

Annual Report**Fiscal Year 1971/1972**

Issued under the authority of the Hon. Jean Chrétien, PC, MP, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
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Catalogue No. R1 - 1972

IAND Publication No. QS-1215-000-BB-A-1

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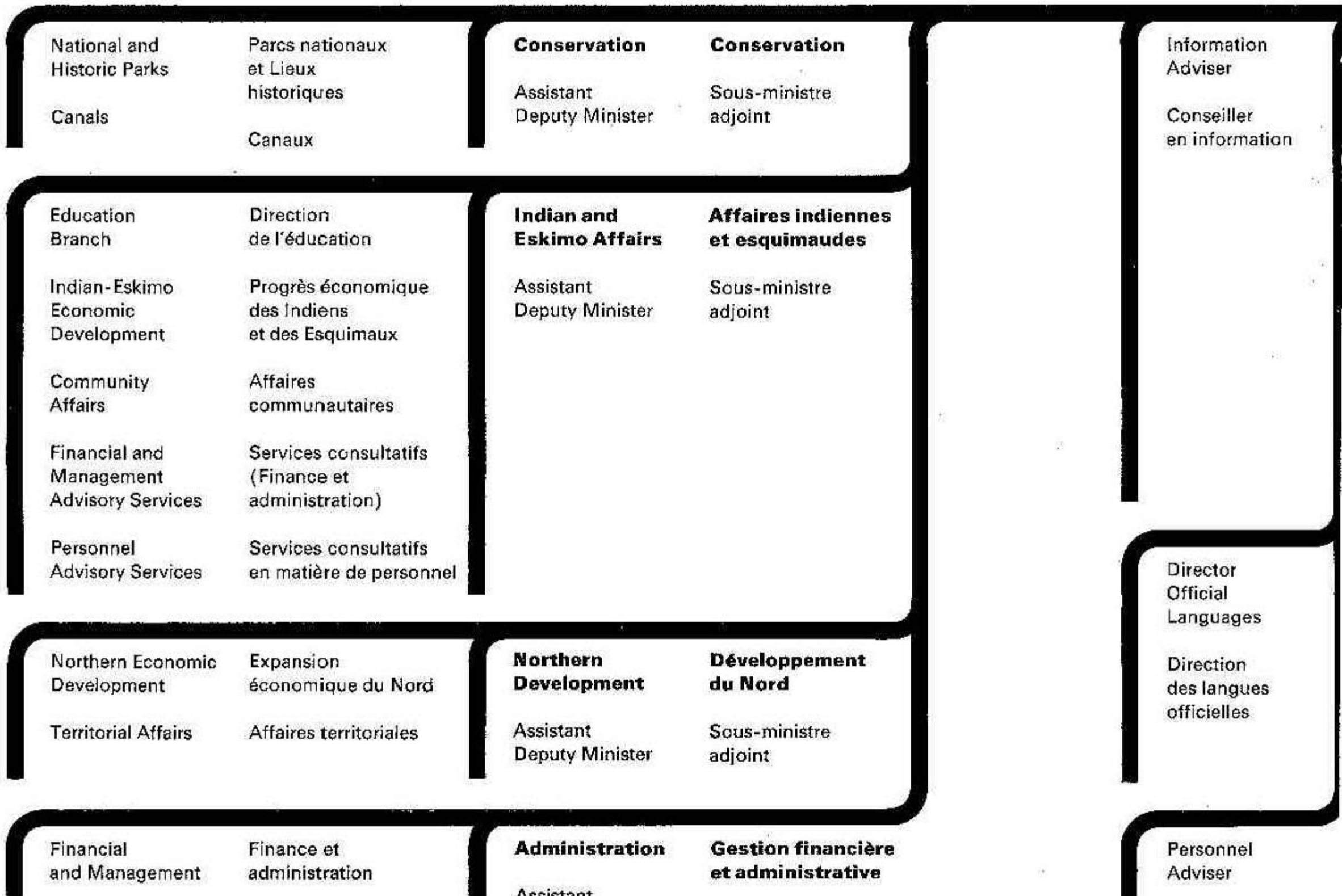
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Indian and Northern Affairs

Flowchart

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Administrative
Services

Services
administratifs

ASSISTANT
Deputy Minister

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Conseiller
en personnel

Legal Adviser

Conseiller juridique

Scientific Adviser

Conseiller scientifique

Program
Management
Evaluation

Appréciation
de la gestion des
programmes

Technical Services

Services techniques

Departmental
Secretariat

Secrétariat
du Ministère

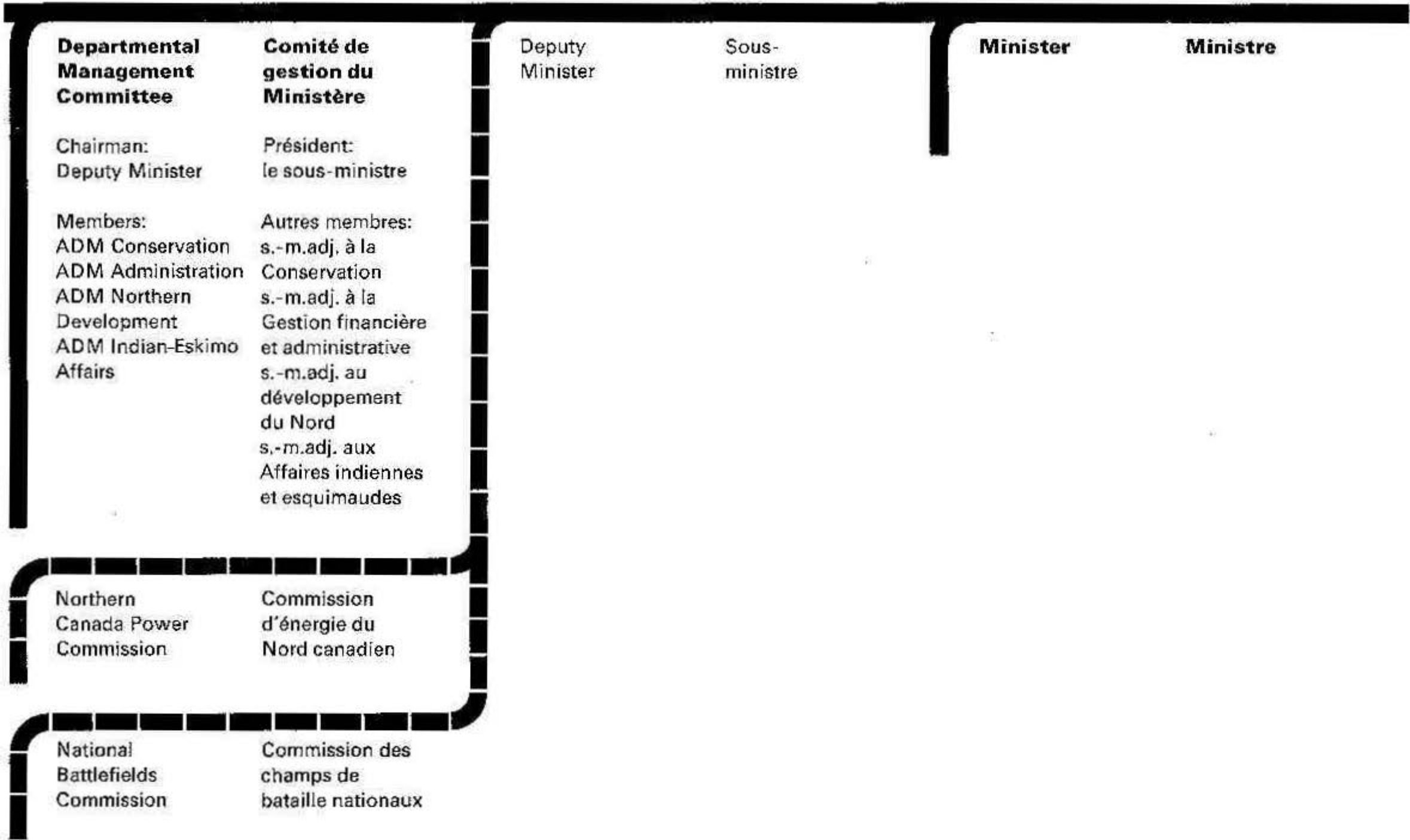
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Relations

Relations
avec le Parlement

Program Analysis

Analyse
des programmes

Indian and Northern Affairs
Flowchart



Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years Ended 31 March, 1971 and 1972

Budgetary	1970/71	1971/72	Increase or (Decrease)
Operating Expenditure	...	...	...
Administration	8.2	9.3	1.1
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	172.6	199.1	26.5
Northern Development	65.9	87.2	21.3
Conservation	23.9	31.8	7.9
...	270.6	327.4	56.8
Capital Expenditure	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	50.1	62.8	12.7
Northern Development	21.4	19.3	(2.1)
Conservation	14.6	23.1	8.5
...	86.1	105.2	19.1
Total Budgetary Expenditure	356.7	432.6	75.9
Revenue*	...	...	...
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	.7	.3	(.4)
Northern Development	.4	.1	(.3)
Conservation	5.0	5.6	.6
Total Budgetary Revenue	6.1	6.0	(.1)
Net Budgetary Expenditure	350.6	426.6	76.0
Non-Budgetary	...	...	...
Loans, Investments, Advances, etc. Indian and Eskimo Affairs	3.0	1.8	(1.2)
Northern Development	21.2	29.7	8.5
Total Non-Budgetary Expenditure	24.2	31.5	7.3
Total Expenditure (Gross)	380.9	464.1	83.2

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

Conservation Program

Cast iron shot is studied for rust under an electric microscope by a National Historic Sites technician during preservation process.

