

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1962

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

H.M. Jones, Director

Canada has had a continuing administrative organization for the protection and advancement of Indian interests for almost 100 years.

To-day the Indians are increasingly encouraged and assisted to conduct their own affairs and to share the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Indian Affairs tabled its final report to Parliament on June 8, 1961. After three years of sittings, the Committee agreed that Canadian Indians had made such progress that they will soon be able to assume the responsibility, and accept the benefits, of full participation as Canadian citizens.

Forces at Work

The Indian Affairs Branch readily acknowledges the importance of the assistance rendered by other organizations in the drive to economic and social development.

Provincial governments have shown a marked interest in the welfare of their Indian citizens. Federal agencies, voluntary and religious organizations, and private individuals, have accomplished a great deal in the promotion of Indian welfare and progress.

The Indians themselves have provided an important impetus, and the gradually increasing appreciation of the Indians by other Canadian citizens has been very encouraging.

As more and more Indians live and work among other citizens, mutual understanding has increased. Indian children attend school with other young Canadians. Growing numbers take special training or go on to higher education for skilled tradesmen or professions. The desires and abilities of Indians to handle their own affairs have become increasingly apparent.

The Indian Affairs Branch, in an enlarged information program, tries to promote public interest in the progress of the Indians, to increase understanding and acceptance.

BAND COUNCILS

Indians accomplish much on their own behalf, particularly under the leadership of their band councils. Chosen by band membership, these councils are equivalent to local government bodies in rural municipalities, with much the same powers and duties.

As empowered by the Indian Act, they may make by-laws about health, traffic, disorderly conduct, weed control, game and fish management, public works, and other matters on the reserves.

Councils have responsibilities with regard to the expenditure of band funds.

A total of forty-two band councils have been granted control, in whole or in part, of their band funds. Bands also may be given power to make by-laws for raising money by means of taxation or licensing, and for its expenditure.

Responsibilities also include the surrender or lease of reserve lands, land allotment and band membership.

Councils are encouraged to take a greater part in the management of welfare assistance, community planning and economic development.

In Ontario, thirty-three bands -- four more than in the previous year -- handle their own welfare services under the provincial General Welfare Assistance Act.

In community planning, band councils have sought Branch assistance in design and technical assistance for band-built houses and community halls, and in long-range construction plans for development of the entire community. Among a number of outstanding achievements by Indian bands is the handsome hall built by band members at St. Regis Reserve to provide facilities for community activities. Architectural designs and technical supervision were provided by professional personnel of the Branch. Cost of the hall, paid from band funds, was more than \$70,000.

Bands also are making long-term plans. At Walpole Island, preliminary surveys and work have been undertaken to launch a twenty-five year comprehensive program of community improvement.

Indians take an increasing interest in education and band councils have authority to form school committees of band members eager to participate in the operation of their local schools and to encourage scholastic achievement generally.

During the year, regulations governing the organization of school committees, their duties and responsibilities, were revised to provide greater scope for initiative and local autonomy. Duties include management of school facilities, supply and maintenance of sports equipment, supervision of after-school activities, student tours to neighbouring communities, and other project

The majority of the thirty-one school committees in operation have shown a keen interest in the administration of their local schools and in the education of their children in nearby Joint schools it is anticipated that, as they gain experience, some committees will develop into typical school boards and will assist in the administration of their own schools as boards of trustees do in other organized districts

EDUCATION

Indians continued to show growing interest in education, a major factor in their progress. A total of 46,596 Indian pupils, an increase of 3,481 over the previous year, enrolled in both Indian and non-Indian schools.

Integrated Classrooms

While the Branch maintains day schools on reserves and operates Indian residential schools with the co-operation of religious organizations, a growing portion of its activity concerns the education of Indian children with other Canadians.

Integration in education often is brought about through formal agreements between the Department and local school boards for the operation of so-called "joint schools". Such an agreement is made when a school board must expand its facilities to accommodate Indian children. The Department pays not only its share of construction costs, but also the tuition costs for each Indian child. In other cases, where the local board has room for additional children, or there are only a few Indian pupils, the Department pays only tuition costs for Indian pupils.

The number of joint school agreements concluded in the year reached a new high of thirty-two compared with twenty in the previous year. The new joint schools, for which the Department paid a total of \$2,267,694, provided classroom accommodation for an additional 2,292 Indian children.

