

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
6TH COUNCIL, 40TH SESSION**

TABLED DOCUMENT NO. 12-40

TABLED ON OCTOBER 9, 1969

REPORT TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL

*TD# 12-40
Jabbed on Oct. 9, 1969*

40th Session - October 6 - 10, 1969

Baker Lake, N.W.T.

Undoubtedly this will be the last report of the Arctic District to the Northwest Territories Council before the final transfer of responsibilities to the Territorial Government in keeping with the target date set for April 1, 1970. The Council, of course, may meet again before the transfer but I understand it is unlikely it will be in the Eastern Arctic. Therefore, it is most timely that you are meeting here at Baker Lake and we have been given an opportunity to submit this report. Because the Arctic District is divided into three regions - the Baffin Region with headquarters at Frobisher Bay; the Keewatin Region with headquarters at Churchill, Manitoba, and the Arctic Quebec Region with headquarters at Ottawa, I should like to begin the report by saying that certain information in it pertains to Arctic Quebec. Although only two areas in the Quebec Region are part of the Northwest Territories - Port Burwell and the Belcher Islands - for comparison purposes it may be useful to you to have certain information about our responsibilities in the Province of Quebec.

I mentioned the target date of the transfer as April 1, 1970. However, we have been gradually phasing out for some time by transferring responsibilities to the Territorial Government who are taking over the various programs in keeping with the report of Task Force IV, this report having been agreed to in principle by the Deputy Minister and the Commissioner. The details of certain aspects have to be worked out. For example, plans for the transfer of functions performed in the south by the Arctic District which were unlike those in the Mackenzie District have not yet been finalized. This refers specifically to repatriation arrangements, vocational training guidance and counselling. Then there are certain former Arctic District responsibilities with regard to Churchill.

For the past 18 months provisions for employment were modified in anticipation of the transfer to the Territorial Government. Agreement to transfer was mandatory for appointments outside the Public Service and applied also to most closed competitions and transfers during the last 12 months. Increased efforts were made to recruit permanent residents of the north. Eskimos are now employed in the administrative support group. Appointments were made from two major cross-

Canada competitions for Program and Area Administrators and an adequate eligible list was established. In one competition a number of the 275 applicants showed above average education and experience.

The Territorial Government have had senior officers of their various departments visit the Eastern Arctic recently, discussing with Federal staff the matter of the take-over and orienting themselves on the many varied programs and problems. In the meantime the Arctic District responsibility for Department and former Branch policies and activities is over an area of approximately three-quarters of a million square miles of territory, within which are some 30 Arctic communities. The staff of the Arctic District, including 46 in the rapidly diminishing Ottawa Headquarters and covering all disciplines is somewhat under 600, broken down as follows: Industrial - 25; Welfare - 20; Engineering - 130; Education - 278; Administration, Financial Management and Personnel - 111. Some 150 of these are Eskimos in permanent positions. Then again there are many seasonal jobs where preference is naturally given to hiring local people. Our casual figure usually runs to around 175.

EDUCATION

As of March 31, 1969, 3,517 students were attending schools in the Eastern Arctic. Of these, 2,863 were Eskimos, 53 Indians and 601 others. Included in this total were 694 Eskimos attending schools in the Arctic Quebec Region. The Duke of Edinburgh School in Churchill, operated by this administration, has an enrolment of 447, including 47 Eskimos. There are 150 teachers in the schools in the District, plus 29 teachers at the Duke of Edinburgh School. There are about 200 Vocational students enrolled at Churchill Vocational Centre at the present time. All vocational students at Churchill are enrolled in three-year courses. Since 1967, 109 Eskimos have graduated from this school and 69 have proceeded to advanced training.

Since April 1969 (6 months), 126 Eskimos have enrolled in special training courses in southern Canada. During 1968-69 over 200 Eskimos took this specialized training. Over 85% of special vocational course graduates have been placed in employment. During the past seven months, Eskimos have been placed in employment at Alert, N.W.T., with the Department of National Defence and with PanArctic Oils on Melville Island.

The initial stages of the Adult "Housing Education" Program have now been completed in settlements of the Keewatin and Baffin Regions. It is now incorporated into "Home Management" conducted by a Regional Home Management Specialist. The housing education program has been marked by a sharp increase in the involvement of Eskimo women as local contract instructors. It is expected that this pattern will continue and, if possible, be expanded.