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Indian and Eskimo Affairs

An Indian craftsman at Oka, Quebec, creates an original bracelet design in silver.

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Indian and Eskimo Affairs

Introduction

The following review is a report of the activities of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program and is primarily an accounting of the disposition of the monies appropriated by Parliament. It is not a complete picture of all that has taken place in Indian and Eskimo communities.

In reading this report, it is important to keep in mind the following positive trends and developments in Indian Affairs:

- the renewal of discussions between government and Indian people on a broad range of issues, following a period of limited talks during which the Indian associations and bands were researching and considering their position so they could accurately identify their needs and present them convincingly;
- the steps taken to develop a mechanism through which Indian representatives and government can meet and consider major issues of policy and directions for the future;
- the recognition of Indian and Eskimo cultural aspirations which has affected program planning and decisions; the work done to enable government to assist those Indian groups which believe that a form of cultural education centre will enable many of their people better to realize these cultural aspirations;
- the steady evolution of band government and other developments on the reserve whereby the Indian people are taking hold of their own affairs;
- the growing involvement of bands in the planning of activities and the distribution of funds under the Indian Affairs Program, including in particular the preparation of the Program's capital budget, to ensure that planning reflects an Indian assessment of Indian needs.

Six Manitoba Chiefs, representing 54 Indian bands, join in an Indian prayer before presenting position paper - Wabunk, Our Tomorrow - at Rivers on 7 October, 1971.

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While the range of services has expanded and the level of service has been increased, the most important element is the new vigour of native involvement in governmental activities and the devolution of management to their communities. New knowledge, new concepts are being integrated with the older and deeper rooted life on reserves: with this comes a new sense of identity, achievement and purpose. The Department's role is to promote this type of growth and to help the people to use it for their own advantage.

Indian and Eskimo Affairs

The People Served

At 31 December 1971 there were 257,619 people, a net increase of 6,838 or 2.7 per cent during the year. The program also serves some 3,600 Eskimo people who live in New Quebec.

As a result of marriage to non-Indian people 286 Indian women were removed from membership registration and a further 18 Indian individuals were removed through the process of enfranchisement. *A total of \$82,918 was paid out to those withdrawing from membership.

During the year the question of the status of Indian women marrying non-Indians was raised in the courts and a final decision by the Supreme Court of Canada is now pending. That decision could affect the status of many women and children.

Of the 335 Indian adoptions registered through the year, 53 were children adopted by Indian people and 282 by non-Indians.

Objective

In consultation with Indian and Eskimo people to support, maintain and/or develop activities whereby Indians and Eskimos, through their initiatives may achieve their cultural, economic and social aspirations within Canadian society.

Expenditures 1971 - 72

Operating Expenditures	Millions of \$
Community Affairs	69.0
Education	102.6
Administration*	15.5
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	1.9
Economic Development	10.1
Total Operating Expenditures	199.1
Capital	...
Community Affairs	40.9
Education	17.5
Administration	0.6
Economic Development	3.8
Total Capital Expenditures	62.8
Totals by Program	...
Community Affairs	109.9
Education	120.1
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	1.9
Economic Development	13.9
Administration	16.1
Total Program	261.9

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

Education

One of the principal aims of the department is to help Indian and Eskimo people develop education programs and provide facilities to meet their own needs. Indian bands and education committees were increasingly involved in planning and decisions related to school construction, staff selection, negotiating of joint school agreements, boarding homes and student residence operations, and the development of special education programs reflecting their values and cultural heritage.

There is a new appreciation of the cultural difficulties which hinder the progress of many students, and Indian history, traditions and languages are now being included in the curriculum. Teachers are taking courses in cross-cultural education and research is being done in universities on how to bring the Indian languages into the life of the schools. During the year visual aids, tapes and printed matter were produced, Indian dances and arts were brought into the schoolrooms and the native culture stressed. *Sub-objective - To assist in the provision of educational facilities and services to meet the needs of Indians and Eskimos.*

School Attendance

In January 1972, 71,523 Indian children were enrolled in pre-school, elementary or secondary classes in federal and provincial schools. The pre-school program for four- and five-year olds continued to receive special emphasis and the number of Indians employed as classroom aides and counsellor technicians grew from 175 in 1970 - 71 to 193 in 1971 - 72. There was a 13.5 per cent increase in kindergarten enrolment, and secondary enrolment increased by 9.6 per cent.

School Construction

Seventeen major school construction projects were under way or completed during the year. They will provide 89 classrooms, 12 kindergartens, 11 gymnasiums and 12 staff units to the federal school system. Twelve additional projects will improve existing federal facilities. The cost of this work was approximately \$11 million. A further \$5.3 million was paid for classroom space in provincial schools attended by Indian pupils.

Pupil Transportation and Student Residences

School buses are provided to transport children to provincial schools or centralized federal schools. Many of them are operated by band councils or Indian contractors.

Where necessary Indian children are given accommodation in boarding homes close to the schools they attend or in student residences which may be group homes or larger establishments. There were 12,000 Indian students using such accommodation.

Parents are encouraged to participate in many aspects of the program. The Blue Quills Residence in Alberta is operated entirely by an Indian association under contract with the department. Parents help select the homes their children will live in and are encouraged to keep in close touch with the young people. Tuition, fees, books, all boarding costs and allowance for pocket money are provided to a majority of the pupils.

In-service training is provided for staff, and Indian people are recruited wherever possible to ensure that the cultural element is properly recognized and the children's needs are understood.

Educational Research

Universities and other agencies co-operate with Indian groups to research educational problems. They examined problems of curriculum development, native language instruction and the evaluation of educational methods and procedures. *Sub-objective - To assist Indians and Eskimos to identify and to take increased advantage of employment opportunities.*

Post-School Program

This program includes adult education and provides comprehensive assistance - financial aid and counselling - for many kinds of vocational, university, and other post-secondary training, as well as employment and relocation services.

Forty-five Indian trainees attended special courses for social counsellors at Althouse College and the Ontario College of Education. On graduation, they were employed by band councils, school boards or the department to provide counselling in various areas of the education program.

An agreement was negotiated with the University of Brandon to increase the teacher training program for people of Indian ancestry from two years to three. There were 53 Indian students enrolled as of September 1971. Graduates will be fully-qualified teachers.

In Alberta 39 teacher assistants were trained at Mount Royal Junior College and were subsequently employed by provincial school boards or the department.

A special course in home economics held in the Quebec Region prepared 35 Indian women for consultant roles in family education to help families on reserves acquire a better knowledge of home operation, family health and community living.

A summer employment program for high school was introduced. For an average period of five weeks, over 1100 high school students were employed under the supervision of 30 Indian university students in a variety of projects recommended by local band councils and other Indian organizations.

In addition to regular financial assistance, 89 scholarships were awarded to stimulate student interest in continued professional training. *Sub-objective - To assist in the retention and development of Indian and Eskimo culture.*

Assistance was provided to Indian groups and individuals in the form of advice, encouragement and grants totalling \$334,000 for projects in the creative and performing arts and to stimulate interest in documenting, promoting and projecting the distinctive Indian culture.

The Indian cultural magazine "TAWOW" was one of the most widely requested departmental publications. An artistically informative periodical representing Canadian Indians, it provided a national outlet for Indian writers of short stories, articles and poetry.

Writers were given technical assistance, editorial advice, background information, publicity and were introduced to publishers. Nine manuscripts submitted were reviewed and edited. Of these, five have been published or are in the final stages of editing.

Aspiring artists have been encouraged and assisted in showing their work to the public and their own people. The department's permanent collection of Indian art was displayed at ten major showings which introduced many Canadians to the richness of Canadian Indian art in all its forms.

Practical language courses were developed for various linguistic groups to meet increasingly frequent requests for professional and technical assistance in preserving their languages. Such courses were held at various locations in the Algonkin, Mohawk, Cree, Ojibway, Malecite, Lillooet, Micmac, Cayuga, Sauteaux, Chipewyan and Tsimshian languages.

Post School Program
Adult Education

Year	1968 - 69	1969 - 70	1970 - 71	1971 - 72
Basic Literacy	3,415	4,388	5,471	6,618
Other Adult Programs	9,652	11,964	14,638	24,745
Total	13,067	16,352	20,109	31,363
Some figures are estimates, due to late reporting	...	...	...	...
Vocational Training	...	...	...	...
(Based on Monthly Statistical Reports from the Regions)	...	...	...	...
Year	1968 - 69	1969 - 70	1970 - 71	1971 - 72
Pre-vocational	1,443	3,888	4,285	3,962
Formal vocational	1,393	2,114	1,778	2,118
Special vocational	340	2,007	2,248	3,437
University	235	321	459	559
Teacher Training	38	49	48	63
Nursing	20	24	24	15
Other professional	364	414	529	562
Total	3,833	8,817	9,371	10,716
Employment Relocation	...	...	...	...
(Based on Monthly Statistical Reports from the Regions)	...	...	...	...
Year	1968 - 69	1969 - 70	1970 - 71	1971 - 72
Short-term	8,676	6,292	6,236	6,088
Regular	3,460	5,697	5,966	6,354
In-Service training	330	218	218	170
On-the-job training	257	269	530	709
Family relocations	509	502	416	387
Apprenticeship	...	73	125	165
Total	13,232	13,051	13,491	13,873



Year	Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Basic Literacy	Lecture et écriture	3,415	4,388	5,471	6,618
Other Adult Programs	Autres programmes destinés aux adultes	9,652	11,964	14,638	24,745
Total	Total	13,067	16,352	20,109	31,363
<i>Some figures are estimates, due to late reporting</i>		<i>Certains chiffres sont des approximations par suite de rapports reçus en retard</i>			

