

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1970/1971

Issued under the authority of Hon. Jean Chrétien, PC, MP, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
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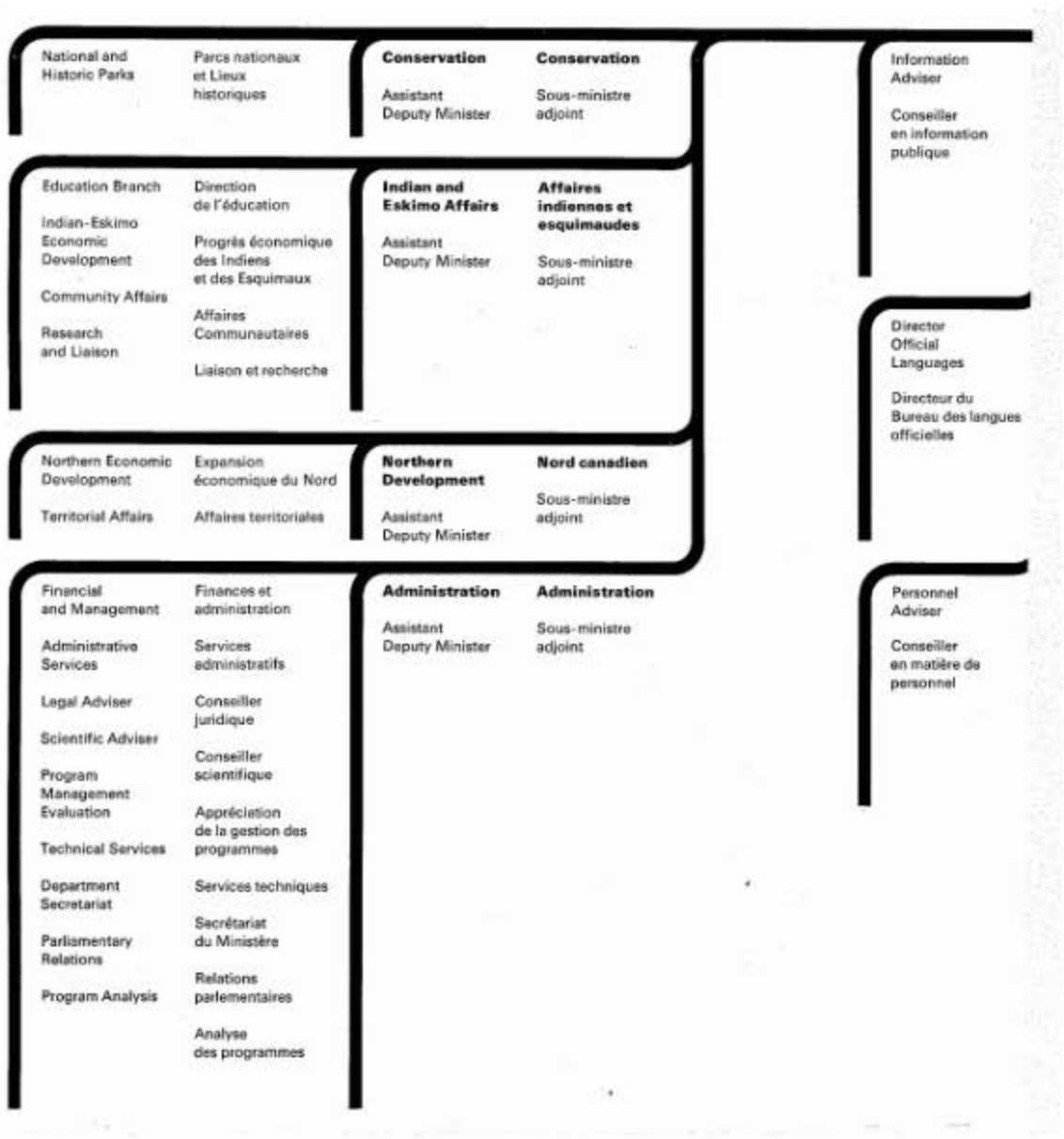
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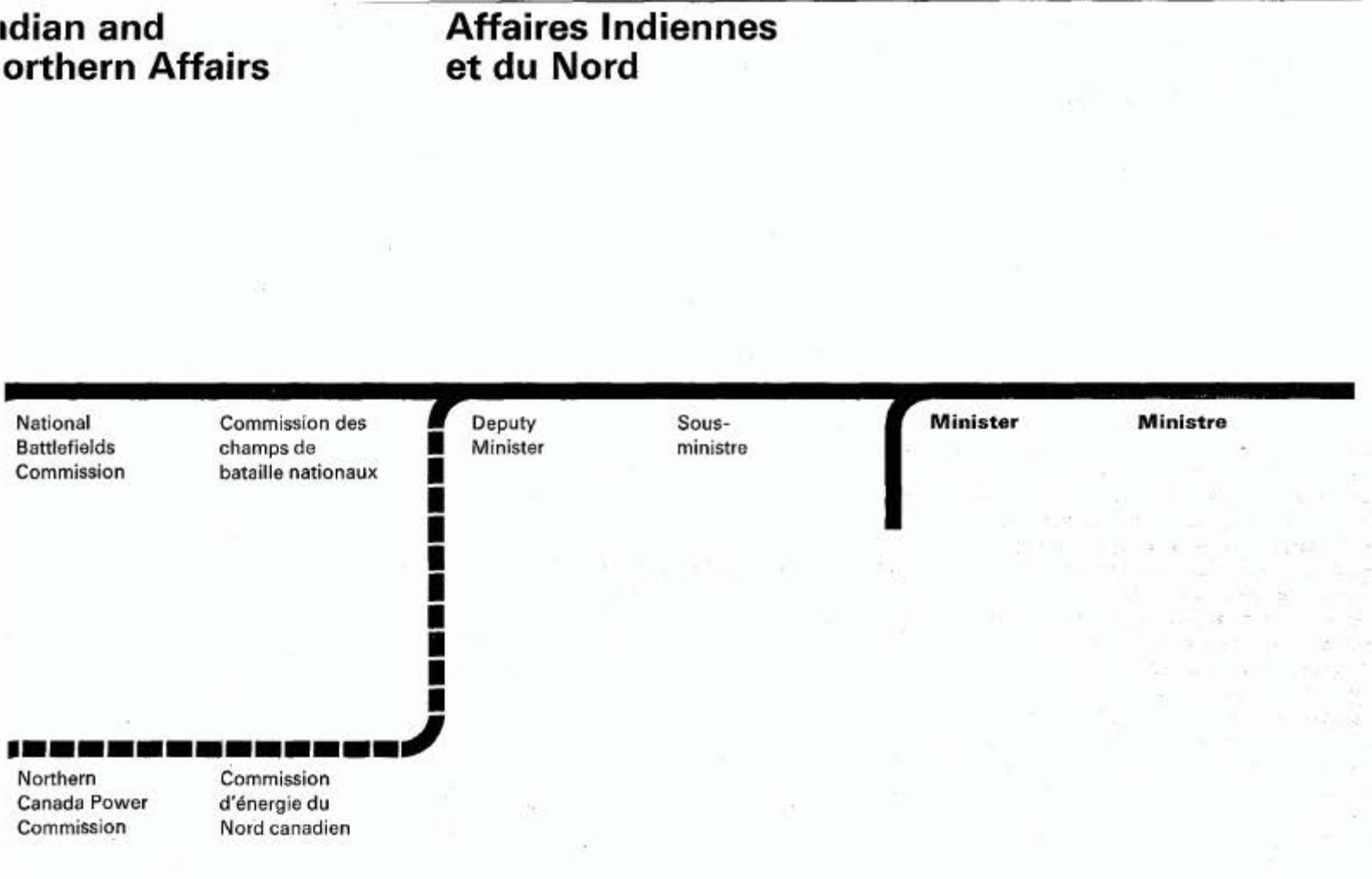
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Indian and Northern Affairs
Flowchart



Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure, and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years Ended 31 March, 1970 and 1971

| Budgetary | 1969/70 | 1970/71 | Increase or Decrease |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Operating Expenditure | ... | ... | ... |
| Administration | 6.8 | 7.5 | .7 |
| Indian and Eskimo Affairs | 159.8 | 175.5 | 15.7 |
| Northern Development | 42.5 | 63.6 | 21.1 |
| Conservation | 5.3 | 28.3 | 3.0 |
| ... | 234.4 | 274.9 | 40.5 |
| Capital Expenditure | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian and Eskimo | 46.6 | 52.9 | 6.3 |
| Northern Development | 15.8 | 18.6 | 2.8 |
| Conservation | 17.1 | 15.8 | (1.3) |
| ... | 79.5 | 87.3 | 7.8 |
| Total Budgetary Expenditure | 313.9 | 362.2 | 48.3 |
| Revenue* | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian and Eskimo Affairs | 2.4 | .7 | (1.7) |
| Northern Development | .1 | .4 | .3 |
| Conservation | ... | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Total Budgetary Revenue | 2.5 | 6.9 | 4.4 |
| Net Budgetary Expenditure | 311.4 | 355.3 | 43.9 |
| Non-Budgetary | ... | ... | ... |
| Loans, Investments, Advances, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian and Eskimo Affairs | 4.6 | 3.0 | (1.6) |
| Northern Development | 28.9 | 22.9 | (6.0) |
| Total Non-budgetary Expenditure | 33.5 | 25.9 | (7.6) |
| Total Expenditure (Gross) | 347.4 | 388.1 | 40.7 |

[*Note: Includes only receipts and revenue credited to votes.]

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

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Expenditures 1970 - 71

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Operating Expenditure | Millions of \$ |
| Community Affairs | 66.0 |
| Education | 87.5 |
| Administration | 11.2 |
| Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation & Negotiation) | 2.7 |
| Economic Development | 8.0 |
| Total Operating Expenditures | 175.4 |
| Capital | ... |
| Community Affairs | 32.4 |
| Education | 17.4 |
| Administration | .9 |
| Economic Development | 2.2 |
| Total Capital Expenditures | 52.9 |
| Totals by Program | ... |
| Community Affairs | 98.4 |
| Education | 104.9 |
| Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation & Negotiation) | 2.7 |
| Economic Development | 10.2 |
| Administration | 12.1 |
| Total Program | 228.3 |

There were just over 250,000 registered Indians and some 16,000 Eskimos in Canada on December 31, 1970. The objective of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program is, in consultation with the Indian and Eskimo peoples, to support, maintain and develop activities whereby Indians and Eskimos through their initiatives may achieve their cultural, economic and social aspirations within Canadian society.

