians and Metis where the loss of these interests has not been compensated for in the past. The Department has been negotiating, for example, with the Council of Yukon Indians which represents status and non-status Indians for the purpose of pursuing the Yukon Native Land Claim.

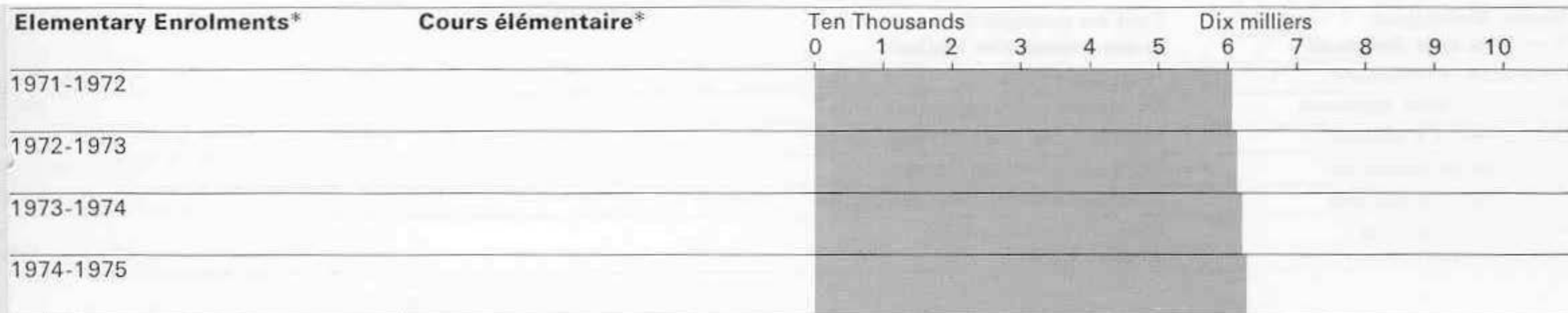
Expenditures 1974 - 1975

Operating Expenditures	Millions of \$
Community Affairs	115.4
Education	139.0
Administration	29.1
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	4.0
Economic Development	21.4
Total Operating Expenditures	309.0
Capital	...
Community Affairs	47.3
Education	25.5
Administration	1.8
Economic Development	5.8
Total Capital Expenditures	80.4
Totals by Program	...
Community Affairs	162.8
Education	164.5
Administration	30.9
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	4.0
Economic Development	27.2
Total Program	389.4

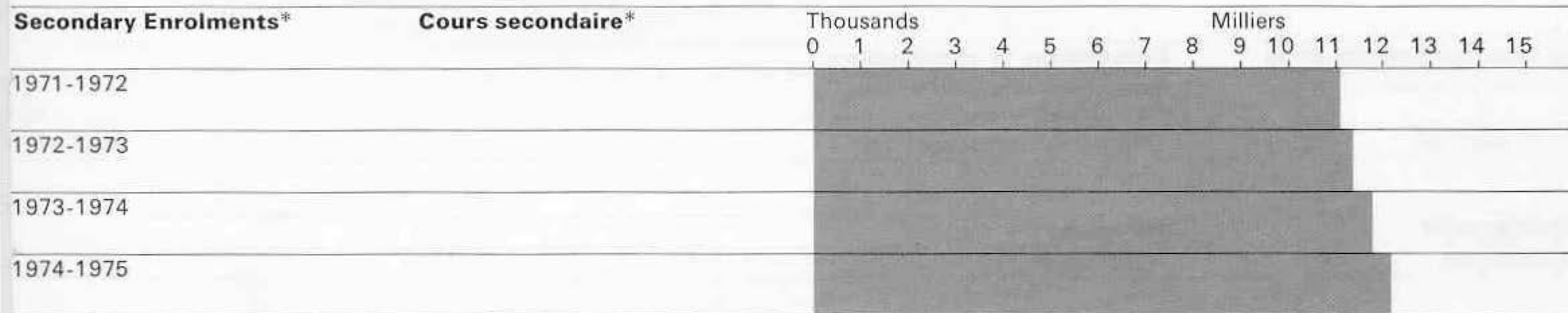
[*Includes Expenditure for Indian Annuities and Miscellaneous Pensions.]

