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## **General Introduction**

More than most departments of the Federal Government, Indian and Northern Affairs is involved in the delivery of services to people. During 1975-76, there were over 20 million visitations to the National Parks system. The Department also has special responsibilities for the 60,000 residents of the North and the 273,000 Indians south of 60°. Each of the Department's clienteles seeks-and is entitled to-services tailored to meet their particular needs. In recognition of this situation, the Department has developed a range of measures, some of them unique, intended to provide for participation by its publics in decision-making.

A leading example was provided in the area of Indian Affairs during 1975-76. In April, 1975, the Joint Cabinet/National Indian Brotherhood Committee established a new consultative process. This process involves the creation of Joint Working Groups, on which both government and Indian leaders are represented, to deal with major policy and program issues such as revision of the Indian Act. In addition, it was decided to create a Canadian Indian Rights Commission to facilitate this joint process and, in particular, to assist Indian and government representatives to arrive at agreed approaches for dealing with land claims.

During 1975-76, the Department also sought to reinforce its arrangements for consultation with Indian people on a broad front. Joint reviews were undertaken with the National Indian Brotherhood in areas such as housing, economic development, and education. In addition, a joint Task Force was established with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to devise ways of involving Indian people more closely in decision-making at the regional level.

In the North, a unique process of public consultation unfolded and gained the attention of millions of Canadians: the Berger Inquiry into the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Formal hearings got underway just before the beginning of the fiscal year, and continued on into 1976-77.

In order to provide more effective protection for the northern environment, the Department prepared revisions to its Land Use Regulations and issued them in draft for public discussion. Among the more important changes was a proposed increase in the time to be allowed for community consultation concerning land use applications. During 1975-76, the Department also worked closely with the two Territorial Governments, through which a number of services are delivered to northern residents.

Discussions and negotiations proceeded with Indian and Inuit leaders concerning land claims. In the Yukon, intensive negotiations yielded encouraging progress towards an Agreement in Principle. In January of 1976, the Province of British Columbia joined the Federal Government in discussions with the Nishga Tribal Council concerning their claim, and in February the Inuit Tapirisat submitted their claim to Federal Ministers. In Quebec, a final Agreement concerning the James Bay region was signed by representatives of the Crees, the Inuit, Quebec, and Canada. The Agreement was subsequently ratified by hidden majorities in the native communities affected, and work began on the extensive process of implementation.

Parks Canada's Program of public participation was expanded further in 1975-76. Following the signing of a Memorandum of Intention with Saskatchewan concerning the establishment of Grasslands National Park, a number of community meetings were held and a Public Hearing Board was established. Increased use was also made of Public Advisory Committees in the areas of existing parks, while in Banff a Provisional Advisory Board made up of local residents was established to prepare proposals for a system of local government.

The year 1975-76 has been one of intensified activity to reassess and upgrade departmental policies, programs and services. This is a process which is continuing and which becomes particularly important in a period of financial restraint. As indicated earlier in this introduction and elsewhere in this Report, in the case of assessments completed in the current year, the Department has initiated and is developing new approaches, new courses of action and new management methods. While some new people have been appointed to key positions, the overall effort has been accomplished with approximately the same number of man years as in 1974. The main thrust in all this is to get effective and sensitive government response where it is needed, where the people who are directly affected by the exercise of the Department's responsibilities are found.

## Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years ending 31 March, 1975 and 1976

| Budgetary                         | 1974-1975 | 1975-1976 | Increase (or Decrease) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Operating Expenditure             | ...       | ...       | ...                    |
| Administration                    | 17.9      | 20.4      | 2.5                    |
| Indian and Eskimo Affairs         | 312.0     | 370.1     | 58.1                   |
| Northern Affairs                  | 129.9     | 197.9     | 68.0                   |
| Parks Canada                      | 61.6      | 76.2      | 14.6                   |
| ...                               | 521.4     | 664.6     | 143.2                  |
| Capital Expenditure               | ...       | ...       | ...                    |
| Indian and Eskimo Affairs         | 81.0      | 89.1      | 8.1                    |
| Northern Affairs                  | 32.2      | 34.6      | 2.4                    |
| Parks Canada                      | 45.5      | 65.9      | 20.4                   |
| Total Budgetary Expenditure       | ...       | ...       | ...                    |
| Revenue*                          | ...       | ...       | ...                    |
| Indian and Eskimo Affairs         | 0.4       | 0.2       | (0.2)                  |
| Northern Affairs                  | 0.0       | 0.0       | 0.0                    |
| Parks Canada                      | 7.5       | 10.9      | 3.4                    |
| Total Budgetary Revenue           | 7.9       | 11.1      | 170.9                  |
| Net Budgetary Expenditure         | 672.2     | 843.1     | 170.9                  |
| Non-Budgetary                     | ...       | ...       | ...                    |
| Loans Investments, Advances, etc. | ...       | ...       | ...                    |
| Indian and Eskimo Affairs         | 19.5      | 18.6      | (0.9)                  |
| Northern Affairs                  | 58.9      | 19.0      | (39.9)                 |
| Total Budgetary Revenue           | 78.4      | 37.6      | (40.8)                 |
| Total Expenditure (Gross)         | 758.5     | 891.8     |                        |

[\* Includes only receipts and revenue credited to Votes.]

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

## **Introduction**

As of December 31, 1975, there were 282,762 registered Indians in Canada, a net increase of 6,326 over the previous calendar year. The Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program of the Department exists to serve these people and approximately 4,252 Inuit, most of whom live in Nouveau-Québec.

The Joint National Indian Brotherhood-Cabinet Committee established in the previous fiscal year to provide an opportunity for Indian leaders and Cabinet ministers to discuss problems and issues of principle and policy, met twice in 1975-76. It was agreed in April to establish a Joint Sub-Committee of three ministers and three Indian leaders and to set up a Canadian Indian Rights Commission (CIRC).

It will be a priority task for the CIRC to compile a complete inventory of specific Indian claims across Canada with a view to ascertaining what principles might be devised for claims settlement.

As well, joint working groups have been established to consider specific subjects, such as Indian Act revisions and Indian rights and claims, to clarify these issues before they are submitted to the Joint Committee for discussion.

Revision of the Indian Act has been a subject of discussion since 1968-69. During the fiscal year under review, the Joint Committee approved a process whereby the National Indian Brotherhood will consult with all bands concerning amendments to the Indian Act. This process is being funded by the Department.

The Indian and Eskimo Affairs Branch seeks to assist Indian and Eskimo populations in administering their own affairs. This is part of the continuing change in the Department's role from one of control and direction to one of support and of bringing the necessary resources to the Indian populations so that self-determination can be achieved, at a rate and in a style suitable to the people.

Consultation, negotiation and partnership are the keystones of the program. Discussions range over a wide field of interests, including education, local government, economic development, community affairs and Indian claims. Canadian Indians look on the Joint N.I.B./Cabinet Committee as a significant step forward in their relationship with the government.



## **Education**

A National Indian Brotherhood policy paper in 1972 emphasized the wish of Indian people to exercise parental responsibility and local control of education. More and more bands are beginning to exercise direction of their education programs.

Twenty-nine bands manage their own schools on reserves and another nineteen manage their total education program. At more than 200 bands, the Indian community controls some part of the program.

Representatives of Indian associations held an Indian controlled schools workshop at Blue Quills this year. Participants discussed in detail their experiences, problems and future plans, proposed solutions and made recommendations. The Department provided an initial response to the recommendations and will consult Indian groups throughout the implementation phase.

Indian band representation is also increasing on local provincial school boards, reflecting the fact that more than half the Indian student population attends schools operated by provincial boards. Approximately 70 Indian people are now formally members of school boards in various provinces.

Increasing Indian enrolment and success in education is a major goal of the Department. During 1975-76, there were 2,242 Indian students attending university and affiliated training colleges, 173 more than last year. Another 1,646 students are following professional training courses at the equivalent level.

Indian post school vocational enrolments now stand at 5,112. In addition, the Department, in consultation with Indian bands, Indian associations and other groups, drafted a revision of its proposals for post-secondary educational assistance provisions for university and college Indian students.

Indian enrolment at secondary and elementary school levels appears to be increasing at a stable rate. Indians in secondary schools now comprise 17 per cent of

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Indian languages are taught in more and more primary schools.          |
| 2 | Humour and sharing are part of the educational process.                |
| 3 | Problems become easier with the teacher's help.                        |
| 4 | Indian people provide craftsmanship in building new homes on reserves. |

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Indian enrolment (compared to seven per cent in 1960) and the rate of annual increase is steady at about eight per cent. The number of students enrolled in elementary school appears to be increasing more slowly. Total enrolment is expected to remain constant for the next few years. Total Indian enrolment at the elementary level in federal schools in 1975-76 stood at 37,466. Enrolment in non-federal schools (where Indian students are assisted through the payment of tuition fees to the provincial school authorities) stood at 37,012, making the total number of Indian pupils in elementary school 74,478.