The majority of Eskimos, those in the Northwest Territories, receive governmental services through the Territorial Governments, whose responsibility and activities are dealt with in the section of the report on the Northern Development Program.

Education Branch

The Education Branch continued to assist and encourage Indian communities in their move toward increased participation in school administration. There was continuing consultation with representatives of Indian organizations and bands and with provincial school authorities to plan for the future education of Indian children. *Sub-Objective 1 - To assist in the provision of educational facilities and services to meet the needs of Indians and Eskimos.*

School Attendance

In January 1971 there were 67,435 Indian children attending school from kindergarten to Grade 13. Of these, 26,393 were enrolled in federal schools and 41,042 in provincial schools.

Federal school enrolment

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Kindergarten | 4,551 |
| Grades 1 to 6 | 19,043 |
| Grades 7 to 9 | 2,625 |
| Others | 174 |

The kindergarten program continued to receive emphasis, with a 3.6 per cent increase in enrolment at this level. Enrolment in federal schools declines after Grade 6 when the majority of Indian pupils transfer to provincial schools. This year a total expenditure of \$9,000,000 was made on the capital assistance program to provincial schools.

The number of federal schools in operation was 276 and included 1,216 classrooms distributed as follows:

| Province | No. of Schools | No. of Classrooms |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Maritimes | 12 | 54 |
| Quebec | 31* | 183* |
| Ontario | 78 | 276 |
| Manitoba | 35 | 236 |
| Saskatchewan | 51 | 160 |
| Alberta | 22 | 153 |
| British Columbia | 47 | 154 |
| Total | 276 | 1,216 |

[*Includes 10 schools and 36 classrooms from Arctic Quebec District.]

Federal School Construction

Twenty major projects were under way in 1970 - 71 in the federal school construction program. They included 67 classrooms, nine kindergartens, eight gymnasiums and 10 staff units. Also included were 13 capital projects being carried out to improve existing federal school facilities and student residences by providing improved fire protection, water services and electrical systems.

The cost of the construction program in 1970 - 71 was approximately, \$6,000,000.

Pupil Transportation

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

Research

The research program of the education branch is carried out in co-operation with universities, departments of education, and other agencies. Studies have been concentrated largely in four areas: development of instructional materials, program evaluations by Indian associations, studies on student withdrawals from school, and language instruction.

Community Libraries

In 1970 - 71, ninety-eight bands applied for library grants to establish libraries or to expand existing facilities. Assistance in the amount of \$80,000 was provided.

Student Residence, Group Homes and Boarding Homes

Students who are required to live away from the home to attend school are placed in student residences, group homes or private boarding homes, depending on the needs and wishes of the students and parents. Special emphasis was placed on the participation of parents and school committees and on the increased employment of Indian people. The Department provides residential services to approximately 6,000 student in 45 student residences, three of which were operated by church organizations and one, at Blue Quills, Alberta, and an Indian organization. The aim is to provide services based on current child care practices, with particular concern for upgrading knowledge and skills of some 450 child care workers. To achieve this objective, in-service training was provided to residence staff, and educational assistance to child care workers for training in child care at universities and colleges. A further 6,000 students were

placed in private boarding homes and group homes during the school year. The majority of these students are provided with room and board, and clothing and educational allowances. Whenever possible, parents are encouraged to take part in the selection of boarding homes, and to maintain contact with their children and the boarding home supervisors during the school year.

Scholarships

In addition to financial assistance at secondary and post-secondary levels, a number of scholarships are awarded each year to students with demonstrated ability or talent as an incentive for improved performance and to stimulate an interest in continuing professional training. In 1970, seventy-five scholarships were awarded to promising students in the following categories:

| | |
|----|--|
| 18 | University Scholarships |
| 5 | Teacher Training Scholarships |
| 5 | Nursing Scholarships |
| 3 | Independent School Scholarships |
| 12 | Cultural Awards |
| 32 | Vocational Training Achievement Awards |

Sub Objective 2 - to assist Indians and Eskimos to identify and to take increased advantage of employment opportunities.

Post-School Program Highlights

The number of Indian people involved in continuing programs of adult education, vocational training and employment relocation continued to increase as indicated by the graphs on the next page.

A number of significant developments in post-school training occurred. On-the-job training in federal government departments has now been extended to include the Department of National Defence, the Ministry of Transport, and the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Of the 39 trainees receiving on-the-job training with the Department of the Solicitor General, 15 are now permanently employed by that department as custodial and assistant parole officers. Two other trainees are now employed in provincial correctional work.

Post School Program

An agreement has been reached between the Department and KAINAI Industries Limited to provide on-the-job training for 240 Indians on the Blood Reserve in the manufacturing of trailers and sectional houses. The Ontario Region, in collaboration with the Ontario Department of Mines, the Ontario Department of Education, and the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration established a 10-week training program for Indians in various northern communities. Plans were advanced for development of an industrial-environmental training centre at Rivers, Manitoba. A study was made of the relocation of 20 Indian families who have purchased homes at Thompson, Manitoba. The study provided information on adjustment problems, the conception of adequate adjustment and some obstacles preventing other families from relocating. The Department, in conjunction with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Department of Manpower and Immigration, established an agency for the training of Indian workers for the new pulp mill at Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. The Alberta Region initiated a study of the results of vocational training programs for the fiscal years 1967 - 68, 1968 - 69 and 1969 - 70. The study examines the profile of each trainee, the training provided, the employment resulting from the training, and a cost/benefit analysis of each program. For some time the Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering at Chilliwack, B.C., has provided training for Eskimos in the operation and maintenance of heavy-duty equipment, and arrangements have now been made to provide similar training opportunities for Indians.

Twenty Indian women from various reserves in Quebec, where English is used as a second language, received training for service as consultants in family education.

Confederation College, Thunder Bay, Ontario, is experimenting with the teaching of English as a second language as an approach to basic literacy training in remote Indian settlements. Participants who achieve equivalent Grade 4 level are eligible to enrol in Basic Training for Skill Development, and are paid student allowances by the Department of Manpower and Immigration or by this department.

The Saskatchewan Region is experimenting with the promotion of non-graded programs in vocational training. This is individualized instruction designed for the adult learner using a multimedia approach, in an attempt to tailor programming to individual needs.

Proposals have been submitted for adult learning centres on the Blood and Blackfoot Reserves by the respective bands. They are being studied. *Sub-Objective 3 - to assist in the retention and development of Indian and Eskimo culture.*

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Continuing direction is received from the Indian population through the National Cultural Committee and through conferences.

Programs of curriculum enrichment through provision for Indian cultural content were expanded and new programs introduced by many schools across Canada. Errors of omission as well as commission in school text and reference books were under constant surveillance, and encouraging the Production of acceptable new materials received high priority in Branch programs.

Cultural Development Division

The Cultural Development Division of the Branch is responsible for the operation of programs to assist Indian communities and individuals to discover, retain, promote and project their distinctive cultures. The Division, in addition to co-ordinative and administrative functions, conducts four distinct programs; a cultural grants program which began in 1966, a literature-publishing program, fine arts, and linguistics.

Cultural Grants

Since the inception of this form of assisting groups and individuals, a total of \$596,000 has been paid in grants for the advancement of traditional cultural activities. The growth of pageantry, pow-wows, Indian days, and other forms of expression, is a direct result of this type of assistance. Grant requests are screened to avoid duplication of effort. They are accepted, rejected or modified by an assessment committee of Indian people knowledgeable about their own and other cultures. Requests in the fiscal year under review totalled 140, and 93 were passed with attendant total costs of \$295,000. When possible, rejected applicants are referred to other agencies for alternative assistance; for example, education, small business and arts and crafts.

Literature

The all-Indian cultural magazine "Tawow" received wide acceptance from the Indian population. Favourable publicity from the news media brought it to the attention of educators, librarians and the general public and circulation reached 15,000.

In the two years since the literature program began, eight published books have been sponsored or financially assisted and six more are in various stages of completion. Of these six, four are tribal histories. Two were accepted by a well-known Canadian publisher for release in 1971. One entertainment film was completed in co-operation with the National Film Board and two documentaries are soon to be released.

Fine Arts

The Departmental fine arts collection of Indian artists was displayed at eight major showings and it is estimated that 100,000 visitors received a good impression of the variety and craftsmanship shown in this type of cultural expression.

Linguistics

In many areas of the country, there are Indian groups requesting assistance in the retention and use of tribal languages. A project financed by a cultural grant to create reading and teaching materials in Micmac is in its third year in Nova Scotia. Mohawk, Algonquin, Cree, Ojibwa, Sioux, Gitskan, Kluane and Nootka are being revived with the aid of grants and technical assistance.

Community Affairs Branch

The Community Affairs Branch program was concerned with the social development of Indians and Eskimos, individually and in the communities through the process of community development by supporting and encouraging evolving forms of Community government; fostering dignity and self-respect through the support of cultural expression; supporting the physical improvement of communities and providing and arranging for the provision of welfare services to those in need. *Sub-Objective 1 - to assist in the improvement of housing and community services for Indians and Eskimos.*

Housing Grants

The Community Improvement Division assisted Indians with limited resources to obtain adequate housing accommodation by providing grants for the construction of new houses or renovation of existing structures. During the year approximately 1,850 new houses were constructed and major renovations were made to some 2,200 older houses on Indian reserves. The major portion of the money was provided in the form of grants totalling \$19,190,986. The remainder came from Indians' personal resources, Indian Band Funds and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans.

Housing Loans

Indian reserve land cannot be mortgaged. The Minister, therefore, guaranteed repayment to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation of 58 housing loans to Indians living on reserves.

Band-Administered Housing Programs

Indian bands were encouraged to take a greater part in management of their own affairs by assuming responsibility for the administration of their own housing programs. Twenty-seven Indian Band Councils were involved, using Departmental grants alone or in combination with the Indian Band Funds and/or Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans.