School Programs

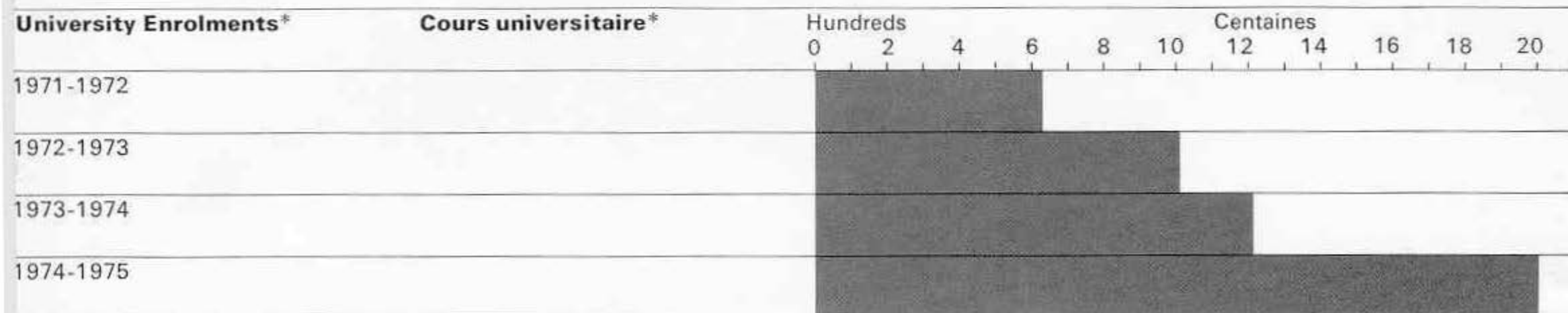
Elementary Enrolments*
1971 - 1972
1972 - 1973
1973 - 1974
1974 - 1975
*Including pre-school classes to grade 8 inclusive
Secondary Enrolments*
1971 - 1972
1972 - 1973
1973 - 1974
1974 - 1975
*Grades 9 to 13 inclusive
University Enrollments*
1971 - 1972
1972 - 1973
1973 - 1974
1974 - 1975
*Including nurse and teacher training



Including pre-school classes to grade 8 inclusive * Y compris les maternelles jusqu'à la 8^e année inclusivement



Grades 9 to 13 inclusive * De la 9^e à la 13^e année inclusivement



Including nurse and teacher training * Y compris la formation des infirmières et des enseignants

Economic Development

Indian Economic Development Account	...
Total account available	\$60,000,000
Number of loans approved	697
Total of loans approved	\$19,119,171
Total amount advanced	\$22,009,120
Repayments during year	3,284,989
Amount outstanding - March 31, 1975	\$33,291,283
Loans guaranteed	...
Number	178
Total of guarantees	\$6,878,982
Grants plus contributions	...
Number approved	429
Total approved	\$6,522,883
Employment	...
Jobs created	2,242

Northern Affairs Program

The rugged beauty of the mountainous background of Arctic Bay emphasizes the grace and closeness of an Eskimo mother to the child she carries in her amauti.

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Northern Affairs Program

Introduction

In general terms, the Government's most important priority in the North is to improve the quality of life and to assist northerners in the attainment of their aspirations. Closely related to this objective are promotion of economic development and protection of the fragile northern ecology. In a Northern Policy for the Seventies, enunciated by the former Minister in 1972, the Department was dedicated to achieving a balanced progress in all three areas.

Included under the general heading of "Improving Northern Life" are such matters as: 1) developing employment and entrepreneurial opportunities, including various forms of training; 2) building an appropriate infrastructure, such as the construction of homes, roads, airports and communications systems; 3) the provision of community services, including electrical power, water and sewer systems; 4) the settlement of native land claims; 5) taking measures to strengthen and preserve native cultural identities; and 6) the promotion of a steady evolution of the political and constitutional framework of the northern territories.

Assisting the Minister in formulating strategies for achieving these goals is the Advisory Committee on Northern Development (ACND). The Committee, chaired by the Deputy Minister, studies key aspects of northern development and major means of exchanging information among government departments with programs in the North executives of the territorial governments. This policy coordinating vehicle was reorganized during the year to strengthen its links with other departments active in the North.

One of the most significant events of the year under review was the formal opening, on March 3, 1975, of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. The Department was heavily involved in preparations for the Inquiry. Funds were provided for native organizations to conduct research related to the proposed pipeline. This research is to furnish information on the Inquiry to northern communities and prepare for the community hearings. The Department also coordinated a listing of 1,200 government scientific and ports relevant to the Inquiry and contributed several specialists to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry Appraisal Team. The Team will assist the Inquiry with the environmental and regional socio-economic aspects of the applications by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited and Foothills Pipelines Limited.