Ensuring that the education Indians receive helps to preserve and maintain Indian culture is also a major concern. Towards that end, the Department encourages the introduction of cultural enrichment programs-programs now offered in 223 federal and 167 provincial schools. Indian languages, either as the language of or the subject of instruction, are now offered at 187 federal and 47 provincial schools.

Complementing or supplementing these services, the Department also provides cultural/education centres programs. Program content varies widely in complexity and dimension depending on the cultural and educational needs of the group. To date, these centres have been involved in 24 language research projects. They have developed 41 curriculum projects that are now operational and a further 17 are in the process of completion. The centres have also instituted 10 programs for training teachers and teacher-aides.

The Saskatchewan Indian Community College is administered under the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in accordance with the Province of Saskatchewan Community College Act.

### **Community Affairs-Local Government**

For more than 10 years, the Department has been active in assisting Indian people in acquiring the expertise necessary to exercise effective local government.

Under departmental programs, capital, operations and maintenance funds are transferred to bands for programs such as community infrastructure maintenance and development, social services, education and job placement.

During 1975-76, Indian and Inuit councils administered the expenditure of approximately \$120 million in public funds and more than \$20 million in band funds on a variety of such local government projects. This is an increase over the \$100 million in public funds and less than \$16 million in band funds last year.

Along with capital, operations and maintenance funds, the Department provides "core funds" to band councils. Core funds are provided on the basis of total band membership and are used to finance items such as band

offices and associated operating costs-support staff, salaries, professional advisory services and honoraria and travel costs for chiefs and councillors. Additional funds to help cover costs of administering various programs are provided at levels negotiated for each program and activity.

The development of local control is a gradual process. Bands wishing to assume responsibility for administering their own affairs have usually done so step by step. Training and advisory services are provided by the Department as required to assist local community members in becoming fully aware of the scope and implications of the programs they take over. Some powers, it should be noted, are vested in the Department through the Indian Act and cannot be transferred.

The Department initiated programs of community development during the years 1965-69. After 1969, provincial Indian associations began to take over the program under agreement with the Department. Such agreements are currently in operation with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Ontario.

## **Housing**

Housing assistance is provided for registered Indians and Inuit who live on or off reserves. The On-Reserve Housing Program enables steadily employed Indian people to receive CMHC loans guaranteed by the Minister. During the fiscal year ending in March 1976, 333 houses were constructed under this program and \$4.5 million was guaranteed by the Minister. In addition, 557 houses were constructed through the use of project loans with \$7.0 million guaranteed by the Minister.

Indians living on reserve may secure housing through the Subsidy Housing Program. Nearly 9,800 new houses were built and renovations to 6,000 existing homes have been undertaken under this program during the

past five years. A total of \$125 million has been provided for the purpose.

Indian individuals and families living off reserves, who are able to give assurance of continuing employment, can qualify for a repayable first mortgage from CMHC and a forgivable second mortgage from the Department. Since 1967, some 1,716 houses have been purchased under this program at a cost of \$13.3 million in second mortgages.

In October, 1975, an agreement was reached between the Department and the National Indian Brotherhood to establish a joint working committee to develop and recommend housing program measures acceptable to both the Indian people and government. To assist in this joint effort, the Department provides specialists and funds for staffing to the N.I.B.

## **Economic Development**

Economic self-sufficiency for Indian people is the Economic Development Branch mission. Since its inception in 1970, the Branch has employed a broad range of measures to accomplish its goal, emphasizing consultation with the Indian people and training programs to help bands and members develop the necessary skills and confidence to own and manage their own businesses.

Combining these measures with the establishment of the Indian Economic Development Fund, the Branch has created or maintained approximately 8,500 jobs for Indian people, 1,400 of them in 1975-76. Nevertheless, levels of unemployment and welfare remained substantially higher than for the Canadian population on the whole. An additional 45,000 man years of employment is required to bring labour productivity closer to the national average. In addition, it is anticipated that the labour force on reserves will increase by an average of 3,300 per year. Greater participation in the labour force must be considered of highest priority.

The Department is working especially at involving Canadian industry in co-participation projects with Indian people. A typical example is the 4B Company in Tyendinaga, Ontario, a joint venture between the Bata Company of Canada and the Indians of Tyendinaga Reserve. This plant, jointly owned by the Indian people and Bata, assembles shoe uppers for the parent company. After almost

two years of operation, it provides 35 regular jobs with anticipated expansion to 60 without greatly disturbing the pattern of reserve life.

Other examples of current projects and new ventures include:

**Sekine Bicycle Plant:** Rivers, Manitoba, a joint venture with a bicycle manufacturer, the Province of Manitoba, the federal Manpower Department and Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE). After two years of operation, this plant provides employment and on-the-job training for 30 Indian people.

**Abamoweg Woodworkers Cooperative Ltd.:** Eskasoni Reserve, Nova Scotia. Now setting up for production, this wood furniture plant utilizes the woodworking and carpentry skills of seven charter members. New members will be admitted after a three-month probationary work period. Each member contributes five per cent of weekly earnings to build up his personal share capital. The earned surplus will be distributed according to the number of hours worked by each member. Under the direction of a hired manager, the company's work has already gained widespread acceptance by the trade.

**Thunderbird Developers Company Ltd.:** Eel River Bar Reserve, Dalhousie, N.B. Fully equipped and ready for production, this plant manufactures and sells rustic cedar furniture. Under the direction of a hired manager experienced in all phases of furniture manufacturing from designing new lines, instructing and training personnel to sales, marketing and strategic management, the plant has located distributors and production of sample lines is now underway. Initial emphasis, decided after consultation with representatives of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is on outdoor cedar lawn furniture. Nine reserve residents, all qualified carpenters, form the production staff nucleus and the core unit for further training.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Many Indian craftsmen and artists preserve traditional art forms.                           |
| 2 | Industrial development on reserves continues to advance.                                    |
| 3 | Oyster farming has been introduced on coastal reserves.                                     |
| 4 | Teamwork through sports and recreation is a pleasant activity for Indian youth on reserves. |

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Financial support continues to be offered by the Indian Economic Development Fund. The fund guarantees all or part of loans obtained from private sources and provides grants and contributions for start-up costs, assists with business planning and helps provide other professional services.

Current projects include:

- Wayne Googoo, general merchandise retail store, Whycomomagh, Cape Breton, N.S.;
- Abenaki Plastique, Bécancour Reserve, Quebec,

Canoe manufacturers;

- Sturgeon Lake Farm, Sturgeon Lake, Saskatchewan, grain farm operation;
- Louis Bull Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Hobbema, Alberta, drapery manufacturers for mobile homes and residential and commercial developments;
- Sam Douglas General Contractors Ltd., Rosedale, B.C., Contract logging and land clearing;
- Selkirk Trading Post Ltd., Selkirk, Yukon, Dry goods retail outlet;
- Dene Mat Construction Ltd., Fort Simpson, N.W.T., Highway, housing and services construction.

In addition, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Indian Agricultural Programs approved in 1974-75 began operation this year under the joint direction of the federal government and respective provincial governments and Indian brotherhoods. This year, too, the National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation moved closer to full Indian ownership and management, as planned in a development project initiated in 1974-75.

Again during 1975-76, the Branch utilized the services of Canadian Executive Services Overseas (C.E.S.O.) to provide Indian clients with expert managerial resources. Since 1970, the number of retired executives with wide business experience involved in Branch programs has increased from 34 to 110.

The Branch also continued to publish Ideas, a quarterly, designed specifically for Indian people. It outlines specific enterprises, discusses business problem areas and solicits participation in economic development enterprises. Special information pamphlets and booklets and a complimentary film information for specific Indian audiences formed a further part of the on-going branch information program. In addition, an information program for Indian women, now becoming increasingly interested in the potential offered them by Branch economic development projects, was introduced during 1975-76.



## **Work Opportunity**

Among the most costly social service programs provided by the Department are financial assistance to the needy and a variety of services for children, the aged and the infirm. In many cases, lack of employment or underemployment are the reasons these services are required. Both the Department and Indian leaders therefore place a great deal of emphasis on the creation of work opportunities as the best means of alleviating the social service cost burden.

To meet this need, the Department developed a pilot band work program that seeks to lessen dependence on social assistance and to increase individual involvement in reserve economies. The program's main aims are (1) to provide on-reserve employment or work assignments selected by the bands which will directly benefit the community and (2) gradually to increase the community's capacity to develop more permanent strategies and economic enterprises.