Vocational Training
(Based on Monthly Statistical Reports from the Regions)

Formation professionnelle
(selon les rapports statistiques mensuels régionaux)

Year	Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Pre-vocational	Initiation générale	1,443	3,888	4,285	3,962
Formal vocational	Formation professionnelle théorique	1,393	2,114	1,778	2,118
Special vocational	Formation professionnelle spéciale	340	2,007	2,248	3,437
University	Études universitaires	235	321	459	559
Teacher Training	Pédagogie	38	49	48	63
Nursing	Soins infirmiers	20	24	24	15
Other professional	Autres	364	414	529	562
Total	Total	3,833	8,817	9,371	10,716

Employment Relocation
(Based on Monthly Statistical Reports from the Regions)

Réinstallation en emploi
(selon les rapports statistiques mensuels régionaux)

Year	Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Short-term	À titre temporaire	8,676	6,292	6,236	6,088
Regular	À titre régulier	3,460	5,697	5,966	6,354
In-Service training	Formation pratique	330	218	218	170
On-the-job training	Formation en cours d'emploi	257	269	530	709
Family relocations	Relogement de la famille	509	502	416	387
Apprenticeship	Apprentissage		73	125	165
Total	Total	13,232	13,051	13,491	13,873

Community Affairs

Assisting Indian and Eskimo people in their continued social, cultural and community development is an important goal of the Indian and Eskimo programs. The development of strong administration in their communities gives the people new-found control over their own future. Improving the communities physically and socially is fundamental to the success of other programs.

Through the funds provided and the assistance available each community is encouraged to work toward autonomous administration of resources, housing, utilities, training and welfare and in the development of work opportunities. The aim of all of these is the development of local government so that each community's future is determined by Indian decisions.

The Community Affairs program pursues three main goals as set out in the sub-objectives. The details provided under each of these demonstrate the effect of the program and the new degree of responsibility undertaken and discharged by the people. *Sub-objective - To further the evolution of local affairs administration by the Indian and Eskimo peoples.*

Community Development

Some years ago the department started a program of community development to stimulate the processes which lead to autonomous communities able to identify and meet their own needs. This program is now largely managed by Indians under a series of agreements with the government. Money is given to the various Indian associations and they plan and administer their own community development programs. The six Indian associations who have agreements are: The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, the Union of New Brunswick Indians, the Yukon Native Brotherhood and the Union of B.C. Indians.

During the year the Alberta Indian Association terminated its agreement and the responsibility has been assumed by the department. A new cost-sharing agreement was negotiated with the Province of Ontario which extends its community development programs to Indians.

Training

To help Indians improve and develop skills in handling community affairs, band training courses were held in each of the administrative regions. The courses included seminars, workshops and on-the-job training to meet local needs. Sub-services, small-business practices, group leadership, elections and by-laws, land use, and background information on all major utility services. Courses in law enforcement were given by the RCMP to a number of band constables. Selected band personnel were brought to Ottawa for in-depth training in the handling of band membership, statistics and records so they could assume these duties on their home reserves.

Local administration continued to develop across the country and the authority of the department to provide funds for this purpose was broadened. The Contributions to Bands Program continued to assist Indian bands and councils to manage community business. This year 437 bands handled more than \$32 million in program funds. In addition 520 Indian bands administered trust funds totalling approximately \$30 million dollars.

Other Band Activities

Some of the new band activities included establishment of a band election appeal procedure, group development of model taxation by-laws, and suggestions for the revision of the elections section of the Indian Act.

1 Elected band councils are responsible for the administration of reserve affairs.

2 New housing project at Spanish River, Ontario, nears completion.

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During the year, 54 bands passed 80 by-laws. There were 185 band council elections of which 155 were held under the provisions of the Indian Act, while 30 were held according to band custom. Three Indian bands chose the Indian Act elective system for the first time and three others reverted to the traditional system. *Sub-objective - To assist in the improvement of housing and community services for Indians and Eskimos.*

Housing Grants

Indian and Eskimo people with limited resources were helped to obtain better housing by departmental grants for construction of new homes or repairs to older ones.

During the year, 2,341 new houses were built across Canada, and major renovations were made to 964 others. Most of the money was provided in the form of grants while the remainder came from personal contributions, Indian band funds or Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans under an agreement with the federal government.

Fifty-three Indian band councils used departmental grants, sometimes in combination with band funds or CMHC loans to administer their own housing programs. This is an increase of 26 bands over the number for the previous year.

A total of 217 Indian families were given assistance in purchasing off-reserve homes through the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. That portion of the cost paid by the department varied according to need and was in the form of an interest-free second mortgage to be forgiven over a ten-year period.

The home rental-purchase plan for Indians and Eskimos in Arctic Quebec continued, and 170 units were completed. Two hundred older houses were taken over by the department and incorporated into the new scheme. Rental-purchase allows accommodation to be obtained at rates based on income.

Public Utilities

There was continued effort to bring improved services to Indian communities.

Water and Sanitation - A total of 49 Indian communities received assistance for these services. Where possible, agreements were made with adjacent communities to provide water and sanitation service. In other areas wells were dug or drilled; septic tank sewage disposal systems were installed in some areas.

Electricity - During the year further agreements were reached with local power authorities and power was made available to more Indian families on the reserves. A total of 2,669 Indian homes across Canada were provided with power, increasing the proportion of electrification from 80 to 82 per cent.

Roads - The construction, maintenance and improvement of reserve roads continued, with 202 miles of new roads being built. Where possible, Indian band councils used their own equipment to maintain the roads. In other areas, departmental equipment was used and Indian people were hired to do the work. In some instances, the provincial government did the construction and maintenance. *Sub-objective - To arrange for the provision of suitable social services to Indians and Eskimos.*

Social Assistance

When social assistance is necessary, persons and families living on Indian reserves or other Crown lands receive it at rates comparable to those used by the province in which they live. Assistance is provided by the department and administered either directly or by those bands which manage their own affairs, in which case a grant is made to cover the cost.

Child Care

Care and protection of dependent and neglected children living on reserves is provided where possible through agreements with provincial authorities. Where no alternative exists, departmental staff assume responsibility for providing the services.

Care of Adults

Adults requiring specialized care, particularly the elderly, are placed in special institutions such as a nursing home or a home for senior citizens. The department pays the cost, usually based on a per them rate. Several bands have built or are building special accommodation for their senior citizens, thus allowing them to remain in their own communities. The department also provides necessary prosthetic devices and physical rehabilitation assistance to return disabled persons to a full and active life in the community.

Court Worker Program

An agreement made earlier to share costs with the Province of Alberta in the first phase of a Court Worker Program conceived and operated by the Native Counselling Service was put into effect during the year. The Native Counselling Service is an incorporated organization which provides counselling during post-arrest and pretrial periods.

Work Opportunities Project

Treasury Board gave approval for a trial scheme in which social assistance funds would supplement other money for projects on the reserves designed to employ recipients of social assistance. Workers are paid either the Canadian minimum wage or the established community wage for the type of work being done.

A Work Opportunity fund of \$500,000 was established and 18 projects proposed by bands were carried out with excellent results. Employment was created and a positive change in social attitudes was observed. In each case not only was the individual helped, but the community as a whole benefitted from the projects. The Work Opportunity project has been approved for next year when funds will be decentralized to regional offices.

Economic Development

Among the most important elements in a program of social change is that of providing employment - the opportunity to utilize human and material resources in the interests of the community and the individual through development of service and secondary industry and utilization of land and other natural resources.

The creation of the Indian Economic Development Fund (described under "Business Services" below) and the newfound interest of the Indian people, with their determination to move ahead in their own way and by their own efforts, provide a basis for such opportunities.

Development Services

Sub-Objective - To assist Indians and Eskimos to Participate in, plan, promote, organize and manage industrial and commercial activities and enterprises.

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

Arts and Crafts

The Central Marketing Service for Indian Arts and Crafts is now modelled on corporate lines and from its new quarters operates with a revolving fund of \$700,000. It exceeded a sales target of \$400,000 which made possible the purchase of handicrafts worth \$537,000 from Indian craftsmen.

A program of craft development is in operation in British Columbia, the Maritimes and Ontario.

Training workshops and specialized courses are offered to craftsmen and the program is directed toward the development of producer ownership through co-operatives and associations. In the Maritimes there are 120 craftsmen in training and 350 from northwestern Ontario have attended special courses. A training centre in Edmonton has given 40 Indians courses in silk screening, wood carving, copper enamelling and leather work. A permanent training centre was established in that city.

Agriculture

Some 2,000 Indian people farm 773,000 acres of reserve land. These farm operations gross over \$4.5 million. The extension of Farm Credit Corporation loans to Indian farmers enabled them to borrow almost \$1.7 million.

1 Mink for fur fashions. Indians own and operate plant at Whitefish Bay, Ontario. 2 An Indian employee sharpens a saw in the band-owned sawmill at Spanish River, Ontario. 3 A canoe manufacturing business at Village Huron near Quebec City.

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Recreation Enterprises

Fifty-four recreation enterprises employing about 350 Indians were established on reserves. New projects are under construction at Kinookimaw Beach and Last Oak Park, Saskatchewan. Ojibway Resorts Limited successfully operated its new ski facility at Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Band Economic Development

Band council finance committees are assisted in making economic improvements for their members. Twenty-three committees were established by 31 March 1972 with encouraging results. A major training scheme is being developed for those working on the committees.

Fisheries

Under the British Columbia Fisherman's Assistance Program, 98 loans and grants were made, amounting to approximately \$1,089,000. The program is being reviewed and Indian fishermen are being consulted about it. The 1,539 Indian fishermen who work with the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation handled 10,949,461 pounds of fish at a landed value of \$1,863,911. Other earnings amounted to approximately \$1.5 million. Oyster aquaculture on the Eskasoni Reserve continued to show promise.