- 1 Three gas/oil discoveries have been made from artificial islands in the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea.**
- 2 Elijah Menarik, Seemee Nookiguak and Annie Palliser prepare the weekly radio program "Tarqravut" for broadcast to the North.**
- 3 An Inuk trainee learns gas pipeline control system maintenance.**

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Social Improvement

The Northwest Territories and Yukon Governments offer a full complement of social programs. Academic education is provided up to the end of secondary school level and a system of grants and bursaries is available to students who must continue their education outside the territories. Both territories participate in the Canada Assistance Plan, both have hospitalization and medicare plans. A legal aid program has begun in the Northwest Territories and agreement is near on a similar program for the Yukon.

Vocational and on-the-job training are important aspects of the Department's efforts to promote greater employment of native northerners. A special on-the-job training program to enable native northerners to attain employment at the middle management, para-professional and technical levels was initiated in April, 1973. Since then, 134 trainees have participated and 30 have been placed in permanent employment with federal departments, the territorial governments and private business firms.

Northern Careers, a program to be operated by the Public Service Commission under agreement with the Department, was planned during the year. This program, to begin in the 1975 - 76 fiscal year, is designed to create career patterns for native northerners in federal departments operating in the North. Education and training programs will be developed with emphasis, wherever possible, on accommodating native skills, interests and aspirations. The new program includes pre-training, on-the-job training, and formal education leading to supervisory and management positions.

Employment liaison officers promote the employment of native northerners through liaison with federal government Departments and private firms. During the 1974 exploration season, 561 northerners obtained work in the petroleum industry. New jobs were created as a result of an agreement with Nanisivik Mines Limited, under which by 1979, 120 of the mine's 200 jobs will be filled by native northerners. By June, 1974, 658 northerners obtained work on the Mackenzie Highway through the Hire North Program, and 990 native people were employed as public servants by December 31, 1974.

Employment which takes men away from their families frequently has an adverse social impact in native communities. During the year, Gulf Oil and Panarctic experimented with job rotation plans to ease this impact. Approximately 20 Inuit workers rotate to the Gulf Oil Swimming Point location and 100 rotate to the Panarctic locations in the Arctic Islands. This program was studied during the year for possible wider application.

The Department makes many efforts to support the integrity and development of native culture in the North, in con-

sultation with the native people. It is recognized by the Federal Government that traditional occupancy of the land is a vital aspect of native cultures. In addition to providing funds for research in this connection, northern native associations receive funds enabling them to consult with, and be consulted by the Federal Government on all matters relating to northern development. Since the Yukon Native Brotherhood presented its land claim brief to the Federal Government in 1973, there have been continuing discussions. Meanwhile, the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories has been supported in carrying out land claims research. Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Eskimo association, has also been funded for this purpose.

A three-year \$250,000 contract was signed with Inuit Tapirisat of Canada during the year for a survey leading to development of a universally acceptable Inuit orthography. A team of six Eskimo commissioners was appointed to visit more than 50 communities in the Northwest Territories, Arctic Quebec and Labrador to consult with local people on this issue.

As recommended by the Northwest Territories Council Task Force on Housing, the N.W.T. Government assumed responsibility on April 1, 1974, for the operation of the Northern Rental Housing Program. The program is now administered by the N.W.T. Housing Corporation on behalf of the Territorial Government. During the fiscal year, 90 new three-bedroom homes were made available to northern residents, increasing the number of new units provided since 1966 to 1,719. Including existing housing taken over, approximately 2,300 of the program's units are occupied by Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories. In addition, both territories are working on major programs to provide improved community services, including the provision of water and sewer systems.

Infrastructure Support

Not the least important aspect of quality of life in the North is an adequate communications system, including radio, television and reliable telephone services. Canadian National Telecommunications continues to install terrestrial microwave facilities in the Western Arctic, replacing difficult-to-maintain landlines. Bell Canada, which covers the eastern Arctic, relies on the Anik communications satellite. The overall approach to maintaining and improving all aspects of telecommunications in the North is coordinated by the ACND Committee on Northern Communications. Preliminary design of the Mackenzie Highway was almost completed during the year. Final design was completed for most of the highway, extending 969 miles from the Alberta border to Inuvik, N.W.T., making possible its rapid completion, if and when required. Clearing and construction continued during the year on several sections of the highway.