All specific program projects will be developed and administered by the bands. Projects eligible for funding must contribute to the betterment of community facilities or services and contribute to the development of long-term employment opportunities.

The program, developed in response to requests from two bands in northwestern Ontario, can be expanded to other localities on request. Initially, however, to facilitate monitoring and evaluation, implementation will be limited to a few reserves in each region.

## **Preventive and Rehabilitative Services**

The development of preventive and rehabilitative services is also given high priority by the Department. In the area of alcohol and drug abuse, regional advisory boards are being set up to encourage Indian groups and communities to develop appropriate projects. The regional boards recommend proposals to a national advisory board for consideration and approval.

**Expenditures 1975-1976**

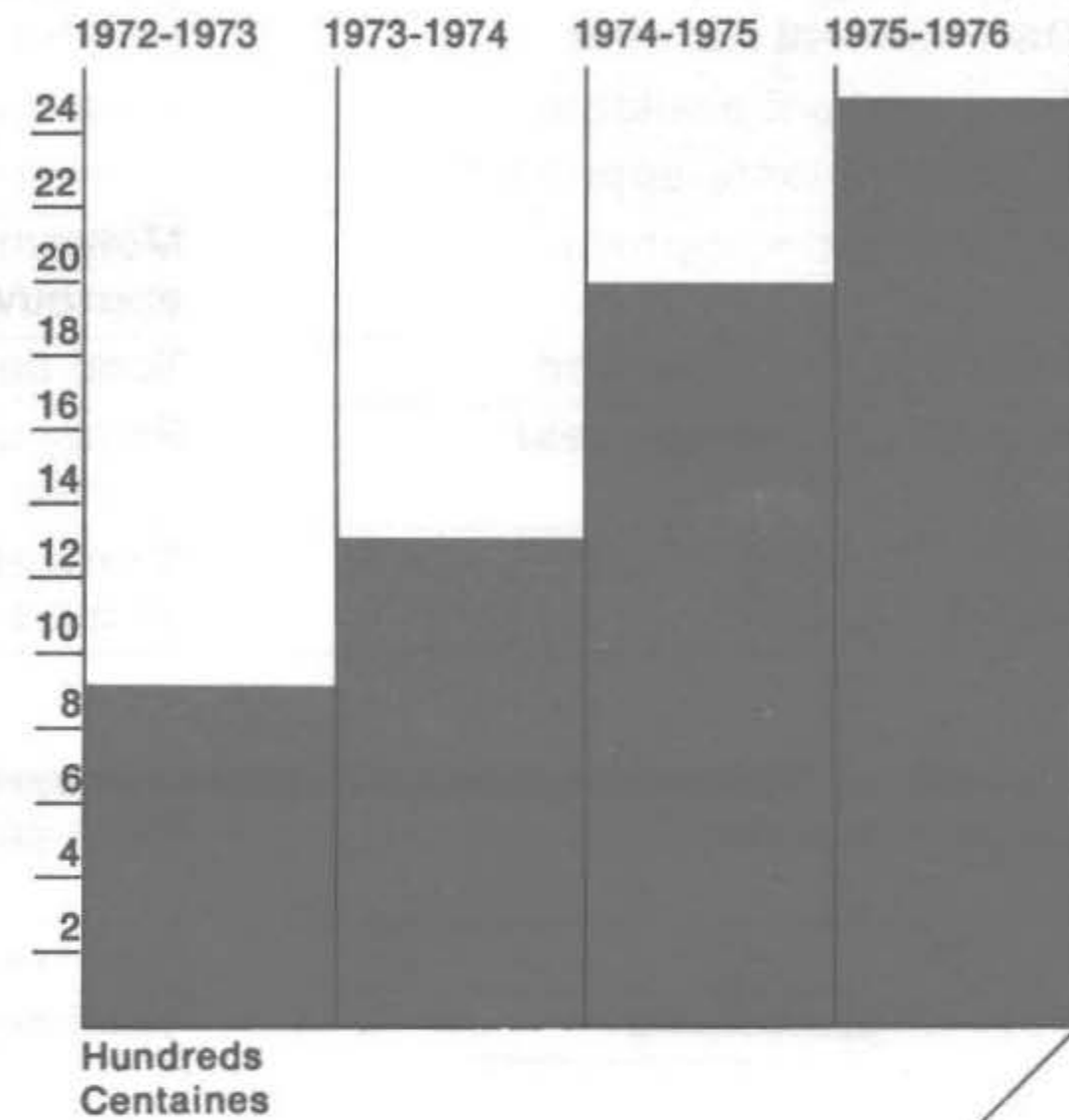
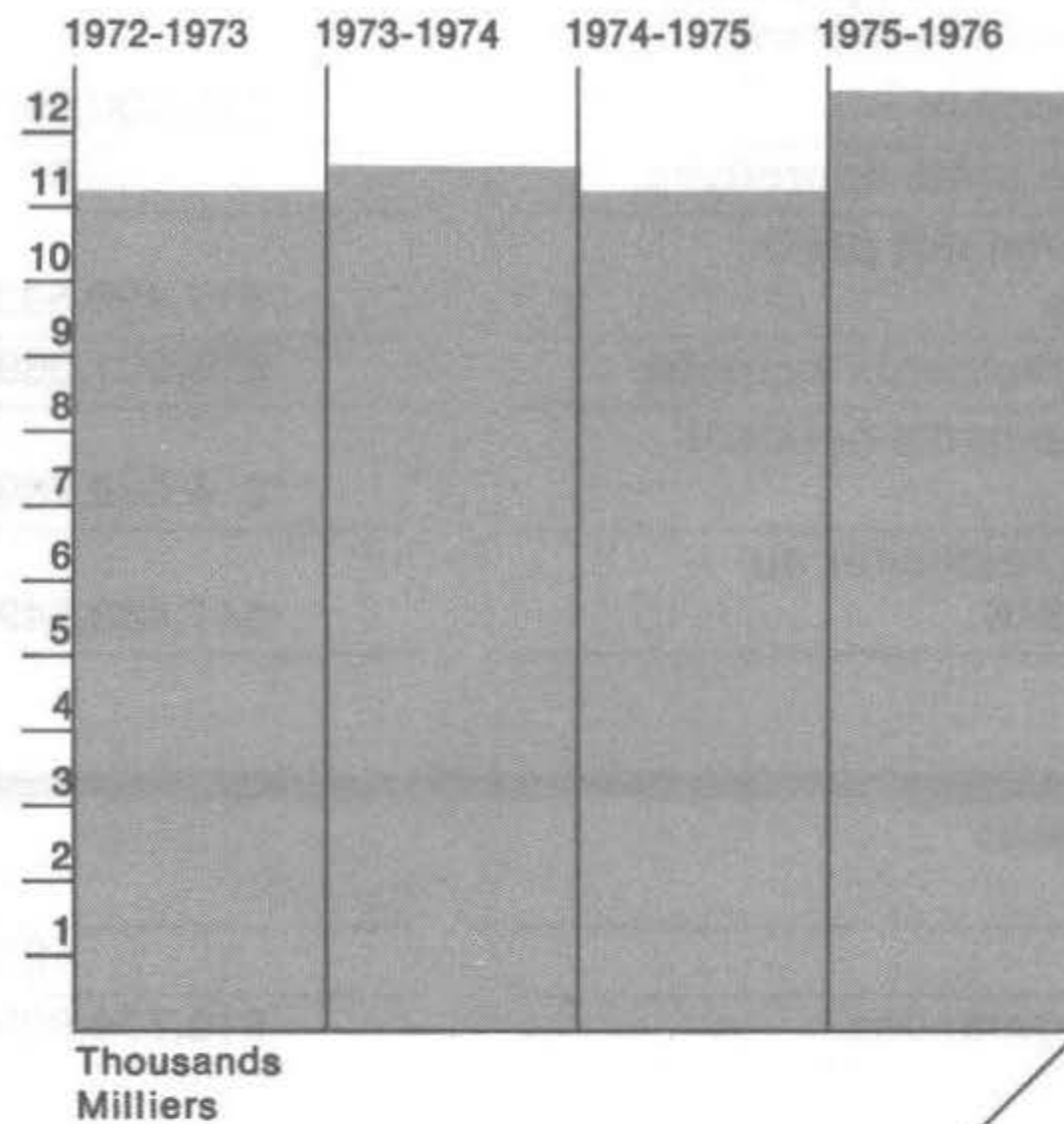
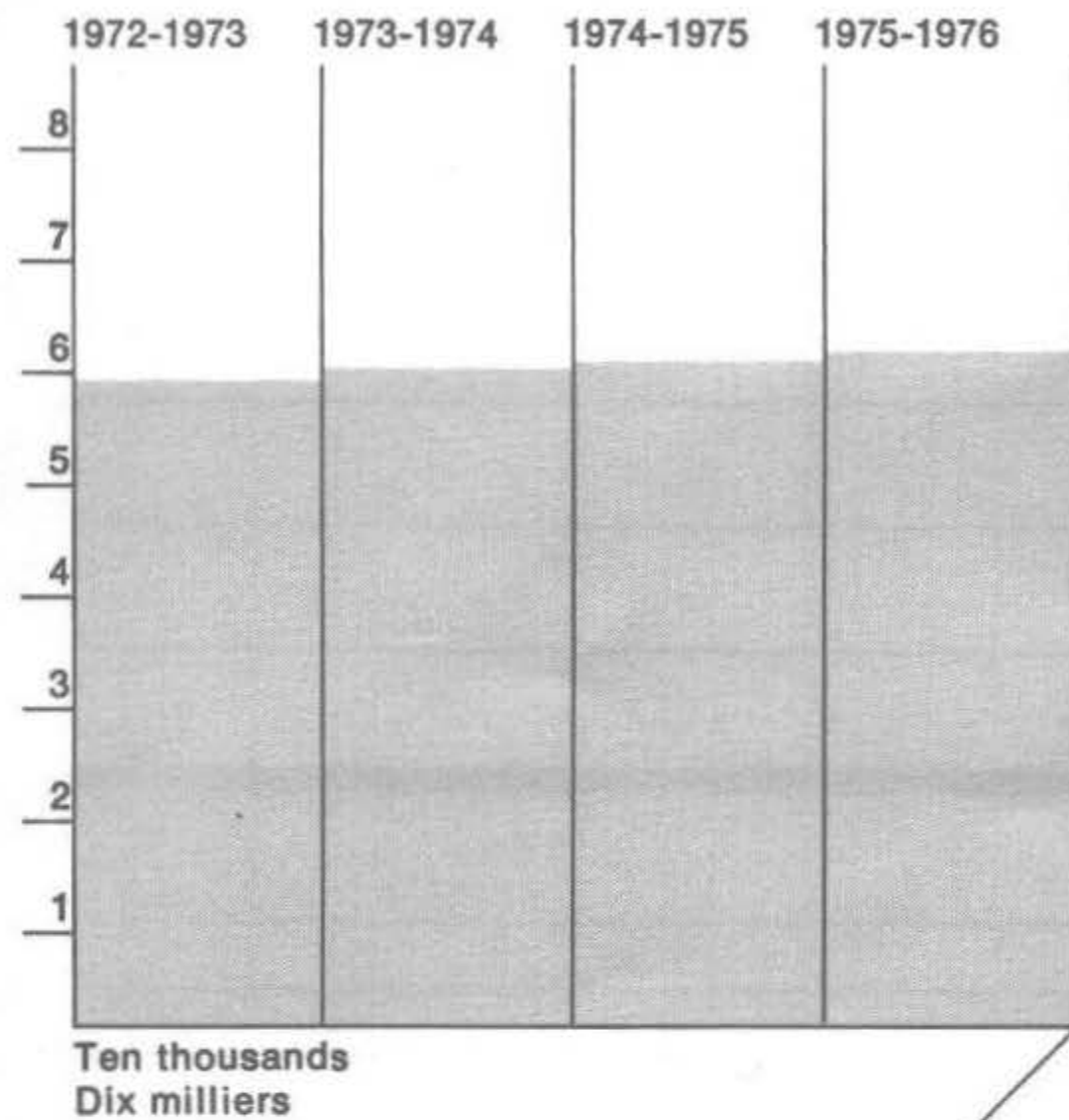
| Operating Expenditures                                     | Millions of \$ |
|--|----------------|
| Community Affairs  | 135.8          |
| Education  | 154.0          |
| Administration*  | 38.0           |
| Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation) | 12.5           |
| Economic Development                                       | 29.8           |
| Total Operating Expenditures                               | 370.1          |
| Capital  | ...            |
| Community Affairs  | 53.0           |
| Education  | 29.0           |
| Administration   | 2.7            |
| Economic Development                                       | 4.2            |
| Total Capital Expenditures                                 | 88.9           |
| Totals by Program  | ...            |
| Community Affairs  | 188.8          |
| Education  | 183.0          |
| Administration   | 40.7           |
| Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation) | 12.5           |
| Economic Development                                       | 34.0           |
| Total Program  | 459.0          |

