

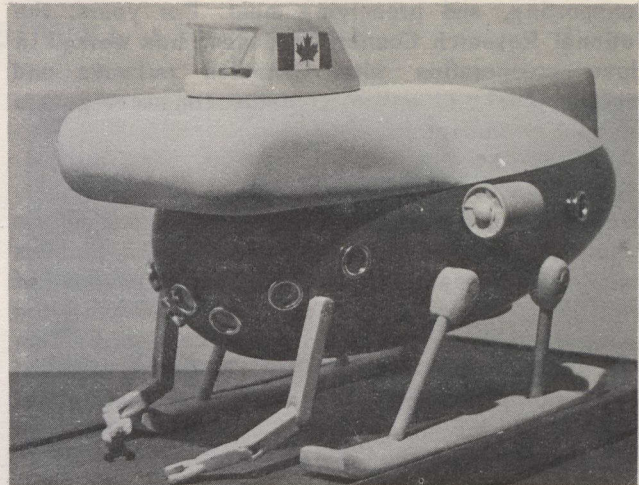
## BRINY BUG

Looking like some science fiction nightmare is a scale model of a new submersible craft for use by the Canadian Armed Forces in marine operations.

An interim version of the craft has been accepted for trials at the Nanoose underwater range of the Department of National Defence near Nanaimo, British Columbia. It will eventually be replaced by a new vessel now under construction by International Hydro Dynamics, Vancouver, next autumn.

The little craft, 25 feet long, ten feet wide and nine feet high, can be transported by air. A lockout compartment permits its crew of two and divers to leave and re-enter the craft while it is submerged.

The submarine vehicle can be used for equipment search and recovery, inspection of cables, and underwater submarine rescue operations and research.



Canadian Armed Forces new craft.

## NWT GOVERNMENT SHAPES UP

Mr. Jean Chrétien, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, recently announced that as of April 1, the Federal Government transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories responsibility for the administration of government services in the Eastern Arctic. Control of the various programs was assumed by the Commissioner in Yellowknife.

This transfer represents completion of a major recommendation of the Advisory Commission (Carrothers) of 1966 that "administrative functions be transferred to the Territorial service on a specified schedule as soon as practical". All residents of the Northwest Territories can now approach their government in Yellowknife for all the usual federal services.

### DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE

Until recently the Government of the Northwest Territories had been largely dependent on the Federal Government for its staff. As recently as 1963, the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs (now the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development) was the Commissioner, and the Northern Administration Branch of the Department staffed most government services in the Territories. In that year, a full-time Commissioner, stationed at first in Ottawa, was appointed and charged with developing a territorial administration. In September 1967, following the designation of Yellowknife as the seat of government for the Territories, the Commissioner and his staff moved to take up residence there. At that time, the Government announced plans for the transfer from federal to territorial control of the operational responsibility for the existing government services including education, welfare, municipal affairs and other administrative services of local importance, as quickly as the new Territorial Administration could assume these responsibilities. On April 1, 1969, this took place for the Mackenzie District and April 1,

1970 completes the transfer to the Territorial Government of provincial-type programs and services which have been administered by federal public servants in the Eastern Arctic (Keewatin and Franklin Districts).

Mr. Chrétien said that it was the first time in Canadian history that such a large transfer of administrative functions from one level of government to another and from a well-established center to a totally new setting had been accomplished in such a short time.

The Minister also said that action had already started in the next stage in the development of the Northwest Territories Government in the amendments to the Northwest Territories Act, which he will introduce soon into Parliament. These propose that the size of the Territorial Council be increased to allow more elected members and better representation of the scattered population. Many aspects of the operation of the Council and the Territorial Government now under federal control will be placed in the hands of the Commissioner. With the rapidly increasing interest in the North, in Canada and throughout the world, the development of government for northern residents must be given a high priority, Mr. Chrétien said.

## LONGER SHELF-LIFE FOR BEEF

Consumption of red meat has reached an all-time high in Canada. Despite rising prices, Canadians consume more beef a year than any other meat - an average of 87 pounds each. Pork is second in popularity, at 54 pounds a person, followed by veal, mutton and lamb, offal and, finally, canned meats.

Beef production has increased steadily, the number of animals slaughtered having risen from 1,961,000 in 1951 to 3,446,000 in 1968. As production increases to meet consumer demands, new and better methods are constantly being sought for storing,