A predominantly native-owned cooperative, Dene Mat, was formed to work on the highway and has completed several contracts on, or related to, the highway construction.

The Dempster Highway, which will run from Dawson, Yukon Territory, to the Mackenzie Highway near Inuvik, was about half completed at the end of the fiscal year. A total of 210 miles of the system was completed, leaving 207 miles to finish. Completion of this highway is expected in 1978 - 79. Work also continued on the Carcross-Skagway Road through British Columbia, and on the Canol Road in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Clean-up operations began on the abandoned Canol road during the year and additional work is scheduled for 1975 - 76.

Air transportation plays a vital role in the North and is the only link with the outside world for many Arctic communities throughout much of the year. Consequently, a high standard of air service is essential to aid economic development and improve the standard of living. A Northern Air Facilities Program, administered by the Ministry of Transport, was approved during the year. The program will provide airport facilities, weather services and communications to ensure a reliable service to all communities in the territories. A Northern Air Policy Study to determine the requirements of air services in the North is being conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission. This study is in the final phase of the public consultation process. Policy recommendations were expected by the end of the year. A new program of Resource Airport construction was also under study by the Department during the year.

Seven water licences were issued during the year, four for mines, two for municipal purposes and one for hydro-electric development. A 30 megawatt plant owned by Northern Canada Power Commission, was completed on Aishihik Lake in the Yukon. The Commission was granted a licence for a new plant on the Snare River, N.W.T., and has been given permission to reconstruct a control weir on Marsh Lake in the Yukon.

Constitutional and Political Development

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

In April, 1974, as a result of Bill C-9 introduced by the former Minister, Parliament amended the Yukon Act to increase the size of the fully-elected council from seven to 12 members. This change was seen in the Yukon territorial general election on November 18, 1974, when a new council of 12 members

The Dempster Highway, to extend from Dawson, Yukon Territory 417 miles to the Mackenzie Highway near Inuvik, N.W.T., is now about half completed.

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was elected to serve for four years. Since then, the number of elected councillors on the Executive Committee has been increased from two to three and it is intended to reduce the number of appointed members to two. These councillors, nominated by the new council, were sworn in as Executive Committee members, with responsibility for the Departments of Local Government; Education; and Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation.

In the Northwest Territories, changes approved by Parliament provided for the establishment of a fully elected council of 15 members. The new council, elected in March, 1975, replaced a 14 - member body of 10 elected and four appointed members. Another important amendment to the N.W.T. Act provided for the Council to elect one of its members as Speaker, in place of the Commissioner. Two elected councillors are expected to be appointed to the Executive Committee of the Northwest Territories.

Since 1970, the Department has been transferring blocks of land in and around communities to the administrative control of the territorial governments. During the year, blocks of land at Carmacks, Teslin, Mayo, Beaver Creek and Destruction Bay were transferred to the administration of the Yukon Territorial Government.

The need for further political development is under continuous review but will depend, to some extent, on the financial resources available to the territorial governments. Government revenues associated with the anticipated rising level of resource activities are expected to increase in the years ahead. Department officials began discussions during the year with the Yukon Government on a sharing of natural-resource revenues. This would be an important step toward greater autonomy in the fiscal area.

The Department makes grants, contributions and loans to the territorial governments, enabling them to provide the same level of services available to residents in the provinces. Funds provided under existing financial agreements totalled more than \$138.5 million during the year. Additional financial assistance outside the agreements amounted to more than \$9.6 million. Details of these grants, contributions and loans are provided on page 66.

Economic Development

The Department's Small Business Loan Fund issued a total of 61 loans valued at \$1.3 million during the year. Thirty-eight of these loans, worth \$818,700, were distributed in the Northwest Territories while 23 loans valued at \$514,600, were issued in the Yukon. These funds are used for a variety of purposes, from establishing a taxi business to the purchase of a tourist lodge. The fund provides assistance to entrepreneurs who have viable small business proposals but are unable to obtain funding through regular lending institutions.

The Aishihik dam, to be completed in 1975, will serve four Yukon Territory communities and provide an alternate power source for Whitehorse.