A "Southern Exposure Course" for Eskimo leaders of communities is scheduled for the Keewatin Region during December of this year. It will be patterned on the successful course held in the Arctic Quebec Region. The Keewatin Course will include Yellowknife on its itinerary, to increase the people's knowledge about the N.W.T. as a new political unit.

In order to allay some of the fears, and correct some of the misapprehensions of parents of children who are attending the Churchill Vocational Centre and living in its residence, a kind of "parental audit" of the program was initiated. Couples were elected by the parents of children attending school and stayed two full school days plus one weekend there. They spent time in the various classrooms and shops. An interpreter was available to help overcome language barriers. They had lots of opportunity to see the students at work and at play. A maximum of three sets of "auditors" could be accommodated at any one time in Churchill. Therefore, the program extended over quite a lengthy period. When the "auditors" returned home, they then reported on their observations and impressions to the other parents of their settlement.

Although this is an expensive and difficult program to administer, its positive effects far outweigh its dollar and staff-time costs. Applications for enrolment in the Churchill Schools and Hostels have hit an all-time high this year. So, apparently the actual observation of the Churchill "scene" has reassured the parents in the settlements hundreds of miles away from their children. A secondary, but extremely important benefit of this program, was the unique opportunity presented to teachers and hostel staff in Churchill to meet parents from the home settlements of their students. This contact enabled the teachers and staff to better understand the students. This program will again be active, starting in January of 1970.

The Regional Adult Education Newspapers, "The Keewatin Echo" and the "Baffin Listening Post", are continuing to be effective information and discussion vehicles for the Eskimo people of the Keewatin and Baffin Regions. Under the guidance of the Eskimo editors, the newspapers are steadily improving in content and format. A second Eskimo staff position has been established in each region to assist in the production of the newsletters and to free the editors to conduct adult education courses in the settlements of their region. During the past year, Mr. Elijah Erklco and Mr. Tagak Curley have been conducting courses for Co-operative members in settlements. These courses, conducted entirely in the Eskimo language, have proved to be very effective and well received.

An area Adult Education Officer position had been established and filled at Eskimo Point and the incumbent is conducting a regular day and evening academic upgrading and literacy program. As well, he stimulates and co-ordinates adult education programs related to community development and other skill development areas.

The "Iliivik" Adult Education Centre in Frobisher Bay was opened and enjoyed a very successful first year of operation. During the year, 65 employed adult students each attended school for approximately 10 hours weekly, and 10 students attended full-time during the day. The entrance level of the students varied from, zero previous school attendance, and zero English language skills, up to grade eleven. Last year the average progress for students was 1 - 1 1/2 grades. In addition to the core subjects of English (oral, writing and reading), mathematics and science, the curriculum also included geography, current events, and some health education.

In September 1969, a new Adult Education Centre was opened in the Keewatin Region. It is located in "Turquetil Hall", the former school residence in Chesterfield Inlet. It is anticipated that this centre will have thirty adult students attending on a residential basis. The program will be similar to that of the Frobisher Bay Centre, but has been adjusted to meet the special needs of the Keewatin Region. Two teaching positions have been established and recruitment completed. An excellent planning conference was held in August when Community Council representatives from every Keewatin settlement met with the Regional Adult Education Staff to design the program and develop procedures for the Adult Education Centre.

In addition to the above specially noted programs, there are many "ad hoc" Adult Education programs conducted by teachers and other instructors in the settlements of the District. The "ad hoc" courses were mainly in the areas of "home management", English language and leadership training, but many other subject areas were covered as well.

WELFARE

This activity was handicapped by being unable to recruit sufficient qualified staff.

Social Assistance statistics for 1969-69 fiscal year, indicated decreases in the Keewatin and Baffin Regions. Comparison figures are shown hereunder:

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Baffin	\$177,000	\$143,000
Keewatin	144,000	103,000
Arctic Quebec	234,000	253,000

Part of the reason for the decrease was the opportunities of employment resulting from the construction programs.

Old Age Security and Categorical Allowances continue to be of great benefit to the Aged, Blind and Disabled.

Improved case finding on the part of Medical Services and our staff has resulted in more retardates and individuals in need of special care being referred for the care and training required. Fortunately, in the last year two agencies for special care in the south have made their resources available to us. A total of 33 cases from the Arctic District are now in special care, including rehabilitation. This includes the Eskimos in care at Chesterfield Inlet.