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

**Economic Development**

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Indian Economic Development Account | ...          |
| Total account available             | \$70,000,000 |
| Number of loans approved            | 817          |
| Total of loans approved             | \$17,490,533 |
| Total amount advanced               | \$16,591,069 |
| Repayments during year              | \$4,089,469  |
| Amount outstanding- March 31, 1976  | \$47,483,549 |
| Loans guaranteed                    | ...          |
| Number                              | 105          |
| Total of guarantees                 | \$19,774,925 |
| Grants plus contributions           | ...          |
| Number approved                     | 556          |
| Total approved                      | \$19,117,633 |
| Employment                          | ...          |
| Jobs created                        | 1,694        |

School Programs





As outlined in a policy statement of August 8, 1973, the Federal Government recognizes the existence of a native interest in areas where it has never been extinguished by treaty or superseded by law. These areas include part of the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, most of British Columbia and northern Quebec. Claims made by native groups based on the loss of traditional use and occupancy of the land in these regions are known as comprehensive claims. The government is committed to negotiating a final settlement of such claims by providing concrete rights and social, cultural and economic benefits in settlement for the traditional native interest in the land.

The Federal Government's recognition of a second broad category of native claims-specific claims-is based on a long-standing acknowledgement that its lawful obligations to native people must be met. Such obligations involve matters relating to the administration of land and other Indian assets under the various Indian Acts and Regulations, and those relating to the actual fulfilment or interpretation of Indian treaties or agreements affecting Indians and reserve lands. Specific claims are those in which Indian bands allege that the government has failed to honour its obligations. These claims generally arise in regions where native people have entered into treaties or formal agreements with the Federal Government, or where reserves have been established-mostly in the Maritimes, southern Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and parts of British Columbia.

In recent years, several mechanisms have been set up to deal with native claims issues. In 1969, a Commissioner of Indian Claims was appointed to receive and study claims and recommend measures for dealing with them to the government. In 1974, the Department established an office to represent the government in claims negotiations with native groups and to formulate policies relating to the development of claims and the conduct of negotiations.

In December, 1975, a joint Committee of Cabinet Ministers and the Executive of the National Indian Brotherhood agreed to examine in depth the Indian claims process and review alternative ways of dealing with claims, including adjudication and arbitration as well as litigation and negotiation. It was further announced that a Canadian Indian Rights Commission would be created to assist in this examination and review.

Between 1970 and March, 1976, approximately \$6.9 million in loans and contributions was disbursed by the Federal Government to native groups for research into treaties and rights relating to specific claims. In addition, more than \$11 million was provided for the development and negotiation of comprehensive claim proposals.

The James Bay Agreement between the Federal Government, the Quebec Government, the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec and the Northern Quebec Inuit Association was the first comprehensive native claim settlement of its kind in Canadian history. After a year of negotiations to implement the details of the 1974 Agreement in Principle, the Final Agreement was signed on November 11, 1975. Discussions followed to ensure compatibility of proposed federal and provincial legislation which will give full effect to the Agreement when enacted. In addition to land and financial compensation, the 10,000 native people of the territory were granted specific rights, including hunting, fishing and trapping rights, substantial participation in local and regional government, environmental protection and social and economic benefits.

In February, 1976, negotiations resumed with the Naskapi of Schefferville who were covered by the Agreement but were not able to reach a settlement at the time of signing.

Full-time negotiations with the Council for Yukon Indians concerning their comprehensive claim proposal got underway in the fall of 1975. A series of meetings followed, with Territorial and Federal Government Department representatives present as required. In February, 1976, negotiations adjourned and the target date of March 31, 1976, for an Agreement in Principle was postponed to allow the Council to consult further with the native communities and the Government to review various issues raised in the course of negotiations.



|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Billy Diamond, Grand Chief of the Quebec Crees, Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, and Charlie Watt, Northern Quebec Inuit Association President, view the James Bay Agreement commemorative scroll. |
| 2 | The Inuit present 'Nunavut'. Left to right: John Amagoalik, Tagak Curley, James Arvaluk, Sam Raddi, Meeka Wilson, Simonie Michael, William Edmunds.   |

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On February 27, 1976, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada presented a proposal for the settlement of Inuit land claims in the Northwest Territories to the Prime Minister and cabinet members. The proposal called for the creation of a separate "Nunavut" territory encompassing lands traditionally used and occupied by the Inuit, as well as hunting, fishing and trapping rights, some environmental control and a share of non-renewable resource revenues. Meetings were held between representatives of I.T.C., the Federal Government and the N.W.T. Government to clarify various aspects of the proposal in preparation for the government's response.