Off-Reserve Housing

One hundred and fifty-nine Indian and Eskimo families were assisted in purchasing homes off reserves. Under this program, applicants borrow part of the purchase price from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation or an approved lender. This loan must be repaid at current interest rates. The amount of assistance an applicant receives from the Department under this program is governed by the size of his income, as is the personal contribution he is required to make. The loan from the Department is secured by an interest-free second mortgage which is forgiven over a period of 10 years if the mortgagor makes his first mortgage payments regularly, pays the insurance premiums as they come due, keeps the house in a good state of repair and continues to live in it.

Rental Purchase Housing - Arctic Quebec

Rental-purchase houses were provided for Eskimos and Indians in Arctic Quebec. In addition to 36 prefabricated houses erected during the year, 15 units, construction of which was commenced the previous year, were completed. Material for the construction of 45 additional units (standard construction) was purchased and delivered in preparation for the 1971 - 72 program.

Water and Sanitation Services

The Community Improvement Division endeavoured to ensure that there was an adequate supply of potable water on all Indian reserves and encouraged and assisted Indian people in improving sanitation facilities.

A total of \$4,797,151 was spent on construction of new water and sanitation systems on Indian reserves, improvements and extension of existing systems, sharing of capital costs with adjacent municipalities so that the use of municipal filtration plants and sewage treatment plants might be made available to Indian reserves, digging of individual wells and installation of septic tanks and laying of tile disposal beds on reserves.

Electric Power Service

Electric power authorities were encouraged to extend electrical services to Indian reserves. A sum of \$741,282 was spent, mainly on capital contributions to electric power authorities, as a means of extending electric power services to more Indian families living on reserves. During 1970 - 71 the number of homes on Indian reserves being provided with electric power services was increased to 80 per cent of all Indian homes as compared with 73 per cent in 1968 - 69 when the previous biennial survey covering utilities and services on Indian reserves was undertaken. During the year, six electric power lines were extended to native communities inhabited mainly by Eskimos and two summer water systems were constructed.

Roads

Some \$2,783,381 was spent on the construction of new roads, upgrading of existing roads, maintenance of roads on Indian reserves and, under some circumstances, on access roads leading to reserves. Some of the work was done with Departmental equipment, providing maximum employment opportunities for reserve residents. Where this was not feasible, some of the work was let by contract following public tender and some of it was done at Departmental expense by municipal or provincial authorities using their own equipment. Some Indian band councils managed their own roads programs with Departmental funds transferred to them on the basis of approved programs or with their own Indian band funds.

During the year, negotiations were carried on with highways representatives of the provincial governments of Manitoba and British Columbia for construction and maintenance of roads on Indian Reserves. However, no agreement was concluded.

Fire Prevention

Selected Indian band councils which placed high priority on the purchase of fire fighting equipment and fire fighting services were assisted financially.

Band Administration Buildings

Indian Band Councils who assumed an active role in the management of their affairs were assisted in obtaining adequate office accommodation.

A program approved by Treasury Board on December 23, 1970, was continued during 1971. Based on the approved financial formula, a number of Indian band councils were assisted with the construction of new buildings or renovation of existing buildings to be used for office accommodation. In some cases buildings such as schools and offices no longer required by the Department by reason of Indian agency and district centralization were transferred to Indian band councils for this purpose. *Sub-Objective 2 - to arrange for the provision of suitable social services to Indians and Eskimos.*

The aim of Departmental welfare activities is to provide individuals and families with benefits and services comparable to those available to the non-Indian population from government and non-government agencies in the provinces.

The Canada Assistance Plan provides special assistance to the provinces for the administration of welfare programs on behalf of Indian people. Agreements under Part 2 of the Plan continue to be developed through federal-provincial negotiations and consultations with representatives of Indian bands and associations.

Persons in need living on Indian reserves are given social assistance subject to eligibility, and in amounts comparable to those provided under provincial programs. The program is financed and administered by the Department and gives direct assistance or provides grants to bands. Agreements with the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, contracts with social service agencies in Quebec, and an informal arrangement with British Columbia made services available for the care and protection of dependent and neglected Indian children.

Elsewhere, provincial authorities, upon request, intervene on behalf of seriously neglected children and provide adoption services. If there is no alternative, departmental staff, with the consent of parents or guardians, may arrange placement of children in foster homes and institutions. Family Allowances, Youth Allowances, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement are available to Indian people. *Sub-Objective 3 - to further the evolution of local affairs administration by the Indian and Eskimo peoples.*

In February 1970 the Social and Cultural Development Division was reorganized into two separate divisions called the Band Management Division and the Cultural Development Division. The Band Management Division is responsible for developing and co-ordinating programs to help Indian bands bring about improvements in reserve communities. The department continued its community development program as an effective means of fostering mutual understanding and attitudes that would lead to the development of self-reliant reserve communities. During the year, this program was conducted in Ontario, Alberta and Newfoundland through community development agreements with the provincial governments. These provided for costs to be shared in proportion to the Indian population served by each program.

In 1969, a somewhat similar agreement was concluded with the provincial Indian association in Manitoba, and in 1970 these same arrangements were extended to include Indian associations in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Under the agreements with Indian Associations the department meets the full cost of community development services. Community development services in Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick were supplied directly by some 25 departmental workers. The total cost of services provided under agreements in 1970 - 71 is estimated at \$1.8 million.

To ensure that Indian people are provided with every opportunity to develop skills in handling of community affairs, band training courses were provided in each of the seven regions across Canada through seminars and workshops designed to meet local needs. Subjects studied included agricultural development, administration, welfare services, small business practices, group leadership, mineral and oil leases and

royalties, housing, sanitation, pollution, roads, education, grants to bands, elections and bylaws, land use, community development and fire and police services. Over 2,800 persons attended these courses at a total cost of \$295,000. The Grants to Bands Program continued to assist Indian bands and councils to manage community business - including community improvements, housing and welfare programs. This year, some 420 bands managed a total of \$30 million in this way. The department also administered band trust funds totalling \$30 million for some 520 bands across the country. Annual treaty payments totalled \$650,000 while other treaty obligations totalled \$75,000. Personal savings totalling \$515,000 were held in 2,660 accounts.

Programs were developed to facilitate assumption of local administration by band councils across the country. These included broadening the funding base for assistance in policing of reserves, the regularization of election by-laws, and the interpretation of liquor sections of the Indian Act. In recent years, 195 band councils have passed by-laws for local purposes, and during 1970 - 71, 28 bands enacted 39 such bylaws. Three hundred and eighty-five bands elect their own councils under the elective processes indicated in the Indian Act, while 175 bands retain the custom system. This year, 136 band elections were held in accordance with the Indian Act; seven referenda were held involving liquor privileges; four bands chose the elective system for the first time and four bands reverted to the custom system.

Sub-Objective 4 - To review the membership provisions of the Indian Act with a view to developing new concepts in membership administration and control.

The Indian population of 250,781 as of December 31, 1970, represented a net increase of 6,757 or 2.7 per cent during the calendar year.

There were 652 persons declared enfranchised between April 1, 1970, and March 31, 1971. Of these, 37 applied for enfranchisement and 615 resulted from marriages of Indian women to non-Indians. A total of \$177,486.78 was paid out in enfranchisement funds during the fiscal year.

There were 241 adoptions registered during the same period. Of these, 36 children were adopted by Indians, 205 by non-Indians.

The addition of 58 persons to membership in Indian bands were protested during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1971. Decisions were reached on 29 of these protests: 27 persons were declared entitled to be registered as Indians and two were declared not entitled. The remaining 29 are still under study. Decisions were also made on 12 protests which were received before the beginning of the fiscal year. Of these, 11 were declared entitled and one not entitled to be registered as Indians.

Economic Development Branch

Programs of the Economic Development Branch are designed to assist Indians, Indian Bands and Eskimos in creating business and employment opportunities in a variety of fields including service industries, secondary industry, resource utilization and land development including mineral resources on Indian Reserves. *Sub-Objective 1 - to assist Indian bands, at their request, in developing and applying land management technology on reserve land.*

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Lands Division

In its role as administrator of Indian Reserve and surrendered lands, the Lands Division has undertaken several major projects to improve the administration of Indian lands and make the Department more responsive to Indian needs. Steps were taken to increase Indian participation in land administration.

Priority was given to establishing reserve land registers which contain a complete and accurate record of all transactions affecting Indian lands from the date of their creation. To this end, the Lands Division was reorganized and enlarged to increase its capability to research documents covering a period of three centuries. Research was conducted in federal government archives, provincial archives, registries and foreign countries.

To assist in decentralizing land administration operations, a project was started to have all Indian lands registry documents microfilmed to provide band and field administrative offices with essential information respecting Indian lands.

Preparation of material for an Indian Lands Manual containing detailed procedures on land administration was started in November. When completed, this manual will be made available to all bands as well as departmental field offices. A major section of the manual, pertaining to leasing and leasing procedures, was distributed to the field as advance information and direction. Objective here was to increase Indian involvement in the management of their lands.

Land Management

During the year, 2,161 leases, permits and other agreements pertaining to the use and occupation of Indian reserve lands by non-Indians were approved. In addition 355 assignments of interest received approval. Activity continued in the area of highway, electric power transmission and pipeline construction on Indian reserves with 181 transactions completed.

At the close of the year, approximately 2,700 new transactions had been put into effect. This resulted in new income to Indian bands and individual Indians of approximately \$2,340,000.

Indian people continue to assume greater control and responsibility in managing their land resources with Department co-operation. An understanding was reached with the city of Vancouver for the implementation of multimillion dollar residential project on Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2. This Band-owned development will bring considerable benefits to the Musqueam Indian band over the next 104 years.

In Saskatchewan, 10 Indian reserves were included in the 1970 Provincial grid road program to provide or improve access to remote farm and rural areas. The resultant transfer of roads to the Province and the abandonment of unused roads for return to reserve status will benefit several isolated reserves making them economically more viable.

In the Blood Indian Reserve No. 148, the largest Indian Reserve in Canada, nine abandoned road and railway lands and other indeterminate status parcels, were identified by a record research program and added to the reserve. An increasing volume of such transactions is expected from the research program in the next five years.

In the Prairie Provinces, some 241 crop share leases for grain farming were executed. There are grain carry-overs each year on most leases as delivery of crop shares is governed by quotas set out by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Consequently, some Bands are leasing land with the rent payable in cows, calves and other livestock. In addition to receiving rental when due, this procedure enables Band members to become established in livestock raising.