Six children in the Eastern Arctic are in the care and custody of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. Short-term and non-ward care for children was provided to a large number of children because of illness, hospitalization of parents or unsuitable home conditions. Our Child Welfare program is one area where more staff is required if we are to offer adequate service.

Eskimo councils are taking a more positive role in local affairs. Their involvement in the administration of the Community Development Fund has increased, giving local people the opportunity for community participation, decision making, and development of leadership.

One Eskimo Regional Council meeting was held in the Keewatin, and once again was considered to be a success.

ENGINEERING

In previous years the Arctic District was responsible for construction, operation and maintenance. In 1968 the construction for the District was placed under the control of the Northern Construction Section of the Technical Services Branch with the exception of Arctic Quebec and a few minor capital projects in the Baffin and Keewatin Regions.

In 1968 and for the first half of 1969-70 fiscal year, sealift operations were reported successful and on schedule. As a pilot project, materials and supplies are being airlifted this year from Montreal to Frobisher Bay under contract with Nordair. It is too early to report the results of this project.

Several recruitment tours were made to fill vacant Operation and Maintenance positions. The Keewatin Region filled 95 percent of their Engineering positions but sufficient qualified people could not be found for the Baffin Region. Contracts were arranged with Co-operatives and Housing Associations to provide municipal services. This affected the availability of local labour at construction time.

The provision of an adequate supply of potable water to all communities presents many problems. Normally, Departmental equipment is operated by local labour on a service contract basis. In communities where local Co-operatives or Housing Associations are active, the contracts for labour are awarded to them. In Akudlik water is purchased from the Department of Public Works, and in Baker Lake from the water treatment building. In Rankin Inlet renovations have been completed to the original utilidor installed by North Rankin Nickel Mines and acquired by the Department in 1962.

With the exception of Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet and Akudlik, sewage is picked up from the chemical toilets in plastic bags and disposed of in an approved area. In the larger communities sewage collection tanks have been provided in a small number of houses. Here again equipment is operated by local individuals using Co-operative or Housing Association staff where possible.

Garbage is picked up from all departmental buildings on a daily, bi-weekly, or weekly basis as required.

Bulk oil storage is provided in all settlements with the exception of Clyde River. Negotiations with Shell Company resulted in them taking over the provision and delivery of fuel in Cape Dorset and Lake Harbour. Contracts are arranged to provide labour where our staff is not of sufficient size to provide this service to the community.

The Department is responsible for the provision of electrical power in all communities with the exception of Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Akudlik and Frobisher Bay and Resolute Bay. In these settlements power is supplied by either N.C.P.C., the Department of Transport, or Manitoba Power. Where possible, local people are employed to act as assistant powerplant operators and, as northern residents are trained under the apprenticeship program, as positions become vacant, offers of employment are made.

The maintenance of buildings has been carried out by staff working out of Akudlik and Rankin Inlet in the Keewatin Region and out of Frobisher Bay in the Baffin Region. As many as possible locally recruited people have been employed and in the Baffin Region field crews comprise approximately 80 percent of local people. The maintenance of equipment is carried out by powerplant operators and equipment mechanics in various settlements. The program has been hampered by slow delivery of replacement parts. This has been minimized considerably since airlifting parts to Frobisher.

The greatest activity in fire protection and prevention has been in the volunteer fire brigade in Frobisher Bay. Instruction courses were provided by the N.W.T. Fire Marshal for members in both Regions.

During 1968 several discussions were held with representatives of Bell Telephone Company to discuss the communication problems which exist in the north.

In August of this year the Department of Communications conducted a survey in the Baffin Region.

Maintenance of settlement streets was concentrated on in Frobisher Bay and Akudlik, In Akudlik, this service was provided by contract by the Department of Public Works while in Frobisher Bay maintenance was carried out by departmental staff and equipment. The snow removal fleet was increased in Frobisher Bay to improve service.

The operation of temporary airstrips was concentrated on those settlements not served by strips operated by the Department of Transport. In Arctic Bay a 950 ft. strip was constructed. In Pond Inlet a 1,500 x 75 ft. strip now exists and landing lights have been installed. A surplus building has been relocated to the strip to provide shelter for the people meeting the aircraft. In Igloolik the strip is 3,100 x 100 ft. It is the intention to provide this strip with lights in 1969, if the lights can be obtained from an abandoned DEW Line site. At Grise Fiord the airstrip is 950 x 60 ft. while at Cape Dorset the strip is 1,600 ft. long. An emergency airstrip at Pangnirtung was constructed and is 1,400 feet in length. This strip utilizes the material on site and is constructed on the area designated for the permanent strip to be constructed by the Department of Transport under the Northern Airstrip Policy. At Clyde River the airstrip is 1,700 feet long and has been constructed by the local people using community equipment with assistance and guidance from the U.S. Coast Guard. In the Keewatin Region temporary airstrips were constructed at Eskimo Point and Repulse Bay.