Wildlife

Fur conservation agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba were extended for a year to allow for development of new fur programs in keeping with current conditions. For some species, fur prices rose by as much as 35 per cent, reflecting the increased demand for wild furs.

Tourist Outfitting and Guiding

There are over 60 outfitting enterprises owned and operated by Indians in Canada and an equal number of independent Indian guiding operations. A new big game business under Indian ownership was developed in the Yukon; two new operations were acquired by Indians in Quebec; two in Ontario and one in Manitoba were enlarged.

Industrial and Commercial Development

Five hundred and fifty Indians earned more than \$2,500,000 in 55 industries on reserves. Prime Minister Trudeau officially opened the Kainai Industries on the Blood reserve. Shongwashi Industries at Whitefish Bay was opened and a plant for prefabricated houses was built at Sawridge in Alberta where a 30-bed, \$500,000 luxury motel was built by the band. A total of 1,142 Indians earned over \$3 million in 908 commercial enterprises established by Indian bands or individuals.

Real Estate

An industrial park at Sault Ste. Marie was opened by the Betchewana band. In Vancouver the Musqueam band sold many of their residential housing sites. The Kamloops band received financing for a water system in their industrial park and a member opened a successful trailer park. Work proceeded on several major development projects, such as Burrard, Osoyoos and Musqueam in British Columbia, Sarcee in Alberta, Sarnia in Ontario and Seven Islands in Quebec.

Canadian Executive Service Overseas

The Canadian Executive Service Overseas organization provided 27 executive volunteers to advise Indian Bands in 99 diversified business undertakings.

Indian Minerals

The program assists Indian bands to develop the mineral resources of their reserves to provide employment and revenue for themselves.

Oil and Gas

These resources are explored and developed under the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations. During the year, land under oil and gas lease and permit declined from 1.3 million acres to 960,000 acres.

Prospects are good for producing and marketing heavy crude oil from reserves in the Athabaska-Cold Lake region and gas from shallow wells in northeastern and central Alberta. Wells are producing on reserves of 12 bands in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan and one in Ontario. Many other bands receive revenue from oil and gas leases.

Mining

This includes the metallic, non-metallic and structural minerals administered under the Indian Mining Regulation and the Indian Act. Active projects include an underground gypsum mine on Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, and a number of quarries and gravel pits. There are three exploration projects in Ontario, two in Saskatchewan and one each in Alberta and British Columbia. Employment for Indians will be provided by the major limestone quarrying and cement manufacturing complex under construction at the Whitefish Reserve.

Revenues for the year were about \$400,000. Mining operations provide more employment and management opportunity for Indians than do oil and gas operations and therefore, although their revenues are appreciably smaller, their development is being stressed.

Indian Lands

Under this program reserve lands are administered to enable bands to assume more responsibility. In 1971 several successful plans were introduced to improve land administration and make it responsive to Indian needs. *Sub-objective - To assist Indian bands, at their request, in developing and applying land management technology on reserve land.*

Land Administration

Progress was made in identifying and registering Indian interest in land in the Indian Land Registry. This helped transfer increasing responsibility for management of land to bands and field offices and resulted in quicker response to requests about land titles or status from Indian bands, associations, the Indian claims commissioner and the public. Increased development and use of Indian lands makes it essential to record Indian land transactions at local registries.

A chain of title has been established on 178 reserves and abstracts for 97 of these were prepared. A total of 9,802 documents and instruments were registered in the Indian Land Registry. An increasing number of individual band members acquired duly recorded property rights on the reserve and there was a marked increase in conveyances to 2,109 with issuances of 1,708 titles. During 1971 - 72 reserve general registers were completed on 30 reserves bringing the aggregate total to 54.

A records unit was created to develop and implement a standard land records system for field and Indian band offices and to train agency and band staff in its maintenance, thus assisting the decentralization of land operations.

The Land Titles Section helped 31 Indian bands and associations conduct research into Indian land claims. The decentralization of property surveys serviced by the joint efforts of the Lands Division and the Legal Surveys Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources provided regional and district officers and Indian band councils with immediate local support.

Two formal land administration training courses were conducted for members of the departmental field staff and on-the-job training was provided for representatives of the St. Regis, Walpole Island, Wikwemikong, Saugeen and Restigouche bands and for officers of various regions and districts. Pending revision of the Branch Field Manual, Land Operations Handbooks were distributed to regional and district offices.

Land Management

A total of 1,828 leases and 18 permits were approved and 348 assignments of interest were processed. This resulted in an income of about \$5 million for Indian bands and individuals. Most leases were for cottages although several involved long-term leases for commercial and industrial properties.

Indian Bands are increasingly aware of the value of their lands and some have hired their own land appraisers to establish rentals. Complex lease agreements for up to 99 years have been negotiated on substantial tracts of prime land. Service installations in Salish sub-division on Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2 were completed. This residential development in Vancouver comprises 137 single-dwelling lots and the land assembly was conceived and largely carried out by the band. Leased at a prepaid rental for 100 years, the development will produce revenue in excess of \$2,000,000.

A 30,000 acre tract of land was leased on Blood Reserve, Alberta, to the Blood Band Ranch Corporation for farming and ranching. Construction was started on a 17-storey office complex on Capilano Indian Reserve No. 5, British Columbia. Canada Cement Lafarge is building a bulk-handling terminal with a capacity of 14,000 tons at the Whitefish River Indian Reserve No. 4, on Georgian Bay. This will expand to a full manufacturing plant if conditions warrant.

The Lands Sales, Rights of Way and Acquisition Unit processed about 150 permits and agreements for roads, power, telephone and pipeline facilities through Indian reserves: the bands obtained some \$150,000 in revenue. Several reserves benefited from the improvement of provincial and municipal roads within reserves. Utilities are seeking authority to use areas of reserve lands for highways to provide the most

economical routes, while Indian bands are opposing routes which could seriously affect the lives of residents. Therefore 10 requests for the taking of Indian lands were rejected by Indian band councils although most councils agreed to make land available where necessary.

Business Services

This program stresses effective use of the Economic Development Fund which was established to give Indian businessmen access to basic financing and the managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses.

The fund consists of the Indian Economic Development Account supplemented by grants and contributions. It finances and provides direct loans, and guarantees to business enterprises grants to help Indian people meet special problems in developing enterprises.

Applications totalling \$4,933,070 were approved for the 1971 - 72 fiscal year to finance Indian businesses in whole or in part. This was made up of \$3,975,801 in 228 loans and 33 grants totalling \$957,269. Staff recruiting and training for the Indian Economic Development Fund was undertaken. Credit training programs for Indian people and training seminars for staff and Indian businessmen were held. Publications were prepared for Indian businessmen in connection with business ownership, management and record keeping and advisory help for co-operative and credit union development was added to the service. Decentralization of certain aspects of the fund was completed in all but two regions.

Some major developments on Indian reserves were largely financed by funds provided through the Indian Economic Development Fund and the grant program. Opportunities were provided for employment and potential profits for Indian bands or individuals by such schemes as:

Maritimes:

an oyster farming project

Quebec:

the establishment and expansion of several manufacturing industries

Ontario:

a ski resort in Western Ontario and a mink plate manufacturing plant in Northern Ontario

Manitoba:

the financing of school buses for Indian pupil transportation

Saskatchewan:

a fish processing plant operating as a co-operative venture

Alberta:

a large motel

British Columbia:

an industrial park development

Yukon:

the purchase of two outfitter camps

Northwest Territories:

a fishing lodge

Since the Indian Economic Development Fund came into being, it has contributed to the creation of 1,230 jobs.

Co-operatives

Three approaches are used to help develop Indian co-operatives: - provincial co-operatives agencies; - service contracts with central co-operative or other agencies; - direct assistance in those instances where other sources are not available.

Indian co-operatives continued to increase in number, membership and size: the greatest gains in business volume being made in the Prairie provinces where they are well established. An equally notable commencement of co-operative development among the Indian people was made in the Maritimes and Ontario during 1972.

The manual for Indian co-operatives was translated and published in Cree and given wide circulation.

Statistics

Estates	Number
1 April 1971 - 28 March 1972	...
Estates of deceased Indians opened	673
Estates of deceased Indians closed	635
Indians whose assets were managed on their behalf	536
Indian minors whose assets were managed under guardianship	413
Minors with trust accounts	395
Vouchers for credit of estates processed	10,065
Vouchers processed in payment of estate debts and distribution to heirs	1,296
...	Amount
Bonds (or equivalents) distributed to heirs or to minors reaching majority*	\$45,100.00
Vouchers for credit of estates	287,416.15
Vouchers in payment of estate debts and distribution to heirs	557,790.47
Balance held on behalf of minors, some adults and the estates of deceased	781,682.42
Held in special account for missing heirs	17,75.13
Total value of bonds held	55,400.00

*[*The reduction of the age of majority in several provinces resulted in a marked increase. Reports of 52 fatal accidents were reviewed and adults given where third-party liability was indicated.]*

Indian Economic Development Account	...
Total amount available	\$19,050,000.00
Number of loans approved	228
Total of loans approved	3,975,800.55
Total amount advanced	1,988,115.44
Repayments during year	1,798,643.51
Amount outstanding - March 31,1972	6,356,350.69
Grants	...
Number of grants approved	33
Total of grants approved	957,369.00

Revenues to Bands from Oil and Gas	...	...
...	1970 -71	1971 - 72
Bonuses	\$379,104	\$807,094
Rents (mineral)	889,191	324,906
Rents (surface)	125,583	98,302
Royalties	3,702,321	4,137,344
Total	\$5,096,199	\$5,367,646

Native workers are given first employment preference in Northern Development projects.