A large number of cottage lease renewals were executed during the year. Band Councils are becoming more aware of the value of cottage lands and in some cases are hiring their own land appraisers to establish rentals. Consequently, rentals in such areas as Saugeen Indian Reserve have increased from \$75 to \$320 per year and on Parry Sound Island from \$60 to \$400 per year.

Land Administration

There was an increased interest by Band members with respect to their land holdings and a marked increase in land conveyancing on Indian Reserves. Some 1,660 titles were issued.

During the year, reserve general registers were completed on 32 reserves and research was completed on 24 reserves to establish chain of title and documents were registered in support of the titles.

A liaison and assistance unit was created within the Lands Division to help Indian Associations, Bands, and individuals research questions of land entitlement.

On-the-job training in land administration was provided to representatives from the St. Regis, Saugeen and Walpole Island Indian Reserves.

Estates

The estates of deceased Indians and mentally incompetent Indians as well as the assets of minor Indians are administered by the Administrator of Estates.

During the period April 1, 1970 to March 1, 1971, 685 new estates of deceased Indians were opened and 741 estates were concluded.

The Estates Section managed the assets of approximately 400 mentally-incompetent Indians, including 207 with monies held in trust. The Estates Section also administered the assets of approximately 500 minor Indians under guardianship. There are trust accounts for 405 minors whose assets include Bonds and/or inherited interests in land. During the period under review, Bonds or the proceeds there from in the value of \$8,000 were released to heirs or minors who had attained their majorities. The age of majority has been reduced to 18 in Manitoba and 19 in British Columbia, resulting in increased activity in distribution of these funds during the past year.

During the year, 881 Vouchers were processed in receipt of \$246,520.90 for credit of estates, and a total of 1,466 Vouchers were processed in disbursement of \$507,806.13 in payment of estate debts and distribution to heirs. At the end of the period under review, a balance of \$704,298.11 was held on behalf of minors, mentally-incompetent adults, and the estates of deceased Indians. The total value of Bonds held for such persons and estates as of March 28, 1971, is \$100,500.

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

An average of 25 parcels of land each month were transferred from estates to individuals as heirs or as purchasers of property from estates.

Intensive efforts were made to terminate the Department's activities with respect to the interest of Canadian Indians in U.S. lands. Monies received from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs are being returned and entitled individuals advised.

Indian Minerals

The mineral resources of Indian lands are explored and developed by oil companies and mining companies under policy established in regulations and the Indian Act. The Minerals Section of the branch is responsible for assisting Indian bands to manage these resources for the purpose of providing revenue, employment and involvement for the Indian people. The program is carried out by mineral resource specialists from offices in Ottawa and Calgary.

Oil and gas rights are offered for public tender and are granted for the highest cash bonuses to oil companies. Band representatives are encouraged to attend oil and gas sales and to participate in reviewing tenders. Revenues reached a record amount of over \$5,000,000. Below is a summary of revenues for the past two years:

Summary of Revenues

| ... | 1970/71 | 1969/70 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Bonuses | \$379,104 | \$488,363 |
| Rentals | 1,014,774 | 1,074,450 |
| Royalties | 3,702,321 | 3,035,479 |
| Total | \$5,096,199 | \$4,598,292 |

Acreage of oil and gas rights held under lease or permit declined during the year from about 1,600,000 acres to about 1,300,000 acres causing a decline in rental revenues. On the other hand, both the value and quantity of the oil and gas produced from Indian lands increased resulting in larger royalties.

The exploration of Indian lands for oil and gas surpassed the previous year and a new gas field was developed on the Big Head Reserve in Saskatchewan. Sour gas is being further developed on the Stony Reserve west of Calgary. Testing for recovery of oil from bituminous sands at the Gregoire Lake Reserve in the Athabasca field has resumed. In Ontario, exploratory wells were drilled on the Sarnia and Walpole Island Reserves.

Measures are being taken to stimulate the mining development of Indian lands, which has been negligible compared to oil and gas developments. Evaluations by staff and consultants of the mineral potential of reserves in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces have identified reserves favourable for mineral development.

Mining companies may now negotiate terms for mining leases direct with the Band Councils while mineral specialists of the Department advise and administer.

Sub-Objective 2 - to assist Indians and Eskimos to participate in, plan, promote, organize and manage industrial and commercial activities and enterprises. Sub-Objective 3 - to assist Indians and Eskimos to identify and to take increased advantage of employment opportunities.

Development Services Division

Agreement was reached with the Province of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Indian Brotherhood and the department a first in Canada to jointly prepare natural resource development programs of assistance in the province.

Agriculture

An experiment in wild-rice cultivation by Indians of the Fort Alexander Reserve in Manitoba was successful. Started in 1968, the Osoyoos band's 115-acre vineyard in British Columbia successfully produced its first crop. Seventy Indian farmers used the services of Farm Credit Corporation in the amount of \$1,250,000.

Forestry

Forest production for 1970 - 71 amounted to 363,999 cunits worth \$7,822,821 at roadside. A forest airphoto analysis of all reserves in Canada, excepting those in British Columbia, was completed.

Fisheries

Under the British Columbia Fisherman's Assistance Program, loan and grant assistance worth \$1,143,000 was extended to 165 applicants. In the area of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, some 1,864 Indian fisherman produced approximately three million pounds of fish worth \$2,200,000. In addition, Indian people earned over \$1,169,000 in other fish-oriented industries.

The first Indian aquaculture project in Canada based on oysters, was inaugurated at the Eskasoni Reserve in Nova Scotia.

Commercial Recreation

Four major commercial recreation developments were initiated: Last Oak Park, Kimookimaw Beach and Makwa Lake in Saskatchewan and Mt. McKay Ski Resort in Ontario.

Industrial Commercial and Real Estate

Six new manufacturing plants were opened creating full-time employment for 143 Indians with aggregate yearly earnings of approximately \$686,000. A pilot program was initiated with the Canadian Executive Service Overseas organization in which 10 senior executives, experienced specialists in various disciplines, were appointed to Reserves across Canada to advise and assist bands in each region in their industrial development.

Arts and Crafts

A production development program was completed for the Alberta Region and work was started on similar programs for British Columbia and the Province of New Brunswick. Total sales of arts and crafts amounted to approximately \$279,000, an 80 per cent increase over the previous year.

Co-Operatives

A number of publications were prepared, including a manual for Indian co-operatives, bylaw guidelines for Ontario and British Columbia and weekly co-op radio news.

Special Studies

Thirty-five special studies of reserve resources and economic potential were completed.

Business Services Division

The Business Services Division encourages effective use of the Economic Development Fund which was established to ensure that Indian businessmen have access to basic financing and the managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses. The fund consists of monies available in the Indian Economic Development Account supplemented by grants and contributions.

The fund provides three main types of financial assistance: direct loans to finance business Enterprises; guaranteed loans from normal sources of commercial credit and grants to help Indian people meet special problems in developing business enterprises.

In fiscal 1970 - 71, a total of \$3,309,143 was approved in 329 loans to finance Indian businesses, in whole or in part; a grant program instituted and grants for economic development provided to supplement monies made available through loans; planning completed of a major staff recruitment and training program for the Indian Economic Development Fund to be implemented during the following year; planning completed for credit training programs for Indian people and some training seminars held for staff and Indian businessmen; new regulations for the Indian Economic Development Fund were approved by Government Council; administrative plans for the decentralization of certain aspects of the Fund were completed, and were implemented in one region; a comprehensive doubtful account analysis of fund operations was completed.

Some major developments on Indian reserves were partially financed in 1970 - 71 by funds provided through the Indian Economic Development Fund and the grant program, Examples of such developments were: a co-operative retail outlet in the Yukon to provide benefits such as better prices for goods, group participation in profits and employment for some members of the band; an industrial park development in Central British Columbia to provide employment and business opportunities for band members and eventual revenue for the band, prefabricated home factory or a reserve in southern Alberta to provide employment for band members and eventual sharing in profits for the band a large recreational development by a group of bands, involving a beach and lakeshore area in southern Saskatchewan, to provide current employment and subsequent participation in profits by the bands; a mobile home park in northern Manitoba to provide some jobs for band members and revenue for the band; five goose hunting camps in northern Ontario to provide employment and income for a number of Indian people on the route of the goose flyway; the purchase of equipment and provision of operating capital for forestry and lumbering operations in Quebec to provide employment and income for band members.

Indian Economic Development Account Statement of operations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total Amount Available | \$11,050,000.00 |
| No. of Loans Approved | 329 |
| Total of Loans Approved | \$3,309,142.51 |
| Total Amount Advanced | \$2,748,059.96 |
| Repayments During Year | \$735,310.49 |
| Amount Outstanding - March 31, 1971 | \$6,166,879.06 |

Research and Liaison Branch

The Research and Liaison Branch, formed during the latter part of the year, has as its main functions: the development of stronger liaison with Indian bands and associations; research on the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program; collection and analysis of data on Indian and Eskimo program activities.

Indians have expressed a desire to administer many activities at the band level and still others at the association level. Responsibilities for local administration and for economic and community development are being progressively transferred to the Indians themselves.

Transfer techniques, financial arrangements, agreements and training programs were begun with the objective of gradual phasing out of federal staff as Indian expertise advances. A reasonably effective dialogue was developed with most of the Indian associations and it is the responsibility of the Research and Liaison Branch to help maintain and improve this relationship.

The Branch has been assembling descriptive and statistical information concerning the Department's programs for Indian people. It will assess, relate and disseminate this information both within and without the department. This will be extended, as may be appropriate, to include programs of other agencies both federal and provincial and the private sector which might be of benefit to Indians.

Financial Contributions

| ... | Per Capita Grant | Consultation Funds | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Prince Edward Island | \$435 | \$ | \$435 |
| Nova Scotia | 25,163 | 31,200 | 56,363 |
| New Brunswick | 25,791 | 30,200 | 55,991 |
| Quebec | 27,050 | 99,900 | 126,950 |
| Ontario (2 Assoc.) | 49,034 | 166,100 | 215,134 |
| Manitoba | 34,393 | 95,390 | 129,783 |
| Saskatchewan | 35,062 | 135,900 | 170,962 |
| Alberta | 28,443 | 90,091 | 118,534 |
| British Columbia | 47,016 | 327,000 | 374,016 |
| Yukon | 27,438 | 37,200 | 64,638 |
| Northwest Territories | 23,918 | 50,477 | 74,395 |
| National Indian Brotherhood | 181,028 | 70,729 | 251,757 |
| Total | \$504,771 | \$1,134,187 | \$1,638,958 |

Substantial funds were made available to the various provincial and national brotherhoods and unions as indicated in the table above. These took the form of per capital grants to assist in the organization and operation of association headquarters and financial contributions for all aspects of consultation and intercommunication.