The District carried out the completion of capital projects at Frobisher Bay, Grise Fiord, Broughton Island and Resolute Bay. These projects consisted of the erection and/or completion of staff houses, water point buildings, installation of power plants, the installation of ship anchors and the completion of low cost houses. Northern Construction reports that during the 1969 construction season a planned \$3.21 million worth of capital construction was undertaken. Of this amount, some \$2.23 million was in the Baffin Region. By Activity the breakdown of these amounts is as follows:

\$1,000	Northern Housing	Education	Small Business Development	Administration	Territorial Government
Keewatin	118.2	198.5	70.6	373.6	217.5
Baffin	613.1	477.6	26.0	301.0	812.8

The Keewatin Region was the enriched construction area during the 1968 Construction season and work undertaken this year (1969) was in the main carry-over and completion projects. The enriched program consisted of renovations to the water and sewer systems Akudlik, completion of the water point building Baker Lake and the additions to six schools. This season's end should see the completion of 274 Low Rental

houses, thus completing the program. Work was carried out on 7 power distribution systems, modifications of 9 staff houses, construction of 12 staff houses, 7 oil storage tanks, 3 freezers, 4 garages, 2 arts and crafts buildings, a fish cannery addition and on 2 warehouses. In Pangnirtung, the new school has been completed and the reservoir is nearing completion. The new addition to the school in Cape Dorset is underway under a Department of Public Works contract. A contract was awarded in 1968 to Warnock-Hersey to carry out soil borings and survey work on the site of the water reservoir Cape Dorset. This project is now under consideration. Projects were carried out on the fire alarm systems at Broughton Island, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour and Eskimo Point. Power plants were installed at Clyde River (2 - 150 KW), Hall Beach (2 - 100 KW), Lake Harbour (1 - 60 KW) and Repulse Bay (2 - 50 KW). Power lines extensions or replacement projects are underway in Igloolik, Lake Harbour, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet and Repulse Bay.

Garages are being erected or completed in 7 settlements with staff house construction projects in 10 settlements. A new fire hall is under construction at Baker Lake. Under site development, drainage ditches have been dug in various settlements in the Keewatin Region to drain trapped water. As the water drains the settlements will dry up and in time this land can be reclaimed and used for building lots. The reservoir project at Eskimo Point was not completed and is now being studied by Technical Services Branch in consultation with the Department of National Health and Welfare. The projects at Clyde are not on schedule, but the construction equipment is now on site. The delay of these projects results from the lack of gravel. Now under study is the possible relocation of all usable houses from old Clyde to the new site early next spring. Ten houses have been relocated from Apex to Ikaluit. As a point of interest tracked fire fighting vehicles have been purchased and are now on site at Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung and Baker Lake.

Considerable work on the Civic Square complex at Frobisher Bay has been carried out by Frobisher Bay Developments Limited. By the beginning of September 1969 the tar and gravel roof was completed on the main roof of the hotel and the contractor was preparing to complete flashings on all sides. The concrete roof

slab was poured over the rotunda and lobby area (first floor). The revised completion date is May, 1970. For the apartment building, concrete slabs were being erected and the elevator shaft formed for concrete operations. All floors were ready for plumbing and electrical installation. The revised completion date for two floors is December 20, 1969. Work on the Office Building is proceeding and the revised occupancy date is December 20, 1969. Work is also proceeding on the utilidor and row-housing. One unit of the row-housing should be available for occupancy in December 1969 and another in each successive month. Weather is now becoming an important consideration in precast operations as temperatures are falling to 35 degrees Fahrenheit with slight traces of snow. The contractor expects to complete rock crushing operations by October 31, 1969.

HOUSING

The five-year, 12 million dollar, Eskimo housing program which was mentioned in my previous reports to Council, of providing an adequate standard of housing for all Eskimos on a rental basis, has undergone some minor revisions in timing from the original plan, but is being carried through very satisfactorily on the whole.