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Northern Development Program

Distribution of Capital Expenditures 1971 - 72

Activity	Percentage of Total
Territorial Relations	14.5
Northern Services	.2
Northern Housing	9.3
Northern Science Research	.1
Northern Policy, Planning & Co-ordination	.0
Water, Forests and Land	4.7
Oil and Mineral	.1
Northern Roads and Airstrips	70.5
Program Administration	.6
Total	100.0
Distribution of Revenue by Type	...
Type of Revenue	Percentage of Total
Privileges, Licenses & Permits	60.8
Proceeds from Sales	.3
Services and Service Fees	.1
Return of Investment	32.3
Refund of Previous Year Expenditure	2.3
Miscellaneous	4.2
Total	100.0

Northern Development Program

Introduction

On 28 March 1972, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced a Northern Policy for the decade 1971 - 81. *This statement outlines a strategy for northern development for the entire federal government, and aims at striking a balance between people, resource development, and environmental concerns. It also underlines the need for extensive co-ordination of all government activities in the Territories. *The Northern Policy identifies the government's priorities as follows:* - to ensure that guidelines for social improvement are followed; - to maintain and enhance the natural environment (through ecological research, national parks, wildlife conservation, etc); - to stimulate the development of renewable resources, light industry and tourism, particularly when they will provide employment and economic opportunity for native northerners; - to encourage and assist strategic projects in the development of non-renewable resources in which joint participation of government and private interests is generally desirable; - to provide support for other non-renewable resource development which will be of benefit to northern residents specifically and to Canadians generally.

Objective

To advance the social, economic and political development of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories; to co-ordinate the activities of federal departments and agencies in the Territories. *Sub-objective - 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.*

Most financial assistance rendered to the governments of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories was in the form of deficit operating grants, loans, amortization grants, and other special loans and grants. These funds allow the Territorial governments to provide a range of social and community services to northern residents similar to those enjoyed by Canadians in southern Canada. In addition, the department participated in a number of joint economic and social studies with the Territorial governments and provided advice and information in various specialized areas. The Yukon Executive Committee, established under the chairmanship of the commissioner, continued to provide direction to the Yukon Government. This committee consists of the commissioner, two elected councillors each responsible to the commissioner for one or more departments of the Yukon Government, and two appointed members. This is the first time elected members of a Territorial Council have held administrative responsibility. Advances in social services included the introduction of medicare schemes in both Territories and of a system of legal aid for civil cases in the Northwest Territories. During the year negotiations were concluded with the Government of the Yukon Territory to undertake maintenance of the portion of the Alaska Highway within the Yukon Territory and the entire 117 miles of the Haines Road.

Financial Assistance

Federal-Territorial financial agreements were negotiated under which financial support was provided for Territorial programs and services, and funds were made available under shared-cost arrangements. *Sub-objective - 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.*

PHOTO

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Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1971 - 72 in the following amounts:

1971 - 1972	...	...
Financial Agreements	Yukon	N.W.T.
Operating deficit grant	\$6,890,000	\$48,864,800
Capital loans	5,009,000	16,381,000
Amortization grant	2,635,800	3,194,000

Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	...
Yukon Territory	...
Contribution - hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	\$100,000
Contribution - 1st mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	20,000
Low-cost housing mortgage loans	260,000
Contribution - Medicare for Indians	90,000
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	15,000
Contribution - special employment plans projects	100,000
Northwest Territories	...
Contribution - hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	774,000
Contribution - 1st mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	10,000
Territorial rental housing loan	900,000
Contribution - Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	340,000
Contribution - special employment plan projects	100,000
Loans for re-lending to municipalities for local capital improvement projects	1,503,000

1972 - 1973	...	...
Financial agreements negotiated for 1972 - 73 include the following proposed payments by the Federal government:	Yukon	N.W.T.
Operating deficit grant	\$6,754,000	\$51,526,000
Grant in lieu of income tax	3,687,000	5,049,000
Capital loans	6,869,000	19,660,000
Amortization grant	2,932,000	4,797,000
Loans for re-lending to third party (outside agreements)	400,000	1,155,000
Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	...	...
Contribution - Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	110,000	822,000
Contribution - Medicare of Indians and Eskimos	108,000	368,000
Territorial rental housing loan	...	895,000
Contribution - First mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	...	10,000
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	...	15,000
R.C.M.P. - service contract	621,500	1,638,900

Employment

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Strong emphasis has been placed during the year on employment for northern people. There are employment liaison staff at Yellowknife, Whitehorse, Calgary and Ottawa to promote employment opportunities for northern residents - in particular Indians, Eskimos and Métis - and to keep in touch with resource development industries and departments of the federal and Territorial governments. Employment and training agreements have been negotiated with several mines and companies offering permanent employment.

Results indicate that employers in both the private and public sectors are recognizing the need to employ native people. The number of native people employed in oil exploration in the Mackenzie Delta-Tuktoyaktuk area has increased from a few in 1968 to over 200 in 1971 - 72. The number employed in mining has increased from seven per cent in 1968 to 12 per cent in 1971.

As a result of a series of prospector training courses for native people a large number were employed in mineral exploration, either self-employed or as employees of mining firms.

A special staff group in the Department has been charged with the task of seeking effective means to increase employment and provide greater economic opportunity for northern people.

The pipeline industry and associated trade unions have contributed material and information to enable the Department to prepare a training and employment agreement for the proposed Mackenzie valley pipeline. Industry and other Government departments have suggested areas of training having potential for permanent employment.

Northern Pipelines

In the spring of 1971 a program was established to coordinate, manage and advise on interdepartmental research into the effect of pipelines on the environment and the people of the Territories. A director was appointed for the Environmental-Social Committee, which is part of the Task Force of Northern Oil Development. A co-ordinator was also appointed within the department to report to the director of the Environmental-Social Committee and to be responsible for research on northern pipeline development done within the department.

Northern Science Research

During 1971 - 72 grants totalling \$275,000 were awarded to 11 institutes or committees for northern studies at universities across Canada. These grants are intended to encourage 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.

Other grants totalling \$71,000 were made to universities for research into problems specified by the department: to assist in the publication of a monograph on the north for the International

Geographical Congress by University of Toronto Press; to support native people participating in the "Man in North" program of the Arctic Institute of North America; to translate the notes of the Arctic explorer Hantsch; to study the sociological causes of crimes of violence at Churchill, Manitoba and Frobisher Bay, NWT; to undertake a study of university responses to northern needs; to conduct research on social accounting systems for the north; and to study the biological effects of thermal effluents in waters of high latitudes.

Several in-house studies were under way, dealing with specific problems in the social, economic, and educational fields in the north. Special attention was given to research associated with pipelines.

Eskimo Loan Fund

The Eskimo Loan Fund was continued in 1971. Eight loans, totalling \$185,487 were approved.

Eskimo Arts and Crafts

The successful "Masterworks" exhibition of Eskimo carvings was displayed in Vancouver, Paris and Copenhagen. Sponsored by the department, the exhibition was created by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council and will be shown in Leningrad, Moscow, London, Philadelphia and Ottawa. Selections from the departmental collection were exhibited in a number of places in Canada and abroad. The Rankin Inlet ceramics project will be continued for another year. The new hand weaving project at Pangnirtung wound up its first year of work with a successful sale of wall tapestries at the Canadian Guild of Crafts in Montreal. Encouraged by the Arts Council, Pangnirtung artists are continuing their print-making project.

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1 Eskimo artist Irkootee works on a soapstone carving at the Arts and Crafts Centre in Rankin Inlet, NWT.

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Education Services

The federal school complex continued to operate at Churchill, and 170 Eskimo students attended the vocational school from various communities in the Eastern Arctic. More than 200 students attended the Duke of Edinburgh School at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. An Eskimo Language School was operated at Rankin Inlet, NWT. A counselling and placement staff in southern Canada provided service to 200 Eskimo students during the year.

Northern Housing

The Northern Rental Housing Program continued to serve Eskimos and Indians in the Northwest Territories. It provides subsidized housing, including fuel, power and municipal services as available, at a rate based on family income. The number of houses provided now totals 2,205, including 1,307 especially built for it. During 1971 - 72, 120 houses were built with the field operations handled by the Territorial government.

Capital expenditures were \$1,584,000. Operating expenditures were \$2,484,000 and rental revenue was over \$490,000. The majority of the social services available in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are provided by the Territorial governments and details of these are to be found in the annual report of each.

Small Business Encouragement

In June 1970 small-business loans were made available in both Territories to encourage the establishment and development of small businesses. The maximum individual loan is set at \$50,000. Total provision for each Territory is \$5,000,000, of which \$300,000 is made available annually. The loans are administered locally by the Territorial governments. In the fiscal year 1971 - 72 fourteen such loans totalling \$306,058 were made in the Northwest Territories and 21 loans totalling \$276,400 were made in the Yukon Territory.

1 Modern townsite of the Pine Point lead-zinc mines.

2 Supermarkets have been built in many of the northern communities and offer a wide choice of foods to the residents.

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Building a natural gas pipeline North of 60.

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Oil and Gas Exploration

In 1971 exploration increased significantly over the previous year. The number of wells drilled increased by three to 76. The number of seismic crew-months and geological crew-months remained at the same level as the previous year, but exploration expenditures increased by nearly 30 per cent.

Oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories exceeded \$167 million in 1971, an increase of about \$37 million over the previous year.

Drilling and seismic operations concentrated in three geographic and geologic areas: Eagle Plain in the Yukon Territory, the Mackenzie Delta-Tuktoyaktuk areas and the Arctic islands, specifically in the Sverdrup Basin.