Indian students attending various non-Indian schools increased by thirty-two per cent over the previous year, to total 14,241. This is proof of the growing interest in education on the part of Indian parents, as well as an indication of their desire for integrated schooling for their children.

It has been gratifying to note the increasing interest in integrated education for Indian children on the part of provincial and local governments, church and service organizations as well as individuals. Without this popular support the program could not have materialized.

Significant results of the integration program include the rapid growth in the number of Indian students attending non-Indian high schools, from 1,457 in 1959 to 2,755 in 1962, and the increasing enrolment of residential school boarders in non-Indian schools, during the same four-year period, from 737 in 1959 to 1,430 in 1962.

Educational Assistance

Through its educational assistance plan the Department helped Indian students wishing to pursue studies beyond primary level. Assistance varied from payment of tuition fees and supplies for some students, to full maintenance costs on behalf of others, according to the financial circumstances of the student or his family.

Twenty-six scholarships, as compared with eighteen the previous year, also were awarded as follows: The Maritimes, three; Quebec, seven; Southern Ontario, five; Northern Ontario, two; Saskatchewan, six; British Columbia, three.

Among the more advanced courses taken by scholarship winners were Medicine, Law, Engineering, Drama, Art and Music. Others followed courses such as nursing, teaching,

commercial and trade training.

Special assistance is provided for children who use residential schools as hostels while receiving classroom instruction in nearby non-Indian schools. Sixteen full-time and six part-time teacher counsellors were employed to supervise the home studies of these pupils, to give guidance and counsel, and to assume the liaison duties between the Indian and non-Indian school.

In addition, three teachers devoted half-time to teacher-counselling duties and half-time to academic, industrial arts, or terminal class teaching.

Guidance

The guidance program in Indian schools is of paramount importance, if Indian students are to be prepared for integration in non-Indian schools and for the place in Canadian society which they should assume as adults.

The Indian Affairs Branch has increased further its staff of education specialists, supervising principals and teacher-counsellors.

A guidance handbook for teachers was produced and used experimentally. It is planned to place a revised version in all Indian schools for the use of teachers. To assist and promote the guidance program, a small professional library of books on guidance and testing was set up in each regional office.

Extra-Curricular Activities

Extra-curricular activities received particular consideration in the Indian Day and Residential School programs, since many Indian children lack the enriching experiences available to students in regular schools.

Tours and excursions were frequently arranged to large cities, industrial plants and power projects. Such experiences provided information as well as occupational orientation.

Since social orientation is equally important, students were encouraged to join clubs and church groups, to compete in league sports and athletic events, and to enter music, drama and school festivals. In such activities they found enjoyment and learned to associate on equal terms with non-Indian children. Many Indian students took part in activities of 4-H clubs, scouts, guides, cadets, and similar groups during the year. When the national headquarters for the Boy Scouts of Canada was opened at Ottawa, the representative of the Yukon was Troop Leader Franklin Johnson, a Kuchin Indian from the Dawson City area.

Curriculum

A basic educational need of the Indian child is facility in English or French.

The learning of one of these languages, therefore, receives full attention in the child's first year

in school. A basic language course for Kindergarten and Grade One students, developed in a number of schools across Canada under the direction of a Reading and Language specialist, will be in use in all Indian schools by September, 1962.

It is estimated that considerably more than half of all Indian children attend non-Indian schools at some time during their education. Indian school curriculum in each province conforms generally with that in non-Indian schools, so that Indian students can transfer to public school classes without undue difficulties.

Consolidation of one-room schools into larger central schools has been made possible by increased use of school transportation, facilitated by improved roads on, and leading to, Indian reserves. In the year under review the Branch operated 181 one-room schools compared with 200 in 1961 and 232 in 1958.

Seasonal schools, which, for many years, provided two or three summer months of schooling for the children of migrant parents in a number of isolated settlements, are nearing extinction as they are replaced by regular day schools in settlements where permanent housing also has been provided for these small, isolated groups. In the summer of 1961, only nineteen teachers were employed in summer seasonal schools in Ontario and Quebec, compared with forty in 1956.

Attendance

School attendance showed a slight overall improvement but absenteeism remains one of the major obstacles to the advance of education. This problem is linked with the seasonal work of the parents.