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A task force of northern businessmen was formed by the Department during the year to study the problems northerners have in bidding for contracts. The task force was expected to issue recommendations early in the 1975 - 76 fiscal year. The Department continued support of Canadian Arctic Producers (CAP), the central marketing agency for the art-producing cooperatives of the Northwest Territories. Sales by the company during 1974 were more than \$2.5 million. Profits will again be reinvested by the Eskimo cooperatives to increase their equity to 51 per cent. In addition, substantial loans and grants were made to the Canadian Arctic Cooperative Federation and to individual cooperatives. These are multi-purpose organizations engaged in the production of arts and crafts, fur trading, construction, retailing and the provision of municipal services. In 1974, the volume of their business amounted to more than \$7.5 million and they employed nearly 1,000 local residents on a full-time and casual basis.

The Eskimo Loan Fund was increased from \$1.8 million to \$3 million in 1974 - 75. Sixty-eight loans amounting to \$1.2 million were issued. In addition, economic development grants of \$300,000 were made available to help meet such basic needs as economic planning, support services and start-up costs.

The Minister appointed two Inuit to serve on the Eskimo Arts Council during the year. The Council is an advisory group which recommends policies and initiates projects to assist governments, cooperatives and other organizations to achieve an orderly development of Eskimo arts and crafts.

A multi-media exhibit called "Inuit Women in Transition" was organized to tour Canada and the United States during 1975, International Women's Year. The exhibit examines the changing role of the Inuit woman. A major retrospective exhibit featuring Pitseolak, a Cape Dorset print-maker, was also in preparation for presentation in major American and European galleries. A cross-cultural conference, "Arctic Women's Workshop", was held in Toronto during June, 1974. Women representing every Arctic community attended the 75 - nation conference and the proceedings were video-taped for distribution in the Arctic.

Nanisivik Mines Limited is a lead-zinc property on Baffin Island, scheduled to begin production in late 1976 or early 1977. The venture is a pilot project designed to generate employment opportunities and other benefits for northern residents in an area where economic opportunities are extremely limited. The Federal Government will contribute \$18.3 million, of which \$10.6 million is recoverable, for the construction of various facilities, including roads, airports, a wharf and a townsite. In return, the Government will receive an 18 per cent interest in the mine. This project is already paying dividends. Twenty to 25 Unuit were employed during peak

1 The central dome recreation and dining complex at the Nanisivik townsite has ping-pong and pool tables on the mezzanine floor.

2 Concrete and structural steel construction for the mill and service building at the Nanisivik minesite at Strathcona Sound.

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construction periods in 1974 and a number have been trained to operate and maintain heavy equipment. The value of mineral production, excluding oil and gas, continued to grow in both the Northwest Territories and the Yukon during 1974. Lead, zinc, cadmium, gold, copper, silver, nickel, tungsten and asbestos ore and coal are mined in the territories. While this production accounts for only 6.3 per cent of Canada's total mineral output, 100 per cent of the nation's tungsten and 59 per cent of its lead is produced in the North, along with 23 per cent of its zinc, 24 per cent of its silver and 12 per cent of its gold. At the end of the year about 2,600 persons were employed by northern mining companies. Mineral production was valued at more than \$223 million in the Northwest Territories and \$185 million in the Yukon - an increase of 40 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively over the previous year. More than 391 million acres were under permit or lease for oil and gas exploration in the territories by the end of 1974. This total includes permits and leases on the mainland, on the Arctic Islands and in marine areas on the Arctic coast. Field expenditures in the territories totalled \$240 million, a decrease of about \$10 million over the previous year. Including expenditures for seismic exploration, overhead, land retention, royalties and taxes, expenditures totalled more than \$303 million, an increase of \$20 million over 1973. While expenditures for exploratory drilling and geophysical surveys were down, they exceeded similar expenditures in each of the 10 provinces. The number of wells drilled decreased from 83 in 1973 to 60 in 1974 while the total footage decreased by 20 per cent. Operations were concentrated in three areas - Peel Plateau in the Yukon Territory, the Mackenzie Delta-Tuk area and the Arctic Islands. About 80 per cent of the drilling activity was exploratory with six wells reporting discoveries of oil and gas. Drilling continued in offshore areas from artificial islands and thickened ice platforms. Late in 1974 the Department received applications submitted by Gulf Oil Canada, Imperial Oil and Shell Canada to construct natural gas production and processing facilities in the Mackenzie Delta.

Environmental Protection

Maintaining and enhancing the northern environment is an important activity of the Department. The Northern Inland Waters Act strictly controls the use of water for any purpose. A number of land use regulations protect the delicate ecology in several areas of the North - a specific land use permit is required for every activity which involves the movement of men or machinery on the land, especially in sensitive areas such as the Arctic Islands, the northern Yukon and the Mackenzie Delta.