In addition, \$20,000 was provided for Eskimo consultation in Quebec, \$11,000 from supplementary estimates for the Yukon Native Brotherhood, and \$8,900 for the Indian Association of Alberta making a total for consultation funds Of \$1,678,858.

Consultation funds are in addition to grants made to Indian organizations by the Department of the Secretary of State.

Northern Development Program

Program Objective

To advance the social, economic and political development of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, and to co-ordinate the activities of federal departments and agencies in the Territories. *Sub-objective 1 - to further the evolution of government in the Territories, including the development of administrative capabilities and financial resources, to provide or assist in providing to all northern residents services of a type normally provided by the provinces.*

A continuing review was carried out of the fiscal and legislative programs and development plans of the Yukon and Northwest Territories governments. This included the provision of advisory services to Territorial governments on all aspects of government administration. To assist in this a liaison officer was appointed in Yellowknife. Constitutional development was highlighted by amendments to the Yukon Territory Act and the Northwest Territories Act which were passed by Parliament on June 26, 1970, to give increased authority to the Territorial governments. The amendments included increasing the tenure of office of Territorial councils from three to four years, authorizing the commissioners-in-council to prescribe the qualifications of persons who may vote or be elected in Territorial council elections, and legislation on matters relating to the administration of justice. The commissioners-in-council were also empowered to set the indemnities and allowances of council members, and the period during which Territorial ordinances may be rejected by the federal government was reduced from two years to one. For the Northwest Territories, the council was increased from 10 to 14 members, and now consists of 10 elected and four appointed members. A significant development in the Yukon was the appointment of two members of the wholly elected council to a new executive committee; one with responsibility for education, and the other for health, welfare and rehabilitation.

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Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1970 - 71 in the following amounts:

| a) Financial Agreements | Yukon | N.W.T. |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Operating Deficit Grant | \$4,063,800 | \$26,598,000 |
| Capital Loans | 4,911,600 | 10,207,500 |
| Amortization Grant | 1,678,000 | 2,209,000 |
| b) Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements | ... | ... |
| Yukon Territory | ... | ... |
| Second Language Training Grant | ... | \$133,000 |
| Dawson Water System Purchase Grant | ... | 420,500 |
| Contribution - Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos | ... | 104,800 |
| Contribution - 1st Mortgage Low-Cost Housing Subsidies | ... | 25,000 |
| Contribution - Squatter Removal from Whiskey Flats | ... | 15,000 |
| Low-Cost Housing Mortgage Loans | ... | 400,000 |
| Second Mortgage Loans to residents | ... | 50,000 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Northwest Territories | ... | ... |
| Arctic District Transfer Grant | ... | \$13,042,092 |
| Contribution - Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos | ... | 719,200 |
| Contribution - 1st Mortgage Low-Cost Housing Subsidies | ... | 20,000 |
| Territorial Rental Housing Loan | ... | 900,000 |
| Riverdale Subdivision Loan | ... | 350,000 |
| Anvil Townsite Loan | ... | 180,000 |
| Whitehorse Water and Sewer Loan | ... | 150,000 |
| Financial agreements negotiated for 1971 - 72 include the following proposed payments by the federal government: | Yukon | N.W.T. |
| Operating Deficit Grant | \$6,890,000 | 448,864,800 |
| Capital Loans | 2,636,000 | 3,194,000 |
| Amortization Grant | 5,009,000 | 16,381,000 |
| Loans for relending to third party (outside agreement N.W.T. only) | ... | 1,503,000 |

To ensure effective government in both Territories, federal-Territorial financial agreements were negotiated under which financial support is provided for Territorial programs and services, in addition to funds made available under shared-cost programs.

Final stages of the transfer of administrative functions from the department to the Government of the Northwest Territories were carried out, with the Eastern Arctic becoming a Territorial responsibility on April 1, 1970, except for some residual construction projects. Teaching staff in the Arctic were transferred in August 1970. Administration of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Service became a NWT responsibility in October 1970. The workmen's compensation office in Edmonton was taken over by the NWT in December 1970 and the Yukon Government which formerly shared the costs of the Edmonton Office, established its own workmen's compensation operation in Whitehorse. *Sub-objective 2 - to bring about economic expansion and social adjustment within regions of the Territories, to develop and manage the natural resources in the Territories with minimum ecological disturbance; to improve opportunities for the productive employment of northern residents and to contribute to the general economic growth of Canada.*

Employment

In order to promote employment opportunities for Northern Residents and to carry out liaison with resource development industries, trade unions, departments of the Federal and Territorial Governments, employment liaison staff were recruited from Ottawa, Whitehorse and Yellowknife. Employment and training agreements were negotiated with Pine Point Mines and Canada Tungsten. Such agreements assure that Northern residents have the opportunity to share in and benefit from the development of the North.

Increasing acceptance of the northern employment program was evidenced by the petroleum industry sponsoring a workshop for staff of the N.W.T. Government, Canada Manpower and this Department. Discussions were aimed at furthering the program and developing ways and means of creating more training and employment opportunities for Northern Residents. members of the industry have been most helpful in supplying material and information required to prepare an employment and training agreement in relation to the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

Small Business Encouragement

In June 1970, Small Business Loans Programs were established for both Territories to encourage establishment and development of small businesses with a maximum individual loan set at \$50,000. Total provision for each Territory is \$5,000,000 of which \$300,000 is made available annually. The program is administered locally by the Territorial governments and, in the fiscal year 1970 - 71, eight loans were made in the Northwest Territories totalling \$140,500, and ten loans in the Yukon totalling \$259,000.

Oil and Gas Exploration

In 1970, exploration increased significantly over the previous year. The number of wells drilled increased by 30 per cent, seismic crew-months by over 40 per cent, and exploration expenditures by nearly 30 per cent.

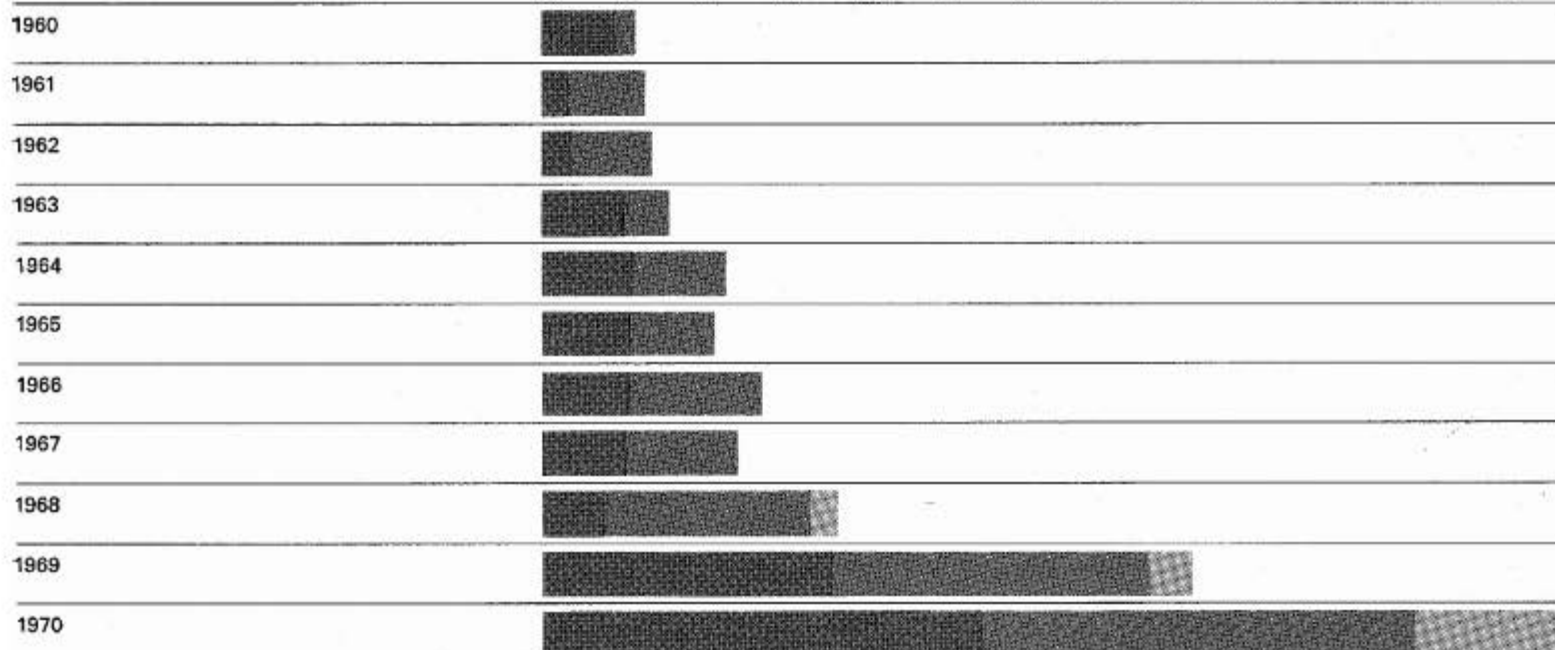
Oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories exceeded \$110 million in 1970; an increase of about \$30 million over the previous year. Most of the exploration was concentrated in three geographic and geologic areas; the southern portion of the Northwest Territories, the Mackenzie Delta-Tuktoyaktuk areas, and the central Arctic Islands in the Sverdrup Basin.

Oil and Gas Exploration Expenditures

Dépenses d'exploration pétrolière et gazière

Million Dollars

En millions de dollars



Note: Figures are for year expenditures actually incurred. Total annual expenditures include well drilling costs.