Surface geological, and photo-geological and seismic surveys by the oil industry were at the same level as in 1970. A total of 225 seismic crew-months was recorded, including time from the marine seismic projects in the Mackenzie Delta, in the Beaufort Sea, and in the Baffin Bay areas.

Operations "Polarquest" and "Baffinquest", managed by Kenquest Exploration Division of Kenting Ltd., carried out seismic reflection surveys over 850,000 square miles surrounding the Arctic Islands. More than 65 companies subscribed to 25 projects costing about \$7.6 million for the second year of a four-year plan. Projects in 1971 included field geological work, bathymetric surveys, aero-magnetometer surveys, gravity surveys and marine seismic reflection studies, covering 12,315 statute miles. About 15 contractors and subcontractors were involved in the field operations. Gas and crude oil discoveries were made in the Mackenzie Delta at Imperial-Taglu G-33, Gulf Mobil Parsons F-09 and Imperial Mayogiak J-17 wildcats. Preliminary results indicate a potential

for major oil and gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta. With a late freeze-up in 1971, the oil industry was delayed in moving rigs and equipment for winter drilling to evaluate the 1971 discoveries and test a number of additional prospects.

A third important natural gas discovery was made at Panarctic Tenneco et al, Kristoffer Bay G-06, on the southwest side of Ellef Ringnes Island. This follows the 1969 Panarctic gas discovery at Drake Point on Melville Island, and the 1970 Panarctic discovery on King Christian Island. In the 1971 - 72 winter season more exploration took place in the Arctic islands than ever before, with nine rigs on sites scattered over a half million square miles and a tenth rig being moved in.

Gulf Oil of Canada, Imperial Oil Limited and Chevron Standard joined the Arctic islands oil and gas search, mainly on farmouts from Panarctic. Imperial Oil Limited drilled a well on Devon Island; Gulf Oil of Canada participated in the drilling of the Panarctic Gulf Helicopter J-12 well, and Chevron Standard conducted a seismic program on Melville Island.

Panarctic Oils Limited entered into an agreement with four natural gas companies - Tenneco Oil and Minerals, Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd., Texas Eastern Canada Ltd. and Northern Natural Gas Company - under which the companies will advance \$75 million to Panarctic Oils Ltd. over the next five years. The consideration from Panarctic Oils Ltd. is the expectation that it will discover huge gas reserves in the Arctic islands far in excess of Canadian needs in the mid-1970s.

Gas Arctic Systems continued a feasibility study on a gas pipeline from the Arctic islands into mainland North America. A pipeline proposed by Panarctic Oils Ltd. would cross Barrow Strait; others would run by way of Ellesmere Island to Atlantic markets.

Mining Administration

A bill to amend the Yukon Quartz Mining Act received first reading in the House of Commons on 9 November 1970, and second reading on 5 March 1971. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development for study. This committee held public hearings in Ottawa, Vancouver and Whitehorse. The briefs submitted at these hearings are being studied.

Mining

There was a significant increase in the value of mineral production for the Yukon Territory during 1971. It reached a record of \$94,031,000. Lead, zinc, asbestos, silver, copper and gold were the chief products mined. In the N.W.T. the value of production dropped from \$132,637,613 in 1970 to \$98,132,000 in 1971. Total value for both territories was \$192,163,000, a decrease of \$17,986,546 or 9 per cent from the 1970 value of \$210,149,546. The decrease for the N.W.T. was due primarily to fewer metal sales and depressed world prices, particularly for lead, silver and gold. Lead, zinc, silver, gold, tungsten and copper were the chief metals mined.

There were five open-pit and seven underground mines operating in the two Territories at the beginning of 1971, but two mines in the Yukon subsequently closed later in the year. These were Venus Mines Ltd. which operated a gold-silver mine at Windy Arm, south of Carcross, and Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited (formerly New Imperial Mines Limited) which operated an open-pit copper mine near Whitehorse. However, Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited continued to develop underground extensions of the surface ore, and the company planned to resume mining and milling operations in 1972. Hudson Yukon Mines Ltd. continued to develop its nickel-copper deposit 10 miles west of Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway, and planned to start production in 1972.

1 The Giant Yellowknife Mine Ltd. - in 1971 total value of mineral production in both Territories was \$192,163,000.

2 Ball mills and grinding floor of Pine Point lead-zinc mines.

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The department encourages exploration under various assistance schemes, including Northern Minerals Exploration Assistance, Prospectors Assistance, and Road and Airport Assistance. The government also plans to expand its scientific assistance to industry by providing improved services and facilities such as diamond drill core storage libraries which will be set up in both Territories.

Exploration

Mineral exploration continued to be directed primarily toward the discovery of significant base metal and uranium deposits. In the NWT work was concentrated in the greenstone belt north of Yellowknife, the lead-zinc deposits on Little Cornwallis Island, the copper deposits in the Redstone River area and a tungsten deposit in the MacMillan Pass area. In addition, reconnaissance exploration was conducted in an area from the Mackenzie Mountains to the Cumberland Peninsula on Baffin Island. Preliminary exploration has indicated a mineralized area in the vicinity of the Perry River where good grade nickel-copper float has been found. In the Yukon Territory, exploration consisted mainly of detailed examination of known mineral occurrences. Detailed geological mapping and diamond drilling was carried out in the Anvil-Vangorda area by several companies. The Dawson Range Syndicate, consisting of Keno Hill Mines, Silver Standard Mines and others is exploring what appears to be a commercial copper deposit north of Carmacks on the west side of the Yukon River. More work is planned for these properties in 1973.

Forestry

During 1971 timber production in the Territories decreased to a modest seven million board feet, mainly because of the limited and unstable local market. However, in anticipation of significant market and price improvement, the industry appears eager to acquire harvesting rights to large tracts of forest land and plans to significantly improve manufacturing facilities.

Extensive forest surveys indicate that the lumbering industry will play an important role in the economic development of both the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

The worst fire season on record was experienced in the Territories during 1971 with 469 fires burning 2,682,399 acres. Drought, an abnormally long fire hazard season, and numerous lightning storms were major causes.

Land Use

Several amendments to the Territorial Lands Act were approved by Parliament on 26 June 1970. They provide legislative authority to draw up 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 conservation interests, the Territorial Land Use Regulations were approved by the Governor General in Council and became law on 15 November 1971. These regulations 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 and permits will be required for any land use within them. The permits will aim to minimize disturbance of northern land during exploration and development within these specified areas.

To date approximately 200 permits have been issued with appropriate stipulations for the control of environmental disturbance on many types of operation such as well drilling, geophysical surveys, the construction of access roads, telecommunication structures, and staging areas, soil surveys, geological surveys, airstrips, and highways.

Land Management

The Land Management Section of the department has administrative responsibility for all unalienated Crown lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, except areas that have been transferred to other federal departments or the Territorial governments. These lands may be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, pursuant to the provisions of the Territorial Lands Act and Regulations.

The section also administers approximately 3,000 parcels of land in southern Canada. These may also be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of in, accordance with the terms of the Public Lands Grants Act, or the Public Lands Leasing and Licensing Regulations.

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

In 1971 - 72 the revenue derived from the lease, sale or other use of lands in southern Canada and the Yukon and Northwest Territories amounted to approximately \$293,000.

Territorial Lands

During the year the process of transferring "Development Control Zones" continued. The 1971 transfers involved the communities of Aklavik, Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay, all in the Northwest Territories. A new schedule of priorities has been received from the Government of the Northwest Territories, and transfers to the remaining communities are being dealt with in accordance with it. One request for the transfer of a development control zone was received from the Government of the Yukon Territory. Transfers are made without prejudice to the land entitlements of Indian people under Treaties 8 and 11, and the department is taking action to ensure that these rights are protected. Provision is made for land transferred to the Territorial Governments to be reclaimed so that the Government of Canada can meet its obligations under the treaties. In addition to the development control zones, 66 separate parcels of land in various communities in both the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories were transferred to the Territorial Governments for specific purposes.

Eighty-six land reservations were established in the two Territories for other federal departments and agencies. In addition, these departments and agencies acquired from Indian and Northern Affairs the control and administration of 21 other parcels of land.

Great interest in the construction of staging areas and integrated supply support centres is still being shown by various companies and consortia.

A permit was issued to Westcoast Transmission Ltd. to build a gas transmission line from the Pointed Mountain gas field in the Northwest Territories to a point on the Yukon-British Columbia boundary. Negotiations began with Amoco Canada Petroleums Ltd. to cover the company's installations at Pointed Mountain which include gas wells, a gas dehydration plant, gas gathering lines, access roads and an airstrip.

In co-operation with the National and Historic Parks branch three large tracts of land were set apart as national parks: one at Kluane in the Yukon Territory, one on the South Nahanni River, and one on Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories.

Arrangements were completed to transfer responsibility for lands in the eastern Arctic to the Yellowknife Regional Office, effective 1 April 1972. At the same time responsibility for the drafting and execution of documents such as leases, assignments, surrenders of leases, etc. would be transferred also.

The following table shows the number of transactions, by type, documented in each of the Territories.

Sales Agreements	Yukon	N.W.T.
Residential	25	3
Commercial	5	7
Agricultural	...	2
Sport Fishing	...	1
Summer Residential	...	4
Total	30	17
Leases	...	...
Commercial	31	31
Residential	160	23
Sport Fishing	...	9
Recreational	3	2
Agricultural	18	1
Grazing	45	3
Religious and Cultural	2	2
Gardening	...	1
Summer Residential	...	12
Licence to Occupy	6	...
Combined Residential Agricultural	19	...
Combined Residential Commercial	2	...
Total	286	84

Public Lands

In southern Canada five properties were acquired by transfer from other federal departments and four were disposed of to agencies at various levels of government. Revenue from the sale and lease of properties amounted to \$3,942. During the year several thousand Dominion Land files and documents were listed by name of interested parties for cross reference.