A northern native trainee learns drilling techniques on an exploratory oil/gas well in the Mackenzie Delta.

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Amendments to the Land Use Regulations were under preparation during the year. Meetings were being held with the territorial councils, industry and other interested groups on these proposed changes as the year ended. The main effect of the amendments will be to extend the more protective aspects of the regulations to additional land areas; to improve control over mining operations and to allow more time for community consultation so that the concerns of native people can be better met.

During the year, a number of metal-waste collection depot sites were selected for the disposal of metal waste from oil industry operations. Preliminary reconnaissance of these sites will continue through the 1975 - 76 year.

The demand for Crown lands for agricultural and recreational purposes again increased during the 1974 - 75 year.

Programs were introduced during the year to prevent haphazard development of waterfront lands and to reduce speculation in Crown lands. Cottage subdivision sites are being developed for lease to the public at selected lakes in both territories. The first leasing will take place in 1975.

On January 10, 1975, the disposition of Crown land for large scale agricultural purposes was temporarily suspended to allow the Department, in cooperation with the territorial governments, to develop long-term policies for agricultural development in the North. The Department embarked on an extensive program of soil and climatological surveys to identify those areas suitable for agricultural development. The new policy is expected to be introduced in the 1977 - 78 fiscal year.

Environmental assessment studies were undertaken during the year on a number of activities including offshore drilling, exploration on Banks Island, industrial development in several communities, the Nanisivik mining project mentioned earlier in this report and the Mackenzie Highway. Comprehensive environmental impact assessments were initiated for the Mackenzie Delta Gas Gathering System and the Liard Highway. In addition, advice and assistance were provided to Land Use Advisory Committees and the Territorial Water Boards.

The Arctic Land Use Research Program (ALUR), now in its fifth season of activity, contracted several studies to universities during the year. Included in these were investigations of terrain disturbance in the Arctic Islands, the toxicity of mine wastes, the environmental effects of oil spills on land, and fire ecology in relation to fire management requirements. The preparation of terrain sensitivity maps for the Arctic Islands was contracted to a consultant. In addition, a number of projects were undertaken for ALUR by other government agencies: completion of an archaeological survey along the proposed Mackenzie pipeline route by the National Museum of Man; studies of waste disposal from construction camps

1 As part of fresh water fish studies a researcher takes silt samples from a river in the Arctic Islands.

2 Ornithologist Margaret McLaren records bird population on Prince of Wales Island.

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by the Department of the Environment and preparation of land-use information maps.

The two territorial water boards issued more than 200 authorizations for water use without a licence and seven water licences during the year. More than 400 water use authorizations and 13 licenses have now been issued.

The 1974 - 75 season was wetter than normal and this held down the number of forest fires. Only 93 fires were detected throughout the Yukon, with a subsequent burning of 3,829 acres. In the Northwest Territories, only 183 fires occurred and the total acreage burned amounted to less than 92,000 acres. In the previous year, 490 fires destroyed 2.1 million acres in the Northwest Territories.

Air tankers were used throughout the Yukon and in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories and, for the first time, smoke jumpers were contracted to speed the initial attack on wildfires in the Yukon.

Planning for the Future

A four-year program of coordinated socio-economic and environmental research concerning the proposed Mackenzie Valley and Northern Yukon pipelines was completed. The Northern Affairs Program provided the coordination for the research conducted for several federal departments and both territorial governments. Studies related to pipeline construction and operation involved sociologists, economists, geologists, geophysicists, cartographers, biologists, archaeologists, and specialists in forestry, water resources, wildlife and environmental protection. By the end of the year, nearly 300 reports and papers based on the research work had been published.

A Pipeline Application Assessment Group was established in the Northern Affairs Program during the year to prepare a primary environmental and socio-economic assessment of the application to build a pipeline through the northern Yukon and the Mackenzie Valley. The report, which will be used by federal agencies, the territorial governments and other groups, was issued under the authority of the Minister in November, 1974.

The Department is producing a regional development program for the North which will operate in a similar manner to the Department of Regional Economic Expansion in the South. In cooperation with the N.W.T. Government, a start was made on a regional development plan for the Mackenzie Delta. In the coming year, attention will be focused on working with the territorial governments in developing long term strategies for regional development and on planning measures to encourage regional expansion in the North.