Prior to the commencement of this program in 1966 there were 30 three-bedroom Eskimo-occupied houses in the Baffin Region. At the end of 1969-70 there will be 463, including 40 new houses in Frobisher Bay. An additional 42 houses are planned for the Baffin Region in 1970-71. This will fairly nearly complete the Baffin Region requirement of 524 new houses as indicated in the initial housing survey of 1965.

In the Keewatin Region there were 16 three-bedroom Eskimo houses before this program. There are now 307 of these houses in the Region which exceeds the initial survey requirement of 278.

In addition to the supply of three-bedroom houses, the program includes renovation and modernization of older houses to be occupied by families who do not need three bedrooms.

After completion of the initial supply of houses in other regions, additional houses will be provided to meet the needs of new family formations, movements of people and so on.

Both regions attained a generally satisfactory standard of rent collection and reporting. Rents collected in the Baffin Region in 1968-69 for those houses in the rental program totalled \$160,000. Similarly in the Keewatin Region, where most of the houses were on the rental basis for less than half the year, rental collections totalled \$55,000.

Settlement Housing Associations have made excellent progress in accepting full or partial responsibility for the allotment of housing to tenants. Some of the associations have taken on contracts for the maintenance of houses and for the provision of services such as fuel, water and garbage pickup. They are doing good work on these contracts and are gaining experience which will allow them to accept more responsibility for administration of housing in the future.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

During the period under review, the development of human and renewable resources continued to expand.

Resource surveys mentioned in previous reports have now been published and these reports now cover the entire Eastern Arctic. The various recommendations made in the reports are being implemented on a priority basis. Once this feasibility is established they become part of another program leading to the formation of co-operatives. In this context economic development may be divided into these categories: resources harvesting, secondary industry, arts and crafts production, co-operative development and tourism.

Once again, resource harvesting activities have ranged from the production of cod fillets (20,000 lbs.) at Port Burwell to the mining of large quantities of soapstone in Keewatin and at Belcher Islands. It is estimated that 30 tons of soapstone was mined at Ferguson River, Keewatin and delivered at Eskimo Point. Thirty tons at Rankin for use at the Rankin project, 10 tons for delivery at Baker Lake and 50 tons at Belcher Islands for local use in both settlements and the supply requirements of Great Whale River. At Port Burwell the quota of char (20,000 lbs) was reached. The domestic fisheries at Pangnirtung and Belchers produced 8,000 lbs. and 5,000 lbs. respectively. A small fishery at Chesterfield Inlet produced 5,000 lbs. of fish and this will be expanded next year to at least twice this production. The fall fishing out of Rankin and Whale Cove to Kaminak Lake

will commence shortly with a planned quota of 150,000 lbs. - the fish to be used for local consumption and for the supply of the cannery in 1970 operations.

The surveys on lapis lazuli production at Lake Harbour have just been completed. Samples of this mineral have been shipped out for analysis and preliminary reports are favourable on this industry.

The production and marketing of eiderdown at Belcher Islands, Port Burwell and Pangnirtung was continued this year for the manufacture of garments and sleeping bags for private sale in the south.

Renovation work on the laundry and dry cleaning establishment at Frobisher Bay has been completed and the operation has been relocated to a new building which has increased its capacity to 100% production. This operation employs eight people. A recent survey of local bakery needs indicates that the full production of this operation can be absorbed by local agency needs in the community. Rankin Inlet enjoyed another good season and with the production of 107 whales from Whale Cove and the 30,000 lbs. fish production from the Rankin area, there is an estimated volume of \$50,000.

A new development was in the acquisition of fifty pigs which were fed on by-products of the cannery operation and gives indication of a successful subsidiary enterprise. The Department has entered into a contract with Ingo Schoppel Company to initiate and manage a pilot knitwear operation at Frobisher Bay. The plant is to be located in the unused portion of the laundry building and the equipment is now being installed at the site of operation. One of the more promising projects is the duffle garment industry at Baker Lake where production is proceeding at a fast pace, but certain marketing problems have yet to be resolved.

Marketing in arts and crafts has been consistent with marked increases in production at Frobisher Bay and Rankin Inlet. The latter has problems in maintaining standards of production in soapstone carvings but the ceramics industry for Centennial Year has been encouraging. Estimated volume of production at Rankin Inlet arts and crafts centre will reach \$75,000 with employment of approximately 100 workers at the operation. Estimated production in the Baffin Region departmental arts and crafts projects will place over \$150,000 into the hands of local people annually,

The taxidermy operation at Eskimo Point has been taken over by the Community Council who employ one locally trained taxidermist for work on animals, fish and birds. Recent activities in the District includes the soapstone brush back industry project at Belcher Islands. This project is a supplement to the carving industry and at full capacity will employ 15 people with eight full time and seven part time employees. Of special note is the graphic art production at Baker Lake and encouraging preliminary reports have been received from the Eskimo Art Council.