An encouraging rise in enrolment of six-year old children was noted. During the year, approximately seventy per cent of the six-year old group attended school. Continuation of this trend should abolish much of the retardation due to late starting.

Kindergarten enrolment increased slightly during the year; arrangements were concluded for the expansion of kindergarten classes next year. It should be possible to set up a maximum of ten additional classes annually in those communities where facilities are available.

Adult Education

During the year, 1,857 Indian adults took part in one or more of the adult education programs sponsored by the Department. About 575 were involved in some form of education for community development. Three hundred and eighty-one took part in handicraft programs during the year while 342 were involved in some form of practical arts training.

Approximately 360 adult Indians took literacy or basic education courses, in which they were taught to read and write or to improve the skills they had already. Such

learning improved employment opportunities in outlying work projects.

Up-grading classes provided at Edmonton, Regina and Prince Albert continued to be among the most rewarding of adult education activities. These courses are offered to Indians from eighteen to twenty-five years of age who, having left school, require special training and orientation to prepare them for industry and life away from their reserves.

Of those who were in up-grading classes the previous year more than one-third found suitable employment while approximately one-third decided to continue with further academic or vocational training. The remainder either are awaiting placement or have returned to their reserves.

With this encouraging record, two more centres were opened with a total of 202 students receiving training. A centre was opened for the first time in Manitoba and plans were made to open a new centre in North Bay next year to serve Northern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. Also considered is establishment of a centre in Quebec City for French-speaking Indians.

The up-grading course consists of an eight-month program of academic, social and occupational orientation, with permanent employment as the final goal.

Teaching Staff Organization

A total of 1,382 teachers were employed. In addition to academic subjects, teachers gave instruction in Industrial and Practical Arts, Home Economics, Arts and Crafts, Music, and Physical Education.

Supervision in the day schools was provided by 177 principals and five assistant principals. Seven of the principals devoted full time to supervisory duties, three taught on a half-time basis and performed supervisory duties for the remainder of a full-time teaching schedule, and 167 taught full-time in addition to performing their supervisory duties. The five assistant principals taught on a full-time basis.

Qualifications of Teaching Staff

The percentage of qualified teachers in Indian schools rose from 88.9 per cent a year ago to 91.3 per cent. The percentage of teachers who have senior matriculation plus one year of teacher education, or higher, is 71.4 per cent, while 19.8 per cent have junior matriculation plus one year of teacher education or a recognized short course. In day schools, 92.9 per cent of the teaching staff is qualified, as is 88.3 per cent in residential schools.

University graduates on staff total 145 or 10.6 per cent, fifty-seven in residential schools, eighty-five in day schools, and three in hospital schools.

In-Service Training

School superintendents arranged meetings, institutes and conventions, where

teachers could discuss their problems in the light of the Department's educational philosophy. An orientation course for new teachers was held at North Bay early in September. Some superintendents provided staffs with regular bulletins in addition to making their customary calls at the schools in order to provide supervision, advice and assistance.

Plans are in progress for regular in-service training classes for supervisory staffs of residential schools. Scheduled for next year, these classes will constitute the first organized approach to systematic in-service training on a regional basis.

Supervision

School superintendents regularly visited all Indian schools except a few small, remote schools accessible only by aeroplane in favourable weather. School inspection reports generally indicate an improved standard of pupil performance. This reflects fuller understanding by both parents and children of the benefits of education and its importance to their social and economic progress.

The Indian schools were supervised and administered by a field staff of seven regional and twelve district school superintendents and six supervising principals. Except for one vacancy in Alberta and another in Manitoba the field staff was up to full strength.

Residential Schools

At the close of the year there were sixty-five Indian residential schools and one hostel in operation, of which six were church-owned institutions. During the year, two Government-owned schools at Brocket, Alberta, were closed due to their physical condition and the availability of accommodation in other schools. They were St. Cyprian's Indian Residential School, which was operated by the Indian School Administration of the Anglican Church of Canada, and the Sacred Heart Indian Residential School, which was operated by the Oblate Order of the Roman Catholic Church. The Sturgeon Lake Indian Residential School, owned and operated by the Roman Catholic Church, discontinued its operations due to the erection of day-school facilities. A new Government-owned Indian residential school at Mission City, British Columbia, providing accommodation for 250 pupils, opened September 1, 1961.