1 A tattooed Eskimo woman receives medical attention from a Northern Health Services nurse.

2 The Eastern Arctic Research laboratory at Igloolik, N.W.T., will help to encourage integrated research in the North.

3 There are more ways of caring for people than giving pills and needles.

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A number of research projects were undertaken in ongoing efforts to illuminate various social problems in the North. Among them were several studies on northern workers to understand the problems encountered in adapting to wage labour in general and to new work arrangements, such as job rotation, in particular. The relationship of Inuit in Frobisher Bay to the criminal justice system was the subject of another project. This study attempted to analyze the interaction of Inuit with the Canadian judicial and corrections systems and suggested ways to improve relations between the Inuit and the various agencies involved.

In addition to frequent consultation with northern native associations about research plans, specialists are lent to these associations to assist them in their own research programs. One example of this was the Northern Quebec Inuit Association's study of the problems encountered by Inuit patients in southern hospitals.

A general purpose scientific laboratory has been in operation at Inuvik, N.W.T., since 1963 to increase scientific knowledge of the North. During 1974 - 75, construction of a similar laboratory was largely completed in Igloolik, N.W.T. Preliminary planning was conducted during the year for a third laboratory in Whitehorse to serve the Yukon area and consideration was given to the need for additional laboratories at other sites.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the government of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1974 - 1975 in the following amounts:

1974 - 1975	...	...
Financial Agreements	Yukon (000's)	N.W.T. (000's)
Operating deficit grant	\$5,187	\$60,205
Supplementary operating deficit grant	...	2,000
Grant in lieu of income taxes	5,446	8,351
Capital loans	11,603	32,331
Amortization grant	4,031	9,278
Sub-total	26,267	112,165
Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	...	...
Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties	\$2,000	\$4,000
Loans for second mortgages to residents	100	100
Contribution - hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	51	1,540
Contribution - Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	95	266
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	...	...
Contribution for low income rental-purchase housing	68	...
Contribution to the Government of the Yukon Territory to permit adjustments to salaries and wages up to a maximum of \$500 per territorial employee	\$650	...
Contribution to the Government of the Northwest Territories for the costs of design and construction of a townsite at Strathcona Sound, N.W.T.	...	547
Sub-total	2,964	6,453
Total	\$29,231	\$118,618

1975 - 1976	...	...
Comparable levels of financial assistance for 1975 - 1976 have been negotiated by the financial relations committee as follows:	...	...
Financial Agreements	Yukon (\$ 000's)	N.W.T.(\$ 000's)
Operating deficit grant	\$7,008	\$79,020
Grant in lieu of income tax	6,590	10,732
Capital grants	11,606	30,128
Sub-total	\$25,204	\$119,880
Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	Yukon (\$ 000's)	N.W.T. (\$ 000's)
Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties	\$2,900	\$4,000
Loans for second mortgages to residents	150	20
Contribution - hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	120	2,347
Contribution - Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	124	504
Contribution for low income rental-purchase housing	193	...
Sub-total	\$3,487	\$6,871
Total	\$28,691	\$126,751

Grant and Contribution Expenditures 1974 - 1975

Grants	(\$ 000's)
Territorial and Social Development	...
Indian and Eskimo Culture	24.8
Northern Research and Scientific Expeditions	394.5
Arctic Institute of North America for collection of Scientific Information on Polar Regions	55.0
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...
Assistance to Chamber of Mines	32.5
Mine Accident Prevention Association of the N.W.T. and the Yukon	3.0
Proectors' Assistance	29.8
Northern Mineral Development Assistance	544.2
Yukon Conservation Society	3.0
Assistance to Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists	10.0
Assistance to Yukon Prospectives Association	1.0
Assistance to Arctic Resource Committee to explore development of Northern Resources and Protection of the environment	10.0
Total Grants	1,107.8

Contributions	...
Territorial and Social Development	...
Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos - Y.T.	50.9
Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos - N.W.T.	1,539.5
Medicare of Indians and Eskimos - N.W.T.	266.3
Medicare of Indians and Eskimos - Y.T.	94.9
Low Income Rental-Purchase Housing - Y.T.	68.0
Native Associations - claims research	510.7
Native association for consultation	20.2
Eskimos for furthering economic development	188.7
Inuit Tapirisat - Employment Conference	20.0
Government of the Yukon Territory adjustment to salaries and wages	650.0
Government of the N.W.T. for construction of townsite Strathcona Sound	547.0
Northern Policy and Program Planning	...
Native Groups to Intervene at the Commission of Inquiry on the Northern Pipeline	400.0
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...
Canadian Committee of the International Biological Program -Terrestrial Conservation	40.0
Total Contributions	4,396.2
Total	\$5,504.0