In July, 1975, the Dene Declaration reasserted the interest of the Indian and Métis people of the Northwest Territories in a 450,000 square mile area and asked for recognition of a Dene "Nation". The government rejected this concept of a separate nation for the Dene people, in a statement by the Minister in September. In February, 1976, the Dene Land Claims Negotiating Committee agreed to submit to government, by November, a set of concrete claim proposals as the basis for starting negotiations. Native claims in this area were also an aspect of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry hearings which continued throughout the year.

The Union of Nova Scotia Indians continued research on a claim in preparation for a formal submission to government. Groups representing the Indians and Inuit of Newfoundland and Labrador also conducted research over the year, with a view to presenting a claim in the fall of 1976.

By the beginning of 1976, the British Columbia Government had become involved in discussions with the Federal Government and the Nishga Tribal Council concerning their comprehensive claim to Nass River Valley lands and resources. Other Indian groups in the province also began to develop similar claims with respect to areas they have traditionally occupied. Among the claims was the issue of lands cut off from reserves as a result of a 1916 Royal Commission recommendation. Discussions took place between federal and provincial officials to determine respective responsibilities in negotiations towards a settlement with the 23 bands involved.

By the close of the fiscal year, five of the specific claims which had been submitted to the Department for negotiation were settled. Fourteen were not approved for negotiation, five were under negotiation, six were awaiting court decisions, 10 were under review or awaiting band action and other remedial measures were recommended for seven claims.

Two claims awaiting court decisions as to their validity were from Alberta. The Enoch Band commenced litigation in Federal Court in 1975 concerning their claim that reserve land was improperly surrendered and sold in 1908. In the case of the Bighorn Stoney Band who claim that they were not represented at the signing of Treaty 7, the Department agreed to negotiate, but the province announced that it would seek a court decision to determine its obligation to provide land.

Agreement was reached to pay approximately \$12,000 as a settlement of the claim of the Nikaneet (Maple Creek) Band of Saskatchewan for annuities owing under Treaties 4 and 6. Still under negotiation was the Canoe Lake Band's claim that their ammunition allotment should have been based on Treaty 10 scale rather than Treaty 6. Claims from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood were expected early in the new year.

In Ontario, a claim by the Osnaburgh Band was settled in December, 1975, with the province paying \$16,000 in compensation for damages connected with construction of Highway 599. The Temagami Band's claim to 4,000 square miles near Lake Temagami, Ontario, was under negotiation with the involvement of provincial and federal officials. Negotiations were continuing with the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte in Ontario regarding the purchase of replacement lands in exchange for the surrender of 200 acres of long-term leased reserve land.

In the Maritimes, two major specific claims were accepted for negotiation. The Department indicated that it was prepared to negotiate with the Wagmatcook (Middle River) Band of Nova Scotia on the basis of improper alienation by Canada of original reserve lands. In Big Cove, New Brunswick, 1,200 acres of unsold surrendered land were returned to the band in 1975, and a further claim was under negotiation. Specific claims in the Maritimes highlighted the question of third party interests.



## **Introduction**

Northern residents are the highest priority of the Northern Affairs Program. Concerns for their social, economic and environmental well-being are the basis of all government efforts to maintain a balance between upgrading their quality of life, protecting the natural environment and promoting resource development. These three related goals represent the northern policy for the decade of the Seventies, and while sometimes perceived as being in conflict, must be considered in the light that the needs of northerners have top priority.

The striking of such a balance is not easy and many recent events have increased the difficulty. The world energy crisis has created additional pressures for exploration and development in the North. At the same time, the wave of environmental concern which burgeoned in the early Seventies has brought home to everyone the need to protect the environment as development and growth takes place. Meanwhile, there has been a steady rise of expectations among Canadian native peoples which has led to vigorous demands for a rightful say in, and a rightful share of whatever happens in the North.

These underlying movements and trends have had a profound impact on the way in which the Northern Policy is administered. For one thing, developments can no longer take place without full consultation with northern residents. The Department has had to develop a variety of techniques and methods of consultation. For another, it has become increasingly clear a great deal of study and assessment is required to ensure development does not damage or destroy important ecological systems; so a set of environmental rules and procedures had to be formulated and administered.

A prime example of the consultative process is the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, established in March, 1974, under the Territorial Lands Act on the recommendation of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Devel-

opment. This Inquiry was set up to ensure a proposed gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, through the Mackenzie Delta and down the Mackenzie Valley to southern Canada, could be built in full knowledge of the social, environmental and economic impacts, and to report on the terms and conditions which should be imposed to moderate this impact if a right-of-way is granted.

Following preliminary hearings in 1974, the Inquiry began formal hearings in Yellowknife, N.W.T., March 3, 1975. Participants at the hearings included native and environmental organizations, Canadian Arctic Gas, Foothills Pipelines Limited, the N.W.T. Chamber of Commerce and the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities, as well as many private organizations and individuals. Funds were provided to native associations and environmental groups, through the Inquiry, to ensure their meaningful participation.

The formal part of the Inquiry has been divided into four phases: engineering and construction, the physical environment, the living environment and the human environment. The first three phases were nearing completion late in the fiscal year.

During phase I, a variety of engineering and environmental problems related to construction were discussed by panels of expert witnesses drawn from academic institutions, government and private agencies. In phase II, consideration was given to such environmental concerns as the possible effect of aircraft disturbance and compressor station noise on wildlife, and the effect of construction on drainage and slope stability. The whole process of environmental assessment and analysis, including proposed methods of determining impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat and the possible effects of toxic materials used in pipeline testing were debated by participants and expert witnesses during phase III. Major emphasis in phase III was given to environmental protection and monitoring needs. Throughout the course of the first three phases of the Inquiry, attention was also given to potential interrelated socioeconomic impacts of pipeline development.

Hearings were held in 28 northern communities along the proposed pipeline routings, and northern residents spoke at length on the project.

The technique of consultation is only one of many administrative skills that had to be learned and put to use. Another is what may be called a "total approach" to problems and opportunities. This means economic development, environmental protection and the quality of northern life are closely interrelated and cannot be compartmentalized. The development of the zinc-lead property of Nanisivik Mines Limited on northern Baffin Island, scheduled to commence production in late 1976, is illustrative of this concerted approach.

Under the terms of an agreement between the government and the Company, signed in June, 1974, the government agreed to provide roads, an airstrip, a dock, and townsite facilities to serve the mining project in exchange for an 18 per cent interest and for Company compliance with conditions which would contribute significantly to the achievement of the government social, environmental, and economic objectives for the North. These conditions include provisions of vocational training and employment at the mine for northern residents, comprehensive environmental studies and planning, preference for the use of Canadian material and equipment and Canadian shipping, company exploration programs to increase ore reserves and possible further processing of mine concentrates in Canada.

Throughout the planning and implementation stages, residents of Arctic Bay and other communities affected by the project were fully consulted. More recently, the Baffin Region Inuit Association, a branch of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, was engaged to study and make recommendations as to how the social benefits of the project could be maximized and potential negative effects minimized.

To date, progress towards achieving the intended objectives of the project has been encouraging. Three training programs for Inuit, one in heavy equipment operation, one in heavy equipment maintenance, and one in academic upgrading, have been provided. The level of Inuit employment during the construction stage has been good and indicates the final target of 60 per cent of the total

This Eskimo sculptor from Broughton Island represents one of many northern artists whose crafts have gained world renown.



work force to be Inuit is realistic. At the same time, environmental impact studies carefully measured the effect of the mine on the surrounding land and water. Late in 1975, it was decided that tailings could not be dumped in Strathcona Sound because the problems and effects of marine disposal has not been clearly identified.

It is too early to report whether Nanisivik will become a prototype of northern development or whether it will fulfill all expectations. However, it will offer native northerners an alternative to hunting, trapping and fishing as a source of livelihood. It will provide additional supplies of important minerals and will do so in an environmentally sound way.

The Berger Inquiry and Nanasivik Mines are vastly different kinds of projects in scope and objective. Yet they are similar in many ways. They seek, equally, to contribute to economic development, and to ensure development helps to improve the quality of northern life. Both are evidence of the government's commitment to protect and preserve the northern environment.

## **Social Improvement**

Under the general heading of "improving the qualities of northern life" are a number of endeavours, including the promotion of an appropriate political and constitutional framework in the territories; the development of employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for native northerners; the construction of infrastructure of homes, roads and airports; and a number of special projects to assist native people strengthen and preserve their cultural identities.