Despite the natural increase in the number of school age children, there was no substantial increase in the number of pupils enrolled in residential schools. The number of pupils requiring institutional care has declined and the residential schools are taking on a new role as hostels for pupils attending non-Indian schools, particularly at the high-school level.

In order to encourage the employment of Indians on the non-teaching staffs of Government-owned Indian residential schools, a program of on-the-job training was introduced in 1961 to provide basic experience to qualify young Indians for such employment. During the year under review, twelve trainees were appointed.

WELFARE

The program of preparation for advancement through education is supplemented in Welfare Services by projects to develop community organization and Indian leadership.

Formal leadership training courses were introduced on an experimental basis in 1954. Enthusiastic response and participation of Indian delegates in these early endeavours proved the validity of the approach and demonstrated its value in improving social and economic conditions on reserves.

The most concentrated program has been operated since 1957 for the benefit of Cape Breton Island Indians under the auspices of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University.

In the Province of Quebec, the Extension Department of the University of Laval has taken an active part in arranging courses for French-speaking Indians. Quebec Women's Institutes invited Indian women to attend the annual leadership training event at Macdonald College.

Similar courses were arranged by the Extension Department of the University of Alberta. The Community Programmes Branch of the Provincial Department of Education in Ontario was engaged actively in the development of courses focusing on council government. Opportunities were provided for chiefs and band councillors to learn more effective methods of administration. The facilities of the Quetico Conference and Training Centre and those at Geneva Park were used for these programs. In addition, Indian delegates participated at the Quetico Centre in such conference activities as Youth Counsellors' and Craft Instructors' Training Courses. In Southern Ontario, plans are under way for a regional training program to be held at the University of Western Ontario in co-operation with the Community Programmes Branch.

The Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg has been concerned with the development of training opportunities for groups of Indians and Metis and as an experiment, small community courses were held. These courses were related to local needs and used resources available in the community.

The Indian community offers broad opportunities for experience in leadership. In addition to band councils and their committees, voluntary organizations carry out a broad range of constructive programs on many reserves. These include committees concerned with the promotion of health, welfare and education, among which are 159 active Indian Homemakers' Clubs, Women's Institutes, Home and School Associations, church groups, and others. The influence of leadership training is reflected in the positive and constructive community programs which continue to emerge.

The intimate relationship between training Indian leaders and the application of the basic principles of community development is obvious. Self-determination, self-help, self-reliance, pride of race and full participation in programs in the Indian communities create increasing demands for responsible, able Indian leadership. Many Indians with leadership qualities are being given opportunities to make quite exceptional contributions in their communities.

Indian Welfare off the Reserve

A striking development has been the rapidly growing public interest throughout Canada in the problems encountered by Indians settling in non-Indian communities. This interest has given rise to a number of voluntary organizations specially formed for this purpose. In addition, an increasing number of existing national organizations are directing more and more attention to the contributions they can make in easing the shock of transition for Indian men and women entering Canadian urban centres seeking employment, education, and a new way of life.

Friendship centres, Indian clubs, study groups and fellowship houses have been developed for the special benefit of Indians. While some of these have been active for years, there has been a remarkable growth in the number of such organizations and a surge of new vitality. Of particular interest has been the prominent part played in the planning, development and operation of these organizations by the Indians themselves. Some are exclusively Indian in membership and direction; others provide for partnership of Indians and non-Indians in varying degrees.

Housing

Standards of housing on reserves continue to improve. Increased participation and interest on the part of residents generally in the development of their communities was evident. Extension of hydroelectric services to many reserves has given easier access to such amenities as tap water, indoor plumbing, refrigeration, entertainment and education through radio and television, and has contributed considerably to reducing the gap between standards of Indian and non-Indian communities.

Incentives are offered individuals and communities to improve housing and community standards. Standards continued to improve. A total of 1,105 houses were completed in the year ending March 31, 1962, at a total cost of \$3,924,780. Government appropriation contributed \$2,254,763 of this amount and the balance was paid by individual Indians and by contributions from Indian Band Funds. The year's program also included the repair of some 3,474 homes at a cost of \$794,329 paid through appropriation and personal and band contributions.