Capital Expenditures by Activity 1974 - 1975

Territorial and Social Development	Percentage of total	Distribution of Capital Expenditures
Territorial Affairs	0.03	\$11,244
Social Research	1.4	458,817
Sub-total	1.43	\$470,061
Northern Policy and Program Planning	...	...
Northern Roads and Airstrips	90.4	\$29,115,864
Sub-total	90.4	\$29,115,864
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...	...
Water, Lands, Forests and Environment	6.1	\$1,968,632
Oil and Mineral	.4	139,834
Sub-total	6.5	\$2,108,466
Program Administration	1.6	\$528,854
Total	100.0	\$32,223,245
Operating Expenditures by Activity	...	...
Territorial and Social Development	Percentage of total	Distribution of Operating Expenditures
Territorial Affairs	1.7	\$506,925
Social Development	8.5	2,515,530
Social Research	1.7	511,316
Sub-total	11.9	\$3,533,771
Northern Policy and Program Planning	...	...
Policy and Planning	3.7	\$1,113,242
Pipeline Inquiry	3.2	934,160
Roads and Airstrips	21.6	6,399,333
Sub-total	28.5	\$8,44,735
Northern Natural Resources and Environment	...	...
Water, Lands, Forests and Environment	31.6	\$9,387,081
Oil and Mineral	8.4	2,491,745
Environmental-Social Program	3.6	1,078,052
Sub-total	43.6	\$12,956,878
Program Administration	13.2	\$3,922,193
Superannuation Account	2.8	841,000
Total	100.0	\$29,700,577

Administration Program

Administration Program

The Administration Program provides policy direction and central advisory and administrative services to the three substantive programs outlined in this report.

Among other things, this program is responsible for public information, financial management, parliamentary relations, the departmental library, the production of manuals, and a host of administrative services.

During the year, planning proceeded to merge the Departmental Financial Services Branch and the Program Analysis and Management Services Branch into a new Financial and Management Services Branch. The new branch will advise senior officials of the Department on the formulation, interpretation and implementation of policies for financial administration, management consulting, computer information and statistical services as well as internal audit, forecasts and estimates, and program analysis.

A computer communications network, linking all regional offices of Parks Canada with Headquarters was implemented during the year. Among other things, this network provides Parks Canada offices with access to virtually all specialized data retrieval and analytical computer packages throughout North America. Another significant computer system was designed for Northern Affairs to record land use permits and other land transactions. A loan accounting system, which maintains records of lands made to Indians, was installed for the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Branch. The Statistics Division conducted a number of studies during the year, including projections of the registered Indian population, analysis of national park user's survey data and an evaluation of the educational statistical system within the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program.

Management Consulting Services Division was involved in 44 studies during the year, including those relating to business opportunities for Indians and the provision of advice and expertise in organization, management information systems, marketing, parks' services and cost-benefit analysis of projects in the territories.

The Personnel Branch, which reports to the Deputy Minister, completed 5,534 staffing actions within the Department during the year, including 2,901 appointments of persons from outside the Public Service. Training of various kinds was extended to more than 4,200 employees. Over 40 collective agreements are administered in the Department and five of these were negotiated during the year.

The Engineering and Architecture Branch is responsible for the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of all planning, procurement, development and maintenance of real property and other capital assets in the Department. Among other things, the Branch managed design and construction of all

major road systems in the North, developed a sign system for national and historic parks and developed operation guidelines to improve communications and serve as a management aid in the implementation of the Indian and Eskimo Education Capital Program.

The Official Languages Branch is responsible for ensuring that the Department becomes functionally bilingual. The identification of the language requirements of all departmental positions, begun in 1973, continued during the year as new positions were created. The designation for bilingual positions is progressively being met.

The Departmental Administration Services Branch is responsible for coordinating all matters pertaining to accommodation, the departmental library, manuals, stenographic and typing services and records. During the year, space was acquired for the Conservation and Archaeology Divisions of Parks Canada. New accommodations were made available in Winnipeg for the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program and Treasury Board approval was received for the use of an historical building in Halifax as office accommodation.

During the second session of the 29th Parliament (February 27, 1974 to May 9, 1974) and part of the first session of the 30th Parliament, 240 questions and four motions were referred to the Department. All but 12 were filed for return.

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

During the year, the Secretariat prepared nearly 12,000 replies to letters received by the Minister, his assistants and senior departmental officers.

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