Employment of northern native peoples in development projects has taken a very high priority. The Department liaises with all resource development companies to encourage greater native employment and to promote

company training programs. During the 1975 exploration season, 761 native northerners were hired by the oil industry alone.

Increasingly, companies with development projects in the north recognize the existence of the native work force and adapt their work schedules to allow for rotation in and out of camps. This allows people to return to their communities at regular intervals.

This program began in 1972 with Inuit being drawn from Arctic Bay and Pont Inlet for Panarctic in the High Arctic. Since then Gulf Oil hires natives from Coppermine; Imperial from Tuktoyaktuk and Shell from Fort McPherson, all on a similar rotational plan.

This helps avoid adverse effects on community life caused by the prolonged absence of men from their families. It also reflects the wish of many native people to spend a portion of their time in traditional pursuits such as hunting and trapping.

Providing native people with opportunities to acquire employable skills is another aspect of this work. Over 200 native people have been involved in vocational on-the-job training programs inaugurated in 1973. More than 150 graduates of these programs have found permanent employment. A new program, Northern Careers operated by the Public Service Commission under agreement with the Department, began during the fiscal year. This program is designed to provide native people with skills and education for supervisory and managerial positions in the Federal Public Service.

Facilitating participation of local entrepreneurs in northern development projects is another aspect of the Department's work. In April, 1976, the Minister announced a system of preferential treatment for northern contractors would be implemented, as recommended by a task force of businessmen established to study this problem.

### **Constitutional and Political Development**

The Department has a clear mandate to promote a full evolution of government in the territories, including development of administrative capabilities and financial resources. The aim is to prepare northern residents for

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Public donations and a grant from the N.W.T. Government, plus volunteer labour, resulted in construction of this community hall in Igloolik. |
| 2 | Justice T. Berger, Commissioner of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, holds a community hearing outdoors in Nahanni Butte, N.W.T.        |
| 3 | During the year three drill ships were prepared for the 1976 deep water drilling operation in the Beaufort Sea.                              |
| 4 | Local residents played an active role during the planning and implementation stages of the Nanisivik Project.                                |
| 5 | Face-to-face informal meetings benefited native and government representatives planning the Nanisivik project.                               |

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increased participation in local government and provide, or assist in providing, services of a type normally provided by provincial governments.

Both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories Acts were amended in 1974. These amendments increased the size of the Yukon Council from seven to 12 members and the first Council of 12 was elected in November, 1974. The Northwest Territories Council became a wholly-elected body of 15 members and the first Council was elected in March, 1975. A majority of the members were native. In May, 1975, another of the amendments to the Northwest Territories Act took effect when the Council chose its first Speaker.

Amendments to the two Territorial Acts were complemented by other constitutional changes providing for the selection of two elected members to an Executive Committee in the Northwest Territories and selection of a third elected member to the Executive Committee in the Yukon. The latter change was carried out early in 1975. In the Northwest Territories, the two elected members were chosen by Council in May, 1975, and formally appointed to the Executive Committee.

The need for further political development is under continuous review but depends, to some extent, on the financial resources available to the territorial governments. Government revenues associated with the anticipated rising level of resource activities are expected to increase in the years ahead. Department officials continued discussions during the year with the Yukon Government on an appropriate sharing of these revenues.

The Department continues to make grants, contributions and loans to the territorial governments, enabling them to provide the same level of services available to residents in the provinces. Funds provided under existing financial agreements totalled more than \$152 million during the year. Additional financial assistance outside the agreements amounted to more than \$10.9 million.

## **Municipal Services**

The governments of both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories began long-term programs intended to provide water and sewage facilities which will meet nationally-accepted standards. Expansion and improvements of existing facilities began in various communities and planning commenced for a major sewage treatment plant in Whitehorse.

As the first step towards the creation of a regional network of hospitals in the Northwest Territories, construction began on an expansion of the Hay River hospital. The number of beds is being increased from 22 to 50 and public health facilities are being added. It is planned to extend the regional hospital concept to Fort Smith and Yellowknife in the years ahead.

## **Cultural Support**

The Northern Program of the Department is deeply involved in assisting Inuit people to preserve their culture and language. Among other projects, the Program funds the Inuit Language Commission, supports a film-making society in Frobisher Bay and is developing an Inuktitut syllabic element for electric typewriters.

Native arts and skills are supported through exhibitions programs, public information and assistance to native artists, especially in promotion, marketing and the protection of creative property rights.

Also supported are research and development of northern native land claims through the Council of Yukon Indians, the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. Among these projects are a study on Inuit land use and occupancy and similar studies undertaken by the Indian Brotherhood, the Métis Association and the Labrador Inuit Association.

Studies were also carried out on the social and economic effects of the proposed Eastern Arctic gas pipeline on northern communities, and on the attitudes of native peoples to development and wage employment.

## **Environmental Protection**

A great deal of effort is spent each year to preserve and protect the northern environment. Environmental impact studies are made on exploration and development projects, including the onshore and offshore search for petroleum, mining and highway construction.

As well, a hidden variety of more general studies are undertaken under the Arctic Land Use Research Program (ALUR) which is now in its sixth year of operation. Several studies were contracted out to provide additional basic research data, including studies of terrain disturbance in the High Arctic; the effects of spilled crude oil on terrain, vegetation and soil and water fauna; the effects of dissolved arsenic on fish survival and the toxicity of mine wastes. A third volume of the bibliographic series "Ecology of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago" was published. The terrain sensitivity photomosaic coverage of the Arctic Islands was extended and 30 new maps were produced as part of the Land Use Information Map Series.

## **Mackenzie Delta Gas Plants**

The Mackenzie Delta Development Committee (MDDC), composed of representatives from several federal departments and the Government of the Northwest Territories, examined the socioeconomic, environmental and technical impacts of three proposed gas processing plants in the Delta. Throughout 1975-76, the MDDC emphasized the environmental implications of plant construction. The proposals were later referred to the newly-established Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) which operates under the direction of Environment Canada. The EARP panel formulated guidelines for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement specifying the information required for an assessment. This assessment, together with the EARP review, will provide the basis for strict environmental safeguards which will govern construction and operation of the plants.

## **Arctic Islands**

Recent oil and gas developments in the High Arctic have led to extensive research on the feasibility of a gas pipeline from the Arctic islands to southern markets. The Polar Gas Project, a Toronto-based research organization, has examined potential pipeline routings from the Arctic islands archipelago through to southern Canada. The environmental implications of constructing a pipeline through arctic areas having extreme climatic conditions are immense. As a result, in anticipation of this type of proposal, the Northern Program has embarked on baseline environmental and socioeconomic study of the proposed project route.

During 1975-76, a total of sixteen research projects were conducted. Of these, 12 involving extensive field

research programs were completed in the Franklin and Keewatin districts. The emphasis is on establishing a base of information including information on terrestrial and marine wildlife, bathymetry, hydrology, freshwater ecology and terrain conditions. This information will lead to the establishment of sound environmental management procedures relating to all northern pipelines.

### **Land Use Regulations**

Territorial Land Use Regulations went into effect in November, 1971, to control activities on Crown lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories which could have detrimental effects on the environment. In areas sensitive to disturbances-declared "Land Management Zones" all but the most minor levels of activity now require a landuse permit.

After four years of application, it became obvious that the regulations required some revision. Changes were drafted and, after extensive consultation with Territorial Councils and industry representatives, the new regulations should be ready for promulgation at the close of the 1976-77 year. The most significant changes are:

- Extension of land management zones to the entire area of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and all land use operations now requiring a permit.
- Adoption of a two-permit system under which small scale operations may be brought under a Land Use Permit within 10 days, while hiddenr scale activities, with a potentially higher level of environmental impact, may require up to 42 days to process.
- The review period for hiddenr scale activities is being increased from 30 days to 42 days to ensure more thorough and meaningful consultations with communities and more detailed consideration by the Land Use Advisory Committee. Permits for more routine small scale operations will be issued in cases where potential environmental damage is minimal and full native consultation is not essential.

### **Infrastructure Support**

A hidden number of Arctic communities are almost totally dependent upon air transportation for travel to and from the rest of the world. A high standard of air travel

facilities and of air service, is, therefore, vitally necessary to improve the social and economic well-being of northern residents.

With the assistance and co-operation of the Department and the territorial governments, the Ministry of Transport is implementing a northern air facilities program. Funds have been allotted to upgrade facilities and a training program will eventually permit northern residents to assume the predominant role in the administration of community airports in the N.W.T. As a result of the June, 1975, transportation policy statement and experience gained with the northern air facilities program, the need to develop new policy principles has been identified. Discussions directed towards this are currently proceeding. The Resource Airports Program, formerly administered by the Department, has now been included in the Northern Exploration Facilities Program administered by the territorial governments.