Despite this active housing program, approximately 7,000 houses still are needed. This is due principally to the rapid rate of increase in population and in new family formations. Another factor has been changes in housing needs due to changing economic conditions. The Department's housing and community development programs must meet the needs of approximately 190,000 Indians situated in almost 600 Indian communities across Canada in every conceivable variety of circumstances. The participation of the individuals of these communities in solving their housing problems is vital. A dynamic program, use of the best possible plans and techniques, and a full and effective partnership with the Indians are necessary if progressive, economically self-sufficient, Indian communities are to develop.

Public Assistance

Assistance to Indians to enable them to maintain basic standards of food,

clothing and other necessities of life represents the largest single item of expenditure -- almost eighty-five per cent of the total welfare appropriation. These costs were twenty per cent higher than in the previous year, reflecting a difficult year, economically, for the Indians.

The population increase, almost 6,000 a year, is a primary factor in Indian social problems. The constantly shrinking demands for unskilled labour and for the traditional skills and crafts of Indians in such fields as farming, forestry and fishing, has had serious effects. Specific local cause for increased assistance included forest fires and, on the prairies, lack of rainfall.

Provincial Agreements

It is costly and complicated to provide the Indians with the same general services as non-Indian communities receive for provincial, municipal and private welfare organizations. This is particularly so, because Indian communities are small and widely scattered.

The Department's policy has been to negotiate agreements with provinces in order that Indians may have access to all generally applicable welfare programs and services on the same basis as other citizens. The principle of equal Indian eligibility has been established, since World War II, in all national welfare programs and benefits in which the Federal Government has participated, such as Family Allowance, old Age assistance, old Age Security, and Blind Person's Allowance.

Provincial Welfare Services

A joint federal-provincial statement of policy regarding social assistance and health services in British Columbia was approved. This statement clarified the respective responsibilities of federal and provincial agencies concerned with Indian welfare and health services on and off the reserves and was designed, in particular, to ensure that Indians away from their own communities would have access to social assistance in case of need. Somewhat similar arrangements, on a more informal basis, were worked out during the year in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In Ontario, the successful application of the provincial General Welfare Assistance Act testifies to the capacity of Indian bands and reserves to assume the same responsibilities as municipalities.

Agreements also were negotiated with governments of the Yukon Territory, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, for the extension of normal child welfare service protection to Indian reserves. The Manitoba agreement covers seven reserves in the western part of the province. In the other two areas, and in Ontario and the Northwest Territories, all reserves are included. Although formal agreements have not been secured in other provinces, extensive child welfare services are being made available.

Special Joint Services

In British Columbia the provincial and federal governments are sharing the costs of special projects to study and deal with particular welfare problems of Indians in transition

in the urban centre of Prince Rupert and in the extended frontier area of the Babine Agency, north of Smithers, B. C.

Community Development in Manitoba

Under an agreement with the Province of Manitoba, the Branch is actively engaged in a community development program designed to look after the special problems and needs of the Indians in that Province. The program, provided through provincial services and resources, has produced valuable results in the fields of employment and community development generally.

Winter Works' Programs

The Branch spent \$1,685,430 on a winter works' program to provide employment for Indians who otherwise would have been idle. Of this fund, \$500,000 was used to create worthwhile community employment projects on reserves. The remainder financed an accelerated works program in which regular Indian Affairs' construction and repair projects were completed during the winter, thereby creating much-needed employment.

Wherever possible, projects were discussed with band councils; these took a very active part in the administration and successful completion of the programs. Approximately 5,811 Indians were employed in these programs across Canada and their profitable activities did much to prevent the deterioration of morale due to dependency on relief.

Indian bands with sufficient funds also participated in the Winter Works' Incentive Program sponsored by the Department of Labour. Approximately fifty-five separate projects under this program were undertaken, at a total cost of \$334,150, employing approximately 1,197 Indians.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Development Division was formed two years ago to assist Indians in achieving a greater measure of economic stability and independence, and to ensure that the advanced training available to Indians would be put to good and profitable use.

Employment placement

This program is devoted to facilitating the employment of Indians from areas of marginal economy into a wider range of occupations in both urban and rural settings and the integration of selected individuals and families into the economy and life of non-Indian communities.

Its services were expanded through the appointment of placement specialists at Whitehorse, Prince George, Calgary, The Pas, and London, bringing the total number of specialists to fourteen.

Candidates established in regular and continuing employment with the

assistance of the National Employment Service increased from 292 in the previous year to 355, of which more than seventy per cent were placed in skilled employment.