Extensive use was made of Dominion Land Records. Eighty-five certified true copies of letters patent were issued and 140 photostat copies of applications were processed for historical research. Hundreds of telephone enquiries were received from other departments seeking information on land matters in the old records.

A major shipment of files was made to the Provincial Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Victoria, British Columbia. It contained records covering the BC Railway Belt and Peace River Block lands returned to the Province of British Columbia by the Dominion of Canada in 1930. This is the last major shipment of Dominion Land Records to the western provinces, completing a project that began in 1949. The feasibility of transferring the majority of the remaining records to the Public Archives of Canada is now being studied.

Water Resources

In 1971 regional offices in Whitehorse and Yellowknife were staffed with water specialists who formed the nucleus of a group which will administer the Northern Inland Water Act and the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act. Regulations under both acts were drafted during 1971 and will be put into force during 1972.

During 1971 a further segment of an inventory of hydroelectric potential in the north was completed, leaving approximately two-thirds of the north still to be surveyed.

Methods of treating domestic and industrial waste in the north were studied during 1971 in order to develop water quality and effluent standards.

Arctic Land Use Research

In 1971 - 72 - the second full season of field studies - research projects were carried out under contract by scientists from seven Canadian universities. They studied a variety of topics including terrain classification, the effect of oil and gas exploration in tundra regions, and water quality in relation to the containment of mine wastes. In addition, projects were begun in collaboration with the Geological Survey of the Department of the Environment for the production of Land Use Information Maps giving information on renewable resources and use of the terrain.

A number of the ALUR research projects contributed to the study on the effects of pipelines in the north. Studies were also begun on waste disposal from construction camps and on oil spills at land bases. *Sub-objective - To provide or assist in providing suitable industry, community and inter community infrastructure, including transportation facilities, in the Territories.*

Northern Roads

The Northern Roads Program, a 10-year, \$100 million undertaking approved by Treasury Board in 1965, includes plans for the construction of new roads to connect centres of population and to provide access to potential resource areas.

In a revised policy document entitled "Northern Roads Policy 1971", approved by Cabinet in December 1971, provision has been made for the construction of pioneer roads. This type of road is designed to provide low-cost access into underdeveloped areas of natural resource potential. The new policy includes conservation measures.

Major expenditures on new roads during 1971 were: \$2,300,000 on the Dempster Highway, \$4,500,000 on the Mackenzie Highway, and \$250,000 on the Fort Simpson-Fort Liard Road. Approximately \$2,676,000 was spent on reconstruction of existing highways or roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

This program also provides for federal contributions towards resource roads which are constructed by a resource developer but are financed jointly by the developer and the government. Financial assistance of \$90,670 for resource roads construction was paid during 1971.

Northern Resource Airports

This scheme provides financial assistance to developers who wish to build access airstrips for resource exploration and development. About \$24,100 was paid during 1971.

Remote Airports Program

This project is designed to provide small isolated communities, not served by scheduled airline, with 3,300-foot gravel all-weather airstrips, which would meet the essential education, health and emergency needs of the community. Since 1969 airports have been constructed or are under construction at Coppermine, Whale Cove, Cape Dorset and Pangnirtung in the Northwest Territories and Old Crow in the Yukon Territory.

Sub-objective - 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.

Sub-objective - 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 government's policy for Northern Development, 1971 - 81, places increased emphasis on the need for co-ordination of government activities in the north. The responsibility for this rests with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and it will be effected through the Advisory Committee on Northern Development (ACND). The priorities identified by the policy statement necessitated a certain restructuring of

the ACND and its sub-committees. The responsibilities of the committee were increased, and as a result, several new sub-committees and working groups were formed.

The four sub-committees of the ACND held meetings during 1971 - 72 as follows:

Co-ordinating - 4 meetings

Science and Technology - 10 meetings

Transportation - 6 meetings

Communications - 5 meetings

Special groups were formed to work on specific subjects, such as scientific research or the development of indicators to determine the cost of the government's northern policy. The latter group was established after Cabinet stated that spending on all programs in the north should be subject to regular and detailed examination by all departments and agencies concerned, the Treasury Board Secretariat and both Territorial governments.

The Co-ordinating Committee

A primary concern of the Co-ordinating Committee was the special working group established to consider ways of employing more native people in the north. This group has collaborated with the Department of Labour, the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Public Service Commission.

Another working group met several times to consider the regulations required under the the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act. Private expertise was consulted on some features.

Other matters considered by this committee were: - diversions of water from the Mackenzie River system, - Opportunities For Youth (OFY) programs in the North, - future operations of the DEW Line, - the Archaeological Survey of Canada, and - co-ordination of Federal Government activities in the Northwest Territories which has resulted in the setting up at Yellowknife of an interdepartmental coordinating committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of the NWT.

Sub-Committee on Science and Technology

The Science and Technology Sub-Committee was involved in the development of new scientific guidelines for northern research. Scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union under the General Exchanges Agreement have taken place. A group of Canadian Scientists met with their Russian counterparts in Moscow in February 1972. Preliminary exchanges in Polar research took place when a Federal Republic of Germany scientific fact-finding delegation visited Canada in August 1971 with the Interagency Arctic Research Co-ordinating Committee, Washington.

Discussions have been initiated concerning ways and means by which the Advisory Committee on Northern Development might support scientific projects which do not fit readily into existing Government programs. The Advisory Committee on Northern Development is coordinating the preparation of scientific papers for the Fifth International Congress of the Fondation Française d'Études Nordiques in France in 1973, which has as its theme "Arctic Oil and Gas: Problems and Possibilities".

Sub-Committee on Northern Communications

The main thrust of the Sub-Committee on Northern Communications was to develop plans for the improvement of telecommunications in the Territories.

A second working group was established to study ways and means of developing community radio broadcasting in both Territories.

Sub-Committee on Transportation

The work of coordinating the transportation policies of the federal government in the North continued in a number of specific areas within the Transportation completed on the Mackenzie River Valley transportation system and the supply of petroleum products to government users in the North. Other studies now being pursued by the Sub-Committee include aesthetic pollution in the Arctic. In all, seven new working groups and a steering group on Arctic Marine Transport were established and active during the year.

Economic Staff Group

The Economic Staff Group carries out studies on the general economics and resource development of the Territories, prepares and evaluates policies and plans, and analyzes employee mobility and labour problems.

During 1971, the group was involved in a variety of projects and studies including an estimate of the supply and demand for labour in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, an evaluation of the economics of building a bridge across the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence, NWT, a cost-benefit analysis of building an extension to the airport at Coppermine and an assessment of the effect on Yellowknife of the possible closing of gold mines.

Other projects include an analysis of the socioeconomic benefits of large-diameter pipelines, done jointly with a consultant; a study of the effectiveness of non-renewable resource incentive schemes; and a study, by a consultant, of the feasibility of producing a bilingual planning atlas of the Mackenzie District.

Grant and Contribution Expenditures 1971 - 1972

Grants	...
Territorial Affairs	...
Indian and Eskimo Culture	\$12,789
Northern Economic Development	...
Arctic Institute of North America-Arctic Bibliography	\$30,000
Northern Research & Scientific Expeditions	333,000
Assistance to Chambers or Mines	25,000
Mine Accident Prevention Association of the N.W.T. and the Yukon	3,000
Prospectors Assistance	51,465
Petroleum Industry Training School	30,000
Northern Mineral Development Assistance	244,928
...	\$730,182
Contributions	...
Territorial Affairs	...
Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos - Yukon Territory	\$78,864
Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos - N.W.T.	1,063,445
Medicare of Indians and Eskimos - N.W.T.	3,372
Squatter Removal and Clearance of Whiskey Flats - Y.T.	2,010
Special Winter Employment Plan - Y.T.	47,954
Special Winter Employment Plan - N.W.T.	83,488
Northern Economic Development	...
1972 International Geographical Congress	\$8,000
Development of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas - Y.T.	14,452
Operation of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas - Y.T.	30,000
Canadian Association of Petroleum Geologists	10,000
...	\$1,341,585
Total	\$2,071,767

Capital Expenditures by Activity 1971 - 1972

Territorial Affairs	...
Territorial Relations	\$2,801,859
Northern Services	38,389
Northern Housing	1,795,199
Northern Science Research	16,901
...	\$4,652,348
Northern Economic Development	...
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	705
Water, Forests and Land	900,796
Oil and Mineral	29,586
Northern Roads and Airstrips	13,586,133
...	\$14,517,220
Program Administration	113,282
Total	\$19,282,850
Operating Expenditures by Activity	...
Territorial Affairs	...
Territorial Relations	\$907,419
Northern Services	2,027,335
Northern Housing	2,506,003
Northern Science Research	455,397
...	\$5,896,154
Northern Economic Development	...
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	\$468,820
Water, Forests and Land	9,540,653
Oil and Mineral	1,334,795
Northern Roads and Airstrips	3,706,190
Environmental-Social	1,105,391
...	\$16,155,849
Program Administration	1,399,923
Total	\$23,459,926

Loans and Investments 1971 - 72

Loans	Outstanding April 1, 1971	1971 - 72 Disbursements	1971 - 72 Repayments	Outstanding March 31, 1972
Government of the Northwest Territories	\$30,026,778	\$18,884,000	\$1,394,351	\$47,516,427
Government of the Yukon Territory	23,786,259	4,669,947	1,324,505	27,131,701
Small Business Loans - N.W.T.	138,761	340,183	80,582	398,362
Small Business Loans - Yukon	258,479	361,932	106,559	513,852
Loans to the City of Whitehorse	1,604,282	150,000	71,851	1,682,431
Eskimo Loans	491,828	205,059	128,254	568,633
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited	163,282	...	51,006	112,276
...	\$56,469,669	\$24,611,121	\$3,157,108	\$77,923,682
Investments	...	...	...	...
Panarctic Oils Limited	\$20,283,750	\$7,972,500	...	\$28,256,250
Canadian Arctic Producers Limited	401,000	250,000	...	651,000
...	\$20,684,750	\$8,222,500	...	\$28,907,502
Total	\$77,154,419	\$32,833,621	\$3,157,108	\$106,830,932

Table, see page 84.