### **Roads Program**

In August, 1975, the Minister announced the Mackenzie Highway would be completed to Wrigley by 1979 where, owing to escalating construction costs, it would be terminated. Funds released from the Mackenzie Highway Project will be applied to completion of the Dempster and Carcross-Skagway Highways.

Work continued on the 417 mile Dempster Highway linking Dawson, Yukon Territory to the Mackenzie Highway near Inuvik, N.W.T. The project is scheduled for completion in 1978-79. The Carcross-Skagway Highway also moved closer to completion during the fiscal year. The Department learned the United States intends to complete its section from Skagway to the B.C.-Alaska border in 1977. Construction began on the Liard Highway in 1970-71 but was terminated and the second year of the two-year contract cancelled because of changes in priorities assigned to the completion of the Dempster Highway. Miles 0-30 of the Liard Highway are completed and maintained on a year-round basis by a northern construction firm. The 283 mile Yukon Territory portion of Canol Road has been rehabilitated and cleaned up by territorial maintenance forces and is open for summer traffic.



## **Planning for the Future**

In view of pressing world requirements for new sources of energy and the thrust toward energy self reliance in Canada, continued exploration in the North seems inevitable. Orderly development can take place under a system of controls that will minimize detrimental effects on both the northern environment and its people. The Department has an environmental staff of over 70 in the North.

The Department will continue to maintain a high level of environmental management and protection. Among approved practices is the imposition of temporary halts to development activity in areas of particular environmental sensitivity or of traditional cultural value. Such bans have been ordered in the past, including proposed development in native hunting and trapping grounds at Old Crow in the Yukon, Bathurst Peninsula, and substantial parts of Somerset Island and the Boothia Peninsula in the Northwest Territories.

In view of increasing demands for granular materials in the North, particularly in the Mackenzie Delta area, it is necessary to revise the Territorial Quarrying Regulations. A preliminary draft of these regulations was prepared during the year, including changes to upgrade management practices, environmental protection requirements and updated royalty levels.

A general purpose scientific laboratory has been in operation at Inuvik, N.W.T. since 1963. It was established to encourage scientific work in the Mackenzie Delta and to increase knowledge of the area. A similar unit was opened in Igloolik in 1975 to encourage scientific work in the Eastern Arctic. Planning for additional facilities to serve other regions of the North is being developed in consultation with other departments and the territorial governments. In the planning stage are science centres at Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Resolute Bay in the High Arctic.

## General Statistics

| Fiscal Year 1975-1976 | Northwest Territories | Yukon Territory   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Timber Production     | ...                   | ...               |
| Sawlogs               | 1,061,047 cu. ft.     | 2,492,200 cu. ft. |
| ...                   | (5,305,228 fbm)       | (12,461,000 fbm)  |
| Round Timber          | 117,599 cu. ft.       | 150,931 cu. ft.   |
| Fuelwood              | 176,000 cu. ft.       | 900,960 cu. ft.   |
| ...                   | (2,200 cords)         | (11,262 cords)    |

|   |                      |               |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Total Average Value (local prices)                    | \$1,304,825          | \$3,261,146   |
| Revenue(dues)   | \$5,585              | \$32,709      |
| New Hydrometric Stations (constructed & completed)    | 7                    | 5             |
| Calendar Year 1975                                    | ...                  | ...           |
| Value of Mineral Production                           | \$181,787,000        | \$228,659,000 |
| Mineral Claims Staked                                 | 22,811               | 8,569         |
| Mining Exploration Expenditures                       | \$25 m               | \$15 m        |
| Acreage under Oil & Gas Permit or Lease (at 31/12/75) | 345 m                | 18 m          |
| Oil & Gas Exploration Expenditures                    | *\$350 m             | ...           |
| Number of Wells Drilled                               | 42                   | Nil           |
| Oil Production Gas Production                         | 1,1 m barrels 33 BCF | 2,7 BCF       |

[\*Combined expenditures for N.W.T. and Yukon.]

## Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the government of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1975-1976 in the following amounts.

### 1975-1976

| Financial Agreements  | Yukon   | N.W.T.  |
|---|---------|---------|
| ...   | \$000's | \$000's |
| Operating deficit grant   | 7,008   | 79,020  |
| Supplementary operating deficit grant   | 1,617   | 4,000   |
| Grant in lieu of income taxes   | 6,590   | 10,732  |
| Capital grant   | 13,123  | 30,128  |
| Sub-total   | 28,338  | 123,880 |
| Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements  | ...     | ...     |
| Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties  | 2,900   | 4,000   |
| Loans for second mortgages to residents   | 150     | 20      |
| Contribution-hospital care of Indians and Eskimos   | 108     | 2,917   |
| Contribution-Medicare for Indians and Eskimos   | 99      | 661     |
| Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing   | -       | -       |
| Contribution for low income rental-purchase housing   | 140     | -       |
| Contribution to the Government of the Yukon Territory to permit adjustments to salaries and wages up to a maximum of \$500 per territorial employee | -       | -       |
| Contribution to the Government of the Northwest Territories for the costs of design and construction of a townsite at Strathcona Sound, N.W.T.      | -       | -       |
| Sub-total   | 3,397   | 7,598   |
| Total   | 31,735  | 131,478 |

**1976-1977**

| Financial Agreements  | Yukon<br>\$100's | N.W.T.<br>\$100's |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Comparable levels of financial assistance for 1976-1977 have been negotiated by the financial relations committee as follows: | ...              | ...               |
| Operating deficit grant   | 10,924           | 109,856           |
| Grant in lieu of income tax   | 9,241            | 14,479            |
| Capital grants  | 11,606           | 41,000            |
| Sub-total   | 31,771           | 165,335           |
| Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements  | ...              | ...               |
| Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties  | 5,100            | 5,150             |
| Loans for commercial development at Strathcona Sound (N.W.T.)   | -                | 550               |
| Loans for second mortgages to residents   | 150              | 20                |
| Contribution-hospital care of Indians and Eskimos   | 212              | 3,411             |
| Contribution-Medicare for Indians and Eskimos   | 146              | 620               |
| Contribution for low income rental-purchase housing   | 193              | -                 |
| Sub-total   | 5,801            | 9,201             |
| Total   | 37,572           | 174,536           |

**Grant and Contribution**

Expenditures 1975-1976

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Grants   | \$000's |
| Territorial and Social Development   | ...     |
| Indian and Eskimo Culture  | 28.7    |
| Northern Research and Scientific Expeditions   | 420.3   |
| Arctic Institute of North America for collection of Scientific Information on Polar Regions                                  | 141.2   |
| Grant to the Government of the Yukon Territory for replacement of the Mayo School  | 1,517.0 |
| Grant to the Government of the Yukon Territory to provide for non-discretionary salary increase in the 1975-1976 year        | 1,617.0 |
| Grant to the Government of the Northwest Territories to provide for non-discretionary salary increases in the 1975-1976 year | 4,000.0 |
| Northern Natural Resources and Environment Assistance to Chamber of Mines  | 32.5    |
| Mine Accident Prevention Association of the N.W.T. and the Yukon   | 3.2     |
| Prospectors' Assistance  | 34.3    |
| Northern Mineral Development Assistance  | 450.9   |
| Yukon Conservation Society   | 3.0     |
| Assistance to Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists   | 4.0     |
| Assistance to Yukon Prospectives Association   | 1.0     |
| Assistance to Arctic Resource Committee to explore development of Northern Resources and Protection of the environment       | nil     |
| Total Grants   | 8,253.1 |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Contributions  | \$000's    |
| Territorial and Social Development   | ...        |
| Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos-Y.T.  | 106.9      |
| Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos-N.W.T.  | 2,903.3    |
| Medicare of Indians and Eskimos-N.W.T.   | 609.5      |
| Medicare of Indians and Eskimos-Y.T.   | 98.8       |
| Low Income Rental-Purchase Housing-Y.T.  | 140.0      |
| Native Associations-claims research  | 460.0      |
| Native association for consultation  | 51.1       |
| Eskimos for furthering economic development  | 321.4      |
| Contribution to Eskimos towards acquisition of boats   | 13.2       |
| Contribution to the Chamber of Mines to assist in defraying expenses relating to activities of the Yukon Mining Industry Committee | 3.0        |
| Northern Policy and Program Planning Native Groups to Intervene at the Commission of Inquiry on the Northern Pipeline              | 533.0      |
| Total Contributions  | 5,240.2    |
| Total  | \$13,493.3 |