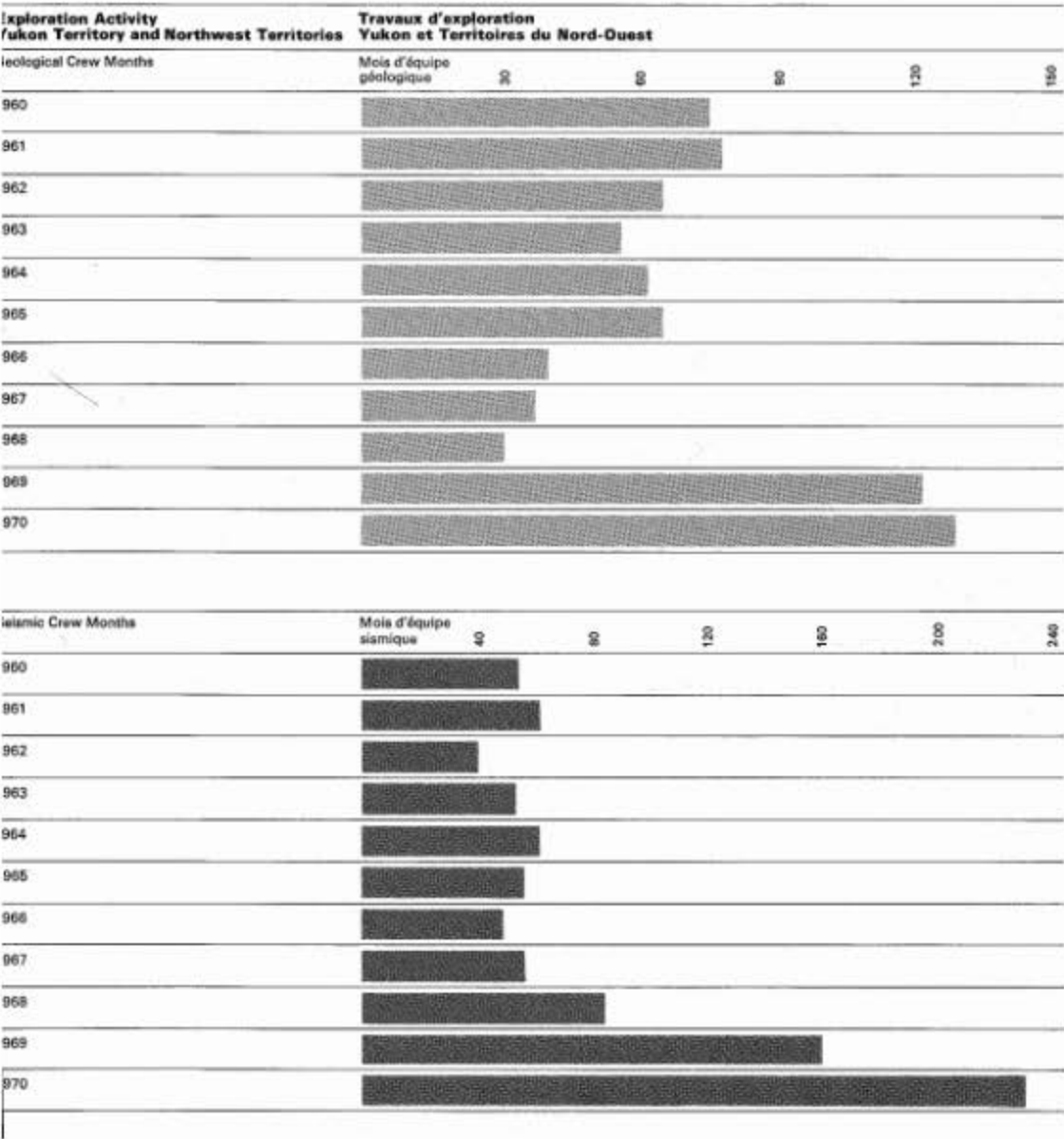
Nota: Les chiffres indiquent les dépenses réelles de l'année. Le total des dépenses annuelles comprend le coût du forage des puits.

- Total Recorded Expenditures (includes well drilling expenditures)
- Well Drilling Expenditures
- Estimated Expenditures

- Total des dépenses annuelles (y compris les dépenses de forage)
- Coût du forage des puits
- Dépenses estimatives

Exploration Activity

Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Surface geological and photo-geological surveys by the oil industry (measured in geological crew-months) increased approximately 10 per cent over the previous year.

Geophysical activity in 1970 increased by more than 40 per cent over the previous year. A total of 230 seismic crew-months was recorded, including offshore marine and Mackenzie River programs. The extent of seismic exploration indicates considerable drilling in the future since it takes one to two seasons of exploration to find suitable drilling sites.

In the Northwest Territories and Arctic Islands there has been a significant increase in drilling activity during the past three years. A total of 73 wells (six in the Arctic Islands) was completed or abandoned during 1970 compared to 56 wells in 1969. This can be attributed, in part, to there being fewer areas suitable for exploration in the western provinces; to the interest generated by oil and gas discoveries on the Alaska North Slope; and to the continually rising cost of oil in international markets.

Mining Administration

The Yukon Placer Mining Act was amended to provide authority for the governor-in-council to withdraw certain lands from the application of the Act when such lands are required for a public purpose.

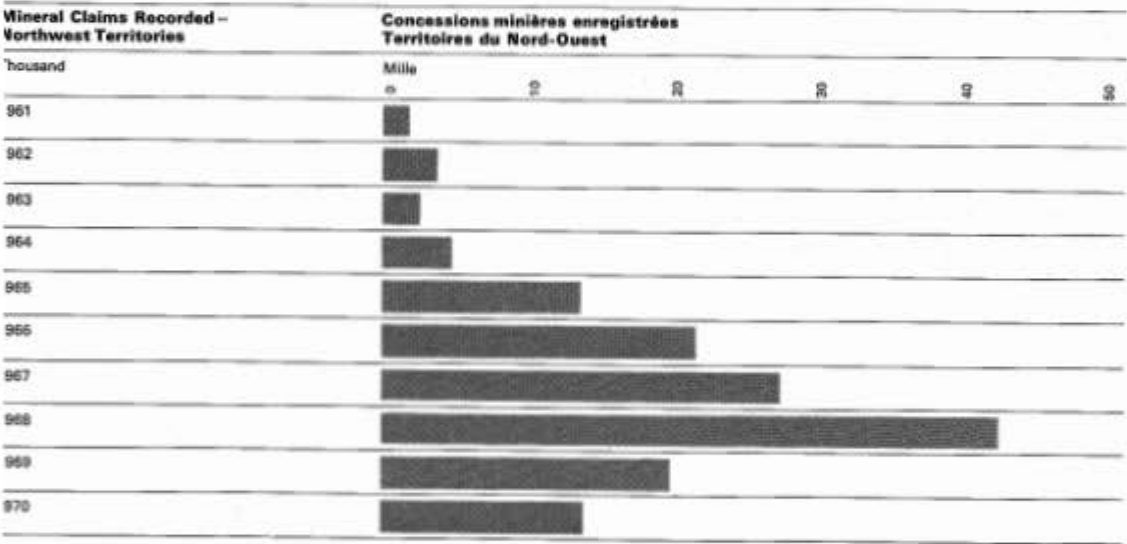
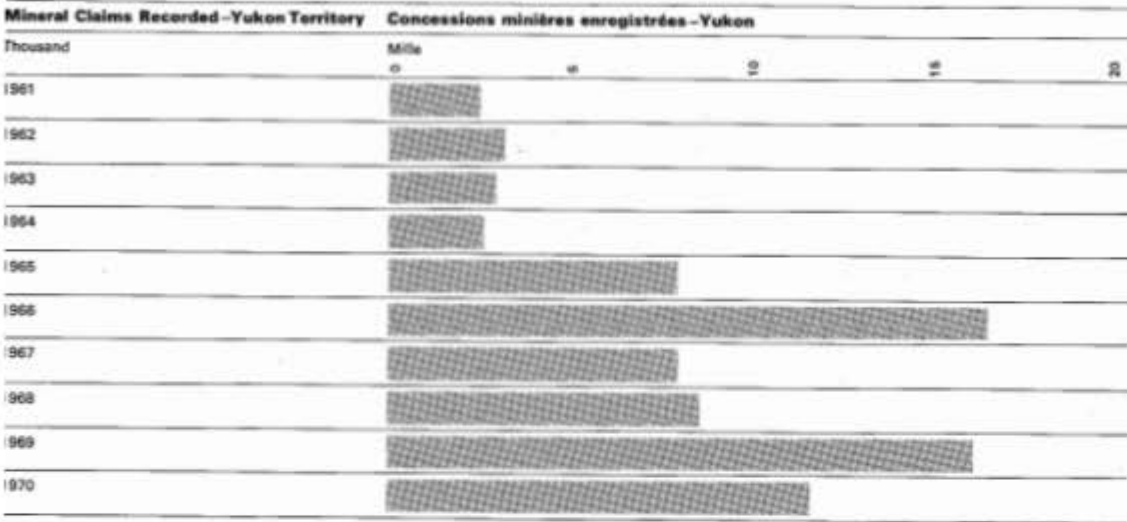
Mining Activity

Production - During 1970 - 71, mining activity in the Northwest Territories continued to be concentrated in the Mackenzie mining district where lead-zinc, silver, gold and tungsten were the principal minerals extracted. In the Yukon Territory, lead-zinc, asbestos, copper, silver and gold were produced in the Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse mining districts. One new mine, Venus, a gold-silver producer came into production during the year. Production from the two Territories exceeded \$200,000,000 in value, an increase of 32 per cent over 1969.

Mineral Claims

Mineral Claims Recorded - Yukon Territory

Mineral Claims Recorded - Northwest Territories



Exploration and Development - Activity continued in the eastern Arctic on prospecting permit areas covering approximately 19.4 billion acres, while in the Yukon Territory activity was again concentrated in the Dawson Range area. One new mine at Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway is preparing for production. In the Northwest Territories, five small operations are in the development stage.

Forestry

During 1970, timber production in the Territories remained at approximately 20 million board feet. Limited local markets restricted any major increase in production although forest industry firms are continuing to show interest in the establishment of timber operations in the north.

The forest survey program in the Territories was expanded in 1970 to cover four new inventory and mapping projects, which will form the basis for establishing timber harvesting units and allowable cut levels. This information, along with an evaluation of forest sites, will also provide a basic frame for cutting rights and the identification of alternative forest land.

Land Use

Amendments to the Territorial Lands Act were approved by Parliament on June 26, 1970, providing legislative authority to establish regulations for the protection, control and use of the surface of Territorial land throughout the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. Following extensive consultation with Territorial councils, mining and petroleum industries, and with conservation interests, a draft of the proposed Territorial Land Use Regulations has been completed. These are intended to ensure adequate protection of the environment and related ecosystems and, at the same time, allow resource exploration and development. Several land management zones have been delineated on the basis of terrain sensitivity in which permits will be required for any land use. The terms of the permits will aim to minimize disturbance of northern lands during exploration and development within these specified areas.