Revenue Produced by Activity and Type 1971 - 72

Territorial Affairs	Privileges, Licences and Permits	Proceeds from Sales	Services and Service Fees	Return on Investment	Refund of Previous Year Expenditures	Miscellaneous	Total
Territorialo Relations	\$4,199	\$23	\$520	\$3,853,933	\$42,786	\$1,319	\$3,902,780
Northern Services	17,142	6,256	1,089	6,061	523	15,185	46,256
Northern Science Research	484,348	365	...	...	...	...	484,713
...	\$505,689	\$6,644	\$1,609	\$3,859,994	\$43,309	\$16,504	\$4,433,749
Northern Economic Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	\$620	...	\$620
Northern Policy, Planning and Co- ordination	\$451,766	\$16,409	\$4	\$	\$3,620	\$200	471,999
Water, Forests and Land	6,323,789	12,236	6,478	5,533	...	490,326	6,838,362
Northern Roads and Airstrips	4,790	...	1,218	5,711	225,140	442	237,301
...	\$6,780,345	\$28,645	\$7,700	\$11,244	\$229,380	\$490,968	\$7,548,282
Total	\$7,286,034	\$35,289	\$9,309	\$3,871,238	\$272,689	\$507,472	\$11,982,031

Table, see page 86.

Distribution of Revenue by Activity 1971 - 1972

Activity	Percentage of Total
Territorial Relations	32.6
Northern Services	.4
Northern Science Research	4.0
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	.0
Water, Forests and Land	3.9
Oil and Mineral	57.1
Northern Roads and Airstrips	2.0
Total	100.0

Distribution of Operating Expenditures

...

Activity	Percentage of Total
Territorial Relations	3.9
Northern Services	8.6
Northern Housing	10.7
Northern Science Research	1.9
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	2.0
Water, Forests and Land	40.7
Oil and Mineral	5.7
Northern Roads and Airstrips	15.8
Environmental-Social	4.7
Program Administration	6.0
Total	100.0

Administration Program

Administration Program

The Department's Administrative Program provides overall policy direction and central advisory, administrative, and technical services to the three main programs: Conservation, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, and Northern Development. The program includes managing the offices of the minister, the deputy minister and assistant deputy ministers and their staffs, and the provision of services including Administration, 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 matériel management.

The Administrative Services Division is responsible for headquarters accommodation, furnishing and allied services, all manuals and directives, records, and communication services. As a part of this division, the departmental library was completely reorganized to make it more efficient.

The Alphatext system (computer - Controlled typewriters) is being used for a number of applications in the department.

An improved internal audit of telephone use resulted in a saving of \$250,000 on the headquarters operation.

Legal Services are provided to the department by the Department of Justice which seconds the requisite staff. A heavy backlog of legal work from previous years has been reduced and legal matters are now resolved more quickly with a smaller staff.

The Financial Management Branch is responsible for departmental policy in matters of finance, planning and administration and for providing computer, statistical and management consulting services to the operating programs. New consolidated Financial Management Services Division was established by amalgamation of the former Departmental Accounting Division and the Financial Management Services Division. This change is intended to improve financial management within the department.

The Program Analysis Division took steps to review the system of reporting program performance and provided advice and assistance to programs to develop units for measuring attainment of objectives.

The Departmental Statistics Division published an up-to-date Catalogue of Statistical Data listing all material stored in the statistics centre. Tabulations for the 1969 Survey of Indian Bands and Reserves were completed for each region and national summary tables were prepared. Processing and tabulating work on the Northwest Territories Manpower Survey continued as did work on the 1971 Indian Housing Survey. Work continues on design of sampling techniques for National Parks Visitor Survey.

The Computer Information Systems Division designed and implemented twelve new systems, and existing systems were modified and improved. Mathematical and scientific analyses were performed by the Management Science Section to provide analytical data in support of program management. Under the Key punch Training Program 38 native people have been trained as qualified and experienced keypunchers.

A total of 4,653 employees attended courses offered by the federal government, provincial governments, universities, colleges, and other training institutions. Seventeen applicants were granted full-time leave for university studies and 452 persons received subsidies for training undertaken outside normal working hours. The cost of training for the year was about \$685,177.

The Departmental Scientific Adviser heads the departmental research committee, represents the department on the major interdepartmental scientific committees and advises the department on all scientific and related matters. He monitors scientific developments in Canada and other countries which may be of interest to the department. In consultation with other departments a proposal to establish a research laboratory at Igloolik, NWT was prepared and has been approved.

The Parliamentary Relations Division is responsible for departmental responses to questions raised in Parliament and for recording and processing all Orders-in-Council and Cabinet documents entering or leaving the department. In the third Session of the 28th Parliament, 228 questions were directed to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, representing 9.5 per cent of all questions appearing on the Order Paper. All were answered. Forty-nine motions for the production of papers - 18 per cent of such motions raised during the session - were referred to this department.

The Departmental Secretariat co-ordinates departmental responsibilities for ministerial correspondence and related matters. During the year this division prepared replies to 8,434 letters received by the minister's office.

The Personnel Adviser provides services to the department in all matters of staffing and staff relations. During the year the departmental establishment of permanent employees rose from 7,521 to 7,883. To meet departmental needs it was necessary to carry out over 3,100 staffing actions. Of this total 1,900 involved appointments to the Public Service from the private sector and the balance represented movement within the Public Service.

A Security Section was established to review and improve security measures within the department.

A new staff relations program was begun which is intended to promote the establishment of union-management consultation committees at the local level. Several committees have been established. Also staff relations officers and other departmental personnel assisted Treasury Board in the negotiation of collective agreements.

Fifty occupational health and safety committees are now functioning in departmental offices. Four major safety inspections under the Canada Labour Safety Code were conducted on the department's behalf by regional safety officers of the Canada Department of Labour and recommendations submitted to improve the safety and health of personnel employed in forest fires suppression in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Wood Buffalo National Park.

The Classification and Compensation Division made 4,294 classification decisions at headquarters and regional offices. Nine classification training sessions for line managers and line officers were conducted in Ottawa and at regional headquarters. Approximately 200 senior employees have now had training in this work.

The Public Information Adviser provides public information and public relations services for all programs. Each of the three major programs - Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Northern Development and Conservation is served by specialists supported by administrative and centralized editorial, design, graphic arts, print production and audio-visual facilities. The publications and distribution unit stocks over 2,000 publications of various sorts, and during the year more than 150,000 enquiries from the general public were handled.

The division was reorganized to provide faster and more efficient service in both official languages to all programs, both at headquarters and in the field.

The Technical Services Branch provides technical advice and services for the departmental programs and has a staff of engineers, architects, town planners, landscape architects and other technical experts in over thirty disciplines or specialities. Among the specialized activities are: restoration work on historic buildings and works which includes research on historic materials and techniques; matériel management and logistics for northern and isolated areas; fire protection and prevention; equipment management; capital assets evaluation; mapping, cartography and aerial photography including interpretation of various kinds; marine engineering and architecture; design and construction services for northern buildings and facilities; community planning for native people; specialized planning for National and Historic Parks and environmental engineering and architecture.

Services provided cover three broad areas - planning and design, construction and general professional and technical services. The work covers a wide range of installations including: area, site and community plans; buildings of many kinds; housing, roads, utility systems;

marine engineering projects and bridges. Responsibilities include supervision in remote as well as urban areas of Canada. Specialist work includes preventive maintenance, acquisition, care and storage of materials, control networks and systems with computer applications and work with national and international organizations in many fields. The Technical Services Branch has major responsibilities in the department's capital programs.

Examples of the projects undertaken by the Branch include: - Completion of a major development at Frobisher Bay, including 152 apartments, row housing, a hotel, and a shopping and recreational centre at a cost of approximately \$8 million. - A major housing project at Schefferville, providing 106 housing units with full utilities for Indian families, at a cost of \$2.6 million. - The provision of schools and related facilities for Indian and Eskimo families at a large number of settlements in northern Quebec and the eastern Arctic. - A specialized program of day labour school construction in northern Ontario, designed to provide increased work and training opportunities for the Indian peoples in the affected communities. - Introduction of a new equipment management policy for all departmental equipment. This computerized system provides extensive information on the cost of operation and maintenance. - The completion of a special, multi-discipline task force study of northern roads, involving experts from many fields and government departments, to give new emphasis to the consideration of environmental and aesthetic factors in the planning, design and construction of northern highways. - Initiation of an inventory of all roads on Indian reserves to establish standards for maintenance and reconstruction. - Active participation in a special National Historic Sites task force to develop a long-term, comprehensive program for development of all Historic Parks and Sites.

Regional Offices

National and Historic Parks

Atlantic

Royal Bank Building, 5161 George St.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Central

P.O. Box 1359,
Cornwall, Ontario
Western 131 Customs Building, 11th Avenue
and 1st Street S.E.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 0X5

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
P.O. Box 10061, 700 West Georgia St.,
Vancouver 1, 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.