**Capital Expenditures**  
by Activity

| ...   | Percentage of<br>total | Distribution Capital<br>Expenditures |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Territorial and Social Development  | ...                    | ...                                  |
| Territorial Affairs   | 0.00                   | \$457                                |
| Social Development  | 0.03                   | 9,173                                |
| Social Research   | 0.45                   | 154,845                              |
| Sub-total   | 0.48                   | \$163,845                            |
| Northern Policy and Program Planning Northern Roads and Airstrips                   | 91.74                  | \$31,720,774                         |
| Sub-total   | 91.74                  | \$31,720,774                         |
| Northern Natural Resources and Environment Water, Lands, Forests<br>and Environment | 4.27                   | \$1,475,741                          |
| Oil and Mineral   | 0.34                   | 119,285                              |
| Sub-total   | 4.61                   | \$1,595,026                          |
| Program Administration  | 3.17                   | \$1,096,622                          |
| Total   | 100.00                 | \$34,576,267                         |

**Operating Expenditures**  
by Activity

| Percentage of total  | Distribution of Operating Expenditures | Territorial and Social Development |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Territorial Affairs  | 1.47                                   | \$560,548                          |
| Social Development   | 3.03                                   | 1,155,953                          |
| Training and Employment Liaison  | 3.10                                   | 1,182,126                          |
| Social Research  | 1.66                                   | 633,487                            |
| Northern Careers   | 0.56                                   | 211,238                            |
| Sub-total  | 9.82                                   | \$3,743,352                        |
| Northern Policy and Program Planning Policy and Planning                         | 3.61                                   | \$1,378,281                        |
| Pipeline Inquiry   | 3.93                                   | 1,497,054                          |
| Northern Roads and Airstrips   | 21.83                                  | 8,320,889                          |
| Environmental-Social Program   | 1.00                                   | 380,155                            |
| Sub-total  | 30.37                                  | \$11,576,379                       |
| Northern Natural Resources and Environment Water, Lands, Forests and Environment | 35.33                                  | \$13,465,938                       |
| Oil and Mineral  | 8.18                                   | 3,116,845                          |
| Sub-total  | 43.51                                  | \$16,582,783                       |
| Program Administration   | 13.04                                  | \$4,969,158                        |
| Superannuation Account   | 3.26                                   | \$1,241,000                        |
| Total  | 100.00                                 | \$38,112,672                       |







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

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

The Departmental Financial and Management Branch combines both a policy and service function. The Branch provides policy direction in the field of financial administration, including Internal Audit, Program Forecast and Main Estimates. The Branch provides a departmental wide service through its Management Consulting and Computer Information Services.

During the past year, the Public Information Branch and the Statistical Services Division were decentralized to the operating Programs to provide them with their own capabilities.

The computer communications network begun in the previous year was further expanded to include Northern Affairs regional offices in the Territories, and installation of terminals for Indian Affairs regional offices has begun.

Management Consulting Services undertook 36 formal studies during the year, providing advice, guidance and expertise in the area of business opportunities for Indians, organization, management information systems, marketing, parks' services and project management.

The Engineering and Architecture Branch is responsible for the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of all planning, procurement, development and maintenance of real property and other assets in the Department. The Branch continued to manage the entire Northern Design and Construction Program and provide other direct services in support of the regions, while continuing the process of maximum decentralization of project services. A major study to update the Departmental Capital Management System was initiated.

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

The Departmental Administration Services Branch is responsible for providing a centralized service and coordinating all matters pertaining to accommodation, the departmental library, manuals, stenographic and typing services, and records. Work continued during the year in implementing a standardized file classification system for the Department.

The Parliamentary Relations Division is responsible for coordinating all aspects of the Department's relationships with Parliament, the Cabinet and the Governor-in-Council and for the preparation of ministerial replies and returns for use in the House of Commons, the Senate and Parliamentary Committees. During that part of the first session of the 30th Parliament (April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976), 164 written questions and two Motions for the Production of Papers were referred to the Department. The Minister replied to 112 oral questions in the House. Debates were held on one Private Members Bill, 12 Motions on Adjournment, one Opposition Day and two Government Bills.

The Departmental Secretariat co-ordinates and prepares replies to ministerial correspondence and related matters. During the year, the Secretariat prepared nearly 15,000 replies to letters received by the Minister, his Assistants and Senior Departmental officers.

The Personnel Branch, which reports to the Deputy Minister, co-ordinates the personnel management in the Department. The co-ordination requires that the Branch exercises functional responsibility over all personnel disciplines and functions delegated to the Programs. The Branch assumes the liaison role with central agencies and participates, through task forces, committees or consultation in the development of personnel policies and guidelines, and oversees their implementation within each Program. The Branch is also responsible, in co-operation with the Public Service Commission and Treasury Board, for the classification, staffing and manpower planning of the Personnel Officer Group and the Senior Executive Group.



Regional Offices

|               |                                   |                         |                           |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Parks Canada  | Atlantic                          | Ontario                 | Trent-Severn Canal Office |
| ...           | Historic Properties               | 132 Second Street East  | P.O. Box 567              |
| ...           | Upper Water Street                | P.O. Box 1359           | Peterborough, Ontario     |
| ...           | Halifax, Nova Scotia              | Cornwall, Ontario       | K9J 6Z6                   |
| ...           | B3J 1S9                           | K6H 5V4                 | ...                       |
| ...           | Quebec                            | Prairie                 | Rideau Canal Office       |
| ...           | 1141, Route de l'Eglise           | 114 Garry Street        | 12 Maple Avenue North     |
| ...           | P.O. Box 10275                    | Winnipeg, Manitoba      | Smith Falls, Ontario      |
| ...           | Ste-Foy, Quebec                   | R3C 1G1                 | K7A 1Z5                   |
| ...           | G1V 4H5                           | ...                     | ...                       |
| ...           | Western                           | Quebec Canal Office     | ...                       |
| ...           | 134-11th Avenue S.E.              | 200 Churchill Blvd.     | ...                       |
| ...           | Calgary, Alberta                  | Greenfield Park, Quebec | ...                       |
| ...           | T2G 0X5                           | J4B                     | 2M4                       |
| Indian-Eskimo | Western Provinces Indian Minerals | ...                     | ...                       |
| Economic      | 112 - 11th Avenue, S.E.           | ...                     | ...                       |
| Development   | Calgary, Alberta                  | ...                     | ...                       |
| ...           | T2G 0X5                           | ...                     | ...                       |
| Indian and    | Northwest Territories             | Alberta                 | Ontario                   |
| Eskimo        | 5110A - 50th Avenue               | C.N. Tower              | Arthur Meighen Building   |
| Affairs       | 3rd Floor, Gallery Bldg.          | 10004 - 104 Avenue      | 55 St. Clair Avenue East  |
| ...           | P.O. Box 2760                     | Edmonton, Alberta       | Toronto, Ontario          |
| ...           | Yellowknife, N.W.T.               | T5J 0K1                 | M4T 2P8                   |
| ...           | X1A 1C9                           | ...                     | ...                       |
| ...           | Yukon Territory                   | Saskatchewan            | Quebec                    |
| ...           | Federal Building                  | MacCallum Hill Bldg.    | 1141, Route de l'Eglise   |
| ...           | Whitehorse, Y.T.                  | 1874 Scarth Street      | P.O. Box 8300             |
| ...           | Y1A 2B5                           | Regina, Saskatchewan    | Ste-Foy, Quebec           |
| ...           | ...                               | S4P 2G7                 | G1V 4C7                   |
| ...           | British Columbia                  | Manitoba                | Maritimes                 |
| ...           | P.O. Box 10061                    | 275 Portage Avenue      | 77 Victoria Street        |
| ...           | Pacific Centre Limited            | Winnipeg, Manitoba      | P.O. Drawer 160           |
| ...           | 700 West Georgia Street           | R3B 3A3                 | Amherst, Nova Scotia      |
| ...           | Vancouver, British Columbia       | ...                     | B4H 3Z3                   |
| ...           | V7Y 1C1                           | ...                     | ...                       |
|               |                                   |                         |                           |

|   |                       |                   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Northern                                  | Northwest Territories | Yukon Territory   | ...                   |
| ...                                       | P.O. box 1500         | Building 200      | ...                   |
| ...                                       | Yellowknife, N.W.T    | Takhini           | ...                   |
| ...                                       | X0E 1H0               | Whitehorse, Y.T.  | ...                   |
| ...                                       | Y1A 3V1               | Technical         | Northwest Territories |
| Prairie Provinces Engineering<br>Division | Services              | P.O. Box 1583     | 604 Federal Building  |
| ...                                       | Yellowknife, N.W.T    | 101 - 22nd Street | ...                   |
| ...                                       | X0E 1H0               | S7K 0E1           | ...                   |