In the field of tourism, this administration turned over its camps at Whale Cove to private enterprise. The Rankin Inlet Centre is also operated by private enterprise (Mr. C. Russell) and Mr. Russell has a prepared site for the erection of a new tourist centre in 1970 with a proposed capital outlay of \$50,000.

The Byrd Polar Centre Tour was very successful in spite of adverse press publicity in the organizational stages of the tour which resulted in a decrease from the originally planned 100 to approximately 20 tourists.

The tourist camp at Clearwater Fiord had as first visitor the Prime Minister, and this camp has since been visited by other dignitaries. The camp operated briefly this year and plans are now underway for its transfer in 1970 to a local private entrepreneur.

The annual training course at Western Co-op College at Saskatoon was again very successful with 12 trainees undergoing a most intensive training in co-operative management and related work.

Outstanding progress was made among developing groups in the District with several, including Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Arctic Bay and Broughton Island, fast reaching the point where organization and incorporation may be considered.

The most noteworthy development throughout the District was the continuation of the work in the promotion and organization of a Federation of Eastern Arctic Co-operatives. The committee of organization, comprised of four Eskimo delegates, elected at the March 1969 Frobisher Bay Conference, has carried out its work program very efficiently by visits to all co-operatives and developing groups in the District.

The staff of Arctic District Industrial Section are making every effort to hand over a viable operation to the Northwest Territories Government on December 1, 1969. I am pleased to state that all the field staff and over half the Arctic District Headquarters staff have accepted positions with the new administration.

ARCTIC DISTRICT BUDGET

The Arctic District budget is as follows:

1969-70 O. & M. Estimates	\$17,390,265
1969-70 Capital	7,506,200

O. & M.

1970-71 N.W.T. portion of Arctic District including Belchers and Burwell	\$17,043,000
1970-71 Arctic Quebec portion excluding Belchers and Burwell	<u>3,407,087</u>
Total to be spent in the Eastern Arctic 1970-71	<u>\$20,450,087</u>

Capital

1970-71 N.W.T. portion of Arctic District including Belchers and Burwell	\$ 7,317,700
1970-71 Arctic Quebec portion excluding Belchers and Burwell	<u>753,100</u>
Total to be spent in Eastern Arctic in 1970-71	<u>8,070,800</u>

It is my understanding that the Federal Government will hand over to the N.W.T. Government on or before April 1, 1970 the Operation and Maintenance funds in the form of an operational grants these to be released to the Territories as funds are made available by the Federal Government by interim supply.

In so far as Capital funds are concerned, it is proposed that the federal Technical Services Branch will do most of the construction in 1970-71 with the N.W.T. Government assuming the direct responsibility of a small portion. Speaking for the Eastern Arctic only, the funds for the work to be done by the federal Technical Services Branch will be retained by the Department and the balance turned over to the N.W.T. Government again in grant form for the portion for which they assume responsibility.

It has been a privilege and pleasure to submit this brief review of some of the activities in the Arctic District. There are many others, continually subject to change with the rapidly changing conditions. In this regard, in keeping with other developments, there are two areas where there is a constant need to improve and that is in communications and transportation. This is not only important in the interests of efficiency, but of morale.

It is 10 years since the Arctic District was formed. In that time many changes have been made and steps taken toward the northward expansion for the benefit of the people of Canada, and more particularly those of the north. We have made mistakes. It is not surprising, however, that in the wake of each program hopefully designed to achieve a difficult synthesis involving man and his environment, there should be criticisms, accusations, recriminations; that there should be errors and miscalculations on all sides. As I look back over the years, however, I think we can take some satisfaction that despite the problems and frustrations there have also been many achievements and contributions made by many dedicated people. I firmly believe much good groundwork has been laid for the take-over of the Arctic District by the Territorial Government.

May I conclude by saying that in the short months remaining before the take-over is completed we, as servants of both the Federal and Territorial Governments, stand ready to assist you in carrying out the results of your thoughtful deliberations and discussions and your guiding influence in the best interests of the development of the north and its people.

Arctic District Office,
October 3, 1969