Professional counselling services have helped many Indians to cope with life off their reserves. The Branch made special agreements with two family service agencies to counsel Indian placement candidates and to handle funds provided for relocation of Indians.

The Family Service Bureau in London, Ontario, provided more than eighty interviews with placement candidates during the last four months of the fiscal year and helped to overcome social problems which otherwise could have resulted in Indians returning to reserves.

The Catholic Social Welfare Bureau in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is directing and servicing the relocation of Indian families from Lennox Island in co-operation with Branch staff and the National Employment Service.

An important part of the placement program is to help Indians obtain seasonal and short-term employment. Some 3,913 Indians were placed in such employment as sugar beet growing, logging, pulp cutting, prospecting, guiding, farm and general labour. This does not include many who were directed to employment by other Branch staff or those who, with some encouragement, found work for themselves.

Also important, for both employment and training, were winter road-clearing projects carried out through the Departments of Northern Affairs and Public Works. A total of 118 Indians were employed on a project at Watson Lake, Yukon, and 103 in the Yellowknife Agency. Wages of Indians totalled \$73,725 and approximately \$65,000 respectively.

Research and Surveys

Since 1960, a section of the Branch has been responsible for coordinating studies, both on and off reserves, that can help bands to plan for economic development and assist in establishing Branch projects.

The first of two studies undertaken during the year was on the Blood Reserve, Alberta, where Band representatives had expressed the need for an economic development plan. Summer operations included a soil survey, range survey, current land use survey, mineral surveys, a road survey and preliminary work on the sociological aspects of the study. Provincial and other federal departments participated in these field studies, which will be continued during the summer of 1962.

The second study concerned marketing by Indian commercial fisheries in Northern Ontario. Field work for this study which covered, for comparative purposes, the systems in effect in Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well as that of Ontario, has been accomplished and the report is nearing completion.

Meetings were held with bands in the Caradoc Agency, at their request, and a tentative research outline has been prepared for social, economic and agricultural surveys.

Meetings also have been held with university staff members to discuss the possibility of their taking part in research on the socioeconomic problems facing Indian communities.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Wildlife, fish and other annually renewable resources continues to be one of the most important factors in the economy of Indians from both the commercial and subsistence viewpoints. The purpose of the Department is to develop these resources, in co-operation with the responsible administrative agencies, federal and provincial; to encourage harvesting on a sustain-yield basis and to ensure that Indians obtain an equitable share of the proceeds.

Programs have been developed for fur rehabilitation and management, commercial and domestic fishing, wild rice and other wild crops, and tourist guiding. In liaison with the placement program, assistance and guidance was given to Indians entering into seasonal employment in forest-based industries.

Formal agreements with the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan related to management of fur-bearing animals were continued and a new ten-year agreement dealing with most renewable natural resources was negotiated with the Province of Ontario. The latter agreement provides for a program costing up to \$200,000 annually, to be shared equally with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The program, under direction of the provincial department, will emphasize commercial development of inland lake fisheries during the initial stage, with changing emphasis as early objectives are reached.

Close liaison was maintained with other provincial management programs and through excellent co-operation with the responsible administrations, programs not essentially different from those under formal agreement are in effect. This is true particularly in the Province of Quebec, where a most effective program of fur development, management and marketing is in its third decade and where a program of commercial fishing is expanding rapidly.

Assistance was provided to Indians in addition to the technical and supervisory aspects which are a feature of all resources programs. This took the form of providing, mainly on a repayable basis, equipment, food and other supplies to enable Indians to participate fully in both fishing and trapping. Indians also were assisted to cut and store ice for summer fishing operations and, in some areas, fishing stations were installed as a means of bringing their production up to the highest standards. Marketing assistance was provided as required.

The year was one of continued low market realizations as compared with the high prices of goods and services. However, the raw fur market showed some stability and even slight signs of recovery, especially in regard to muskrat, beaver and mink. The previously-neglected long-haired furs were commencing to find favour in the eyes of fashion designers. The market position of fresh water fisheries also improved slightly, with decreased inventories of frozen stocks on hand and, prices at levels which provided a reasonable subsistence livelihood.