Territorial Lands

The first of the "Development Control Zone" transfers was completed in 1970. These "Zones" define the lands within and immediately surrounding the settlements in the Yukon and Northwest Territories being transferred to the Territorial governments. This transfer is in accordance with the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission, and gives the Territories greater autonomy through the control of municipal development in concert with local councils. The 1970 transfers involved the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon, the City of Yellowknife, the Towns of Inuvik and Rae and Edzo in the Northwest Territories. The remaining communities will be dealt with over the next five years in accordance with priorities set by the Commissioners of the Territories. As well, some 75 separate parcels of land in various communities in both the Yukon and Northwest Territories were transferred to the Territorial governments for specific uses.

Water Resources

The Northern Inland Waters Act, designed to control the allocation of surface and ground waters in both Territories through a system of licencing of users, and to control pollution of northern waters, received Royal Assent on June 26, 1970. Work was in progress to develop regulations and establish staff in each Territory for enforcing the Act in 1971. The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act also received Royal Assent on June 26, 1970. Under regulations being prepared, it is expected that the department will undertake to prevent pollution from both land-based and off-shore activities, such as installations drilling for oil and gas.

The same personnel will enforce both Acts.

Northern Pipelines

In October 1970, a pipeline section was formed in the Water, Forests and Land Division. Its interim purpose is to co-ordinate all departmental and interdepartmental interests in pipeline development. The section also provides a liaison link with the Task Force on Northern Oil Development. Ultimately, it is planned to form an interdepartmental committee reporting to the Task Force on Northern Oil Development, to co-ordinate interdepartmental research activity and interests related to pipeline development.

Northern Science Research

During 1970 - 71, grants totalling \$200,000 were awarded to 12 institutes or committees for northern studies at universities across Canada. These grants are intended to encourage the training of scientists with northern experience and a commitment to northern work. They are awarded on the recommendation of a committee of scientists from government and the universities.

In addition to these training grants, other grants totalling \$50,000 were made to three universities for research into problems specified by the department: a grant for a study of town planning in the north; a study of the use of game resources; and a study of oil damage on the tundra. A further grant of \$30,000 was made to the Arctic Institute of North America to assist in the cost of publishing the Arctic Bibliography.

A variety of studies were under way or completed during the year dealing with specific problems and developments in the social, economic, educational, occupational and environmental fields in the Canadian North and in other northern countries.

Advice was given to the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in answer to inquiries concerning geographical names in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Among names approved by the Committee were two commemorating prominent Canadians - Stephen Leacock and Dr. Marius Barbeau.

Some elements of the Royal Tour, including participation by representative northerners, were arranged and paid for by the Northern Economic Development Branch. *Sub-objective 3 - to provide or assist in providing suitable industry, community and intercommunity infrastructure, including transportation facilities, in the Territories.*

Northern Housing

The Northern Rental Housing Program continued to serve Eskimos and Indians in the Northwest Territories. The program provides subsidized rental housing, including fuel, power and municipal services as available, at a rate based on family income. The number of houses in the program is now, 2,085, including 1,279 specially built for it. During 1970 - 71, 175 houses were built, with the field operations handled by the Territorial government.

A new commercial/residential complex, at Frobisher Bay was completed and occupied. This modern complex comprises a high rise apartment building and town housing for a total of 222 living units as well as a commercial area on an enclosed Fill. Besides providing accommodation, the complex is an experiment in improved living conditions in the north.

Capital expenditures were \$2,822,000. Operating expenditures, \$2,159,000, and Rental Revenue was in excess of \$400,000.

Northern Roads

The Northern Roads Program, a ten-year, \$100-million program was approved by Treasury Board in 1965 for the construction of new roads to connect population centres and provide access to potential resource areas.

Major expenditures on new roads during 1970 were: \$1,700,000 on the Dempster Highway, \$1,600,000 on the Mackenzie Highway, and \$2,000,000 on the Fort Simpson-Fort Liard Road. Approximately \$1,300,000 was spent on reconstruction of existing highways or roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sub-objective 4 - to assist in the provision of suitable social services including schooling, manpower retraining and cultural development opportunities to northern residents and to provide appropriate enriched social services to disadvantaged northern residents.

Eskimo Loan Fund

The Eskimo Loan Fund was continued in 1970 with seven loans being approved totalling \$80,833 as well as one grant under the Small Boats Scheme.

Eskimo Arts and Crafts

The Eskimo Arts Council was supported in the mounting of one major international Eskimo art exhibit (the Master-works of the Canadian Arctic), and the departmental collection was shown in a number of places both at home and abroad. The reorganization and refinancing of Canadian Arctic Producers, a central marketing agency for Eskimo arts, was completed, with the Department underwriting \$400,000 in \$1 par value seven per cent redeemable preferred shares.

School Facilities

The federal school complex at Fort Churchill continued to be used as well as an Eskimo language school at Rankin Inlet. The school complex had an enrolment of 440 students, and departmental counselling and placement staff provided a service to 120 students in Southern Canada.

Northern Resource Airports

This program, also approved by Treasury Board in 1965, provides financial assistance to developers who wish to build access airstrips for resource exploration and development. Estimates provided \$160,000 for this purpose. Six applications were approved. *Sub-objective 5 - to provide a forum for review of all existing and planned federal activities in the Territories and to advise the government on the possible impact of these activities on the social, economic and political development of the Territories.*

Federal Government Co-ordination

The Advisory Committee on Northern Development held seven meetings during the years. A wide range of subjects requiring interdepartmental co-ordination in the field of northern development were dealt with.

The ACND formed a co-ordinating committee responsible for planning programs designed to develop the northern territories and integrate them into a general plan.

Three sub-committees continued their Operations and met as follows.

Science and Technology - 10 meetings

Transportation - 4 meetings

Communications - 3 meetings

Under the aegis of the Sub Committee on Science and Technology, a U.S./Canadian conference on Arctic research needs was held at Montebello, Quebec, attended by about 60 scientists employed by the two governments.

Two conferences were held at Yellowknife, N.W.T., The Northern Communications Conference in September 1970, and the Arctic Transportation Conference in December 1970. The Communications Conference was paid for jointly by the Department of Communications and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Arctic Transportation Conference was sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Transport and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Members of the diplomatic corps were taken on a tour of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories in two groups of 30 persons each. The tours were financed jointly by the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Transportation was provided by the Department of National Defence.

Economic Staff Group

The Economic Staff Group carries out studies on the general economic and resource development of the Territories, prepares and evaluates development policies and programs, and analyses employment mobility and other labour problems.

During 1970, the group was involved in a broad range of projects and studies including a cost-benefit analysis of building a bridge across the Yukon River at Dawson, research into the feasibility of bringing into production the iron ore deposits on Baffin Island, and an evaluation of a proposal to use the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline for civilian purposes.

The group was also preparing a set of social indicators to supplement the economic indicators used in evaluating the standard of well-being of northern residents.

Other projects under way included a cost-benefit analysis of building a bridge across the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence, and the preparation of a comprehensive statistical abstract of the Territories. The group undertook a general evaluation of the probable effects of a pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley.

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Grants and Contribution Expenditures 1970 - 71

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Grants | ... |
| Territorial Affairs | ... |
| Second Language Training - Yukon Territory | \$133,000 |
| Purchase of Dawson Water System - Yukon Territory | 420,500 |
| Northern Economic Development | ... |
| Assistance to Chambers of Mines | \$30,000 |
| Prospectors Assistance | 42,866 |
| Mine Accident Prevention Association of the N.W.T. | 3,000 |
| Arctic Institute of North America - Arctic Bibliography | 30,000 |
| Northern Research & Scientific Expeditions | 250,000 |
| Northern Mineral Development Assistance | 240,779 |
| ... | \$1,150,145 |
| Contributions | ... |
| Territorial Affairs | ... |
| Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos - Yukon Territory | \$80,755 |
| Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos - N.W.T. | 768,788 |
| Low-Cost Housing Subsidies - Yukon Territory | 7,800 |
| Squatter Removal and Clearance of Whiskey Flats - Y.T. | 12,990 |
| Arctic Institute of North America - Conference Northern Community Development | 3,000 |
| Northern Economic Development | ... |
| Development of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas - Yukon Territory | \$22,500 |
| Development of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas - N.W.T. | \$22,500 |
| Operation of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas - Yukon Territory | 22,500 |
| Yellowknife Water System - Northwest Territories | 10,667 |
| ... | \$951,500 |
| Total | \$2,101,645 |

Capital Expenditures by Activity 1970 - 71

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Territorial Affairs | ... |
| Territorial Administration | \$170,908 |
| Education | 3,291,739 |
| Welfare | 12,200 |
| Small Business Development | 185,657 |
| Administration - Field | 1,423,931 |
| Municipal Services | 1,897,242 |
| ... | \$6,981,677 |
| Northern Economic Development | ... |
| Administration | \$26,721 |
| Oil and Mineral | 46,291 |
| Water, Forests and Land | 439,673 |
| Roads and Airstrips | 10,666,943 |
| Northern Science Research | 79,690 |
| ... | \$11,259,318 |
| Total | \$18,240,995 |

Operating Expenditures by Activity

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Territorial Affairs | ... |
| Territorial Administration | \$1,201,231 |
| Education | 673,258 |
| Welfare | 34,935 |
| Small Business Development | 62,246 |
| Administration - Field | 279,385 |
| Municipal Services | 150,017 |
| Engineering | 167,925 |
| Northern Services | 1,684,810 |
| N.W.T. Transfer Grant | 13,685,844 |
| ... | \$17,939,651 |
| Northern Economic Development | ... |
| Administration | \$930,576 |
| Economic Staff Group | 206,169 |
| Oil and Mineral | 961,937 |
| Water, Forests and Land | 3,170,574 |
| Roads and Airstrips | 3,252,090 |
| Northern Science Research | 488,009 |
| ... | \$9,009,355 |
| Total | \$26,949,006 |

Loans and Investments 1970 - 71

| Loans | Outstanding April 1/70 | 1970 - 71 Disbursements | 1970 - 71 Repayments | Outstanding March 31/70 |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Government of the Northwest Territories | \$20,917,213 | \$10,256,605 | \$1,147,040 | \$30,026,778 |
| Government of the Yukon Territory | 18,823,260 | 5,891,600 | 928,600 | 23,786,260 |
| Small Business Loans - N.W.T. | ... | 140,500 | 2,510 | 137,990 |
| Small Business Loans - Yukon | ... | 259,000 | 1,289 | 257,711 |
| Loans to the City of Whitehorse | 1,673,189 | ... | 68,907 | 1,604,282 |
| Eskimo Loans | 477,741 | 80,833 | 66,746 | 491,828 |
| Anvil Mining Corporation Limited | 175,177 | ... | 11,895 | 163,282 |
| ... | \$42,066,580 | \$16,628,538 | \$2,226,987 | \$56,468,131 |
| Investments | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panarctic Oils Limited | \$13,533,750 | \$6,750,000 | ... | \$20,283,750 |
| Canadian Arctic Producers Limited | 401,000 | ... | ... | 401,000 |
| ... | \$13,934,750 | \$6,750,000 | ... | \$20,684,750 |
| Total | \$56,001,330 | \$23,378,538 | \$2,226,987 | \$77,152,881 |

Table, see page 62

Revenue Produced by Activity and Type 1970 - 71

| Territorial Affairs | Privileges, Licenses and Permits | Proceeds from Sales | Services and Service Fees | Return on Investment | Refund of Previous Yr. Expenditures | Miscellaneous | Total |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Territorial Administration | \$36,090 | \$719 | \$148 | \$2,710,022 | \$42,352 | \$879 | \$2,790,210 |
| Education | 41,380 | 16,129 | ... | ... | 1,601 | ... | 59,110 |
| Welfare | 1,260 | 212 | 131 | ... | 371 | 242 | 2,216 |
| Small Business Development | 2,358 | 5,396 | 26 | ... | 15,948 | ... | 23,728 |
| Administration - Field | 54,884 | 8,449 | 1,597 | 11,712 | 76,839 | 38 | 153,519 |
| Municipal Services | 16,369 | 10,788 | 1,221 | ... | 144,021 | 50 | 172,449 |
| Engineering | 1,100 | 1,898 | 600 | ... | 225,243 | 1 | 228,842 |
| Northern Services | 13,789 | 14,342 | ... | ... | 387 | 14,071 | 42,589 |
| ... | \$167,230 | \$57,933 | \$3,723 | \$2,721,734 | \$506,762 | \$15,281 | \$3,472,663 |
| Northern Economic Development | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Administration | \$237 | \$28 | \$3,003 | ... | \$23,199 | \$14 | \$26,481 |
| Economic Staff Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil and Mineral | 5,692,482 | 7,501 | 3,561 | 4,485 | 126 | 911,370 | 6,619,525 |
| Water, Forests and Land | 193,528 | 73,190 | 63 | ... | 2,028 | 1,430 | 270,239 |
| Roads and Airstrips | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Northern Science Research | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 5,886,247 | 80,719 | 6,627 | 4,485 | 25,353 | 912,814 | 6,916,245 |
| Total | \$6,053,477 | \$138,652 | \$10,350 | \$2,726,219 | \$532,115 | \$928,095 | \$10,388,908 |

Table, see page 65

Distribution of Revenue by Activity 1970 - 71

| Activity | Percentage of Total |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Territorial Administration | 26.8 |
| Administration - Field | 1.5 |
| Municipal Services | 1.7 |
| Engineering | 2.2 |
| Oil and Mineral | 63.7 |
| Water, Forests and Land | 2.6 |
| Other, under 1% | ... |
| Education | .6 |
| Small Business Development | .2 |
| Northern Services | .4 |
| Administration | .3 |
| ... | 11.5 |
| Total | 100.00 |

| Distribution of Operating Expenditures | |
|--|---------------------|
| Activity | Percentage of Total |
| Territorial Administration | 4.5 |
| Education | 2.5 |
| Administration - Field | 1.0 |
| Northern Services | 6.2 |
| N.W.T. Transfer Grant | 50.8 |
| Administration | 3.4 |
| Oil and Mineral | 3.6 |
| Water, Forests and Land | 11.8 |
| Roads and Airstrips | 12.1 |
| Northern Science Research | 1.8 |
| Other, under 1% | ... |
| Welfare | .1 |
| Small Business Development | .2 |
| Municipal Services | .6 |
| Engineering | .6 |
| Economic Staff Group | .8 |
| ... | 2.3 |
| Total | 100.0 |

Distribution of Capital Expenditures 1970 - 71

| Activity | Percentage of Total |
|--|---------------------|
| Small Business Development | 1.0 |
| Education | 18.0 |
| Administration - Field | 7.8 |
| Municipal Services | 10.4 |
| Water, Forests and Land | 2.4 |
| Roads and Airstrips | 58.5 |
| Other, under 1% | ... |
| Territorial Administration | .9 |
| Welfare | .1 |
| Administration | .2 |
| Oil and Mineral | .3 |
| Northern Science Research | .4 |
| ... | 1.9 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Distribution of Revenue by Type | |
| Type of Revenue | Percentage of Total |
| Privileges, Licenses & Permits | 58.3 |
| Proceeds from Sales | 1.3 |
| Services and Service Fees | .1 |
| Return on Investment | 26.3 |
| Refund of Previous Year Expenditure | 5.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 8.9 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Departmental Administration

The Department's Administration Program provides overall policy direction and central advisory, administrative, and technical services to the three main programs - Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Northern Development, and Conservation. The program includes the operation of the offices of the Minister, the Deputy Minister and Assistant Deputy Ministers and their respective staffs, the provision of central services including Administrative Services, Legal, Information, Financial and Management, Personnel, Program Management Evaluation and the Departmental Secretariat and Parliamentary Relations Division. It also includes the Technical Services Branch which provides Departmental Engineering and architectural services and functional direction of materiel management.

The Administrative Services Division is responsible for accommodation, furnishing and allied services, as well as communications services of all kinds, all manuals and directives, record centres and stenographic services. During the year the records services, including staff and all stenographic and typing staff were transferred to this division and were reorganized with staff redeployed on the basis of need.

Legal Services are provided to the department by the Department of Justice which seconds the requisite staff to make up the Legal Adviser's Office. Supported by a specialized law library the group provides legal advice on all matters arising from program administration and departmental operations.

The Public Information Adviser provides public information and public relations services for the department. Each of the three major programs Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Northern Development, and Conservation is served by a specialized unit which is supported by administrative and other centralized services. These provide expertise in editorial, design, graphic arts, print production services and audio-visual displays and exhibits.

The publications and distribution unit stocks over 2,000 publications of different kinds and during the year the group as a whole responded to over 120,000 enquiries by mail from the general public.

The Financial and Management Division is responsible for departmental policy in matters of finance, planning and administration, and the provision of computer, statistical and management consulting services to the operating programs. During the year, a task force was established to review Progress in the development of a Planning, and Programming and Budgeting System within the department. The task force recommendations for certain organizational changes were accepted. A second task force reviewed departmental procedures in the handling of accounts receivable and its recommendations are now being implemented.

The Departmental Statistics Division issued the first Semi-annual Catalogue of Statistical Data which was distributed to almost 1,000 government agencies, universities and native associations across the country.

The Computer Information Service Division completed a computer file on the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building and also a file on Canadian Recreation Resources Inventory. The Management Service Division carried out 36 studies designed to further improve management throughout the department.

The Personnel Adviser instituted a manpower plan for employees in the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program to provide management with the information needed to make key decisions about career development of employees. This will be vital as the department's role in the affairs of the Indian people changes.

Decentralization of personnel services in the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program led to the appointment of seven Regional Superintendents of Personnel with increased authority and responsibility for classification, staff relations, staffing, training, and manpower planning.

Program Management Evaluation Services carried out a number of field and headquarters studies to improve the effectiveness of programs and departmental management.

The Technical Services Branch manages design, construction and building maintenance for the department. It completed the design or construction of projects valued at over \$41.9 million during the year. Among them was a \$580,000 primary treatment sewage plant in Banff National Park intended to prevent pollution of the Bow River from the Banff townsite.

A housing project in Schefferville, Quebec will provide 106 homes for the families of Indians employed in the iron ore mine. The project, valued at \$2.5 million was a co-operative venture of the Indian band, the municipality and the provincial government and will lead to many more Indian people finding employment as well as improving the quality of housing.

In the Yukon Territory a further 45 miles were added to the Dempster Highway with a \$2-1/2-million dollar project completed this year. The new portion runs from North of Dawson City to the Ogilvie River where the Department of National Defence is building a bridge as a training project. The highway will link the Yukon and southern Canada to Inuvik.

In Northern Ontario five schools and two teacher residences were built in remote communities to increase the educational facilities for Indian people. The projects were only accessible using winter snow trains hauled by tractor. They were designed to be built using mostly native labour.

The Departmental Science Adviser - A departmental research committee was organized under the chairmanship of the Science Adviser. The committee will assist in the co-ordination of research and the development of science policy within the department.

During the year the Science Adviser visited research establishments in Alaska and attended numerous conferences and meetings to ensure that the department was abreast of developments.

Regional Offices

National and Historic Parks

Atlantic

6009 Quinpool Road,

Halifax, N.S.

Central

P.O. Box 1359,

Cornwall, Ontario.

Western

131 Customs Bldg.,

Calgary, Alta.

Indian and Eskimo Affairs

Maritimes

P.O. Drawer 160,

Amherst, N.S.

Québec

175 St. Jean St.,

Québec 4, P.Q.

Ontario

22 College St.,

Toronto 101, Ontario.

Manitoba

267 Edmonton St.,

Winnipeg 1, Man.

Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth St.,

Regina, Sask.

Alberta

C.N. Towers Bldg.,

Edmonton 15, Alta.

British Columbia

325 Granville St.,

Vancouver 2, B.C.

Yukon Territory

Whitehorse, Y.T.

Northern Economic Development

Northwest Territories

P.O. Box 1500,

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Yukon Territory

P.O. Box 1767,

Whitehorse, Y.T.

Technical Services

Prairie Provinces

Engineering

604 Federal Bldg.,

Saskatoon, Sask.

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development

Prairie Provinces

Indian Minerals

112, 11th Ave. S.E.,

Calgary 21, Alta.