Highlighting the fur program was the continued high level of beaver production under the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario agreements, all of which have been main-

tained for more than five years at or near record levels. This increased production did much to offset low market prices. In commercial fishing, Indians increased participation in the general industry in Manitoba and in the co-operative program in Saskatchewan, maintaining their position in other areas. Excellent production was maintained in Department-supervised projects such as the northern Ontario and Quebec sturgeon fisheries, the Bersimis project which produced Atlantic salmon at favourable prices, the Lake Claire and Sandy Lake goldeye project, and the general lake fishery in Northern Ontario.

Indians participated more than before in the planning and execution of these programs. They participated actively in trappers' councils and conventions, in fishery co-operatives and as local attendants and supervisors in Department-sponsored projects.

Agriculture

The aim of this program is to promote wider use of the agricultural potential of Indian reserve lands by providing technical advice and financial assistance to Indians who are genuinely interested in farming.

The principal development was a considerable increase in livestock raising under the rotating herd plan, in which a participant keeps the natural increase of a herd, although possession of the basic herd passes on to another after a set term. Herds also were acquired through revolving fund loans, assisted in some instances by conditional grants to increase the size of herds. Severe drought conditions in some areas delayed or curtailed the program and, in some instances, it was necessary to purchase forage. Authority was granted for the purchase of forty-eight herds, ranging in size from six to twenty-two heads, for use in the rotating herd plan.

In addition, one herd of fifty head was provided for the John Smith Band in Saskatchewan as part of an overall agricultural development plan initiated by a group of Indians of the Band. This involved a contribution of \$7,000 from band funds and a revolving fund loan of \$20,000 to cover purchase of equipment and operating expenses.

The Department has followed with interest developments under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, designed to improve rural economy. It is represented on both the policy and working committees, where it will be concerned chiefly with increasing the associations of Indian bands with surrounding communities and improving the economy on reserves.

Indian bands made progress toward assuming full responsibility for the operation, maintenance and safe custody of farming equipment and for developing drainage programs on reserve lands.

With the co-operation of the Ministers of Agriculture of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Department was successful in having discriminatory sections removed from the provincial Branding Acts.

Agricultural conferences again were held at Edmonton and at the Fisher

River agency in Manitoba with full Indian participation. There has been a marked trend among Indians to enlist the support of provincial specialists, both directly and through Branch officials.

Handicrafts

Production of good quality Indian handicraft is encouraged as a source of supplementary family income. A marketing service is maintained in Ottawa but most handicraft has been marketed locally by the producers. Treasury Board has granted authority which enabled the Department to assume a more active role in stimulating production and marketing. Similar authority also was obtained to make advances to provincial game departments with which to purchase raw hides from hunters. There have been signs of increasing interest by non-Indian groups in encouraging Indian handicraft activities.

By arrangements with the Department of National Revenue, an amended Marketing of Imported Goods Order has been enacted to provide protection of Indian handicrafts against imported imitations.

A joint project with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, involving some sixty Indians and Eskimos at Great Whale River in Northern Quebec, was initiated. A similar project, involving Indians of the Big Cove Reserve, New Brunswick, is under negotiation with the provincial Department of Industry and Development. These programs are expected to serve as guides in developing handicraft projects elsewhere.

In addition to handicraft activities, 5,556 hospital garments were manufactured for the Department of National Health and Welfare by Homemakers Clubs. The facilities of the Ottawa warehouse were provided on a non-profit basis for this project and 312 parcels of welfare clothing and 175 parcels of school supplies were handled.

Revolving Fund Loans

The Revolving Fund provides a source of credit for Indians who do not have access to ordinary lending institutions. There were 120 loans amounting to \$220,356.68 approved during the year and, in the same period, ninety-four loans were paid off in full.

Fifty-five per cent of new loans were used to purchase farm machinery and livestock and for other agricultural purposes. The remainder were used for fishing boats and equipment, trucks, school buses, housing materials, handicrafts, equipment for forestry operations, and other such industrial purposes.

As of March 31, 1962, a balance of \$371,606.10 out of \$1,000,000 Revolving Fund still was available.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

The number of grants to Indian veterans pursuant to the Veterans' Land Act has remained about the same during the past few years. Since 1945, some 1,640 grants represent-

ing a total of \$3,753,195.08 have been approved. Of these, 1,177 veterans have qualified for clear title to all goods acquired under the program.

According to departmental records, these grants have been used to acquire lands, buildings, building materials, and household effects; livestock and farm equipment; fishing, forestry, fur, farming and other industrial equipment and for some land clearing.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Although there was less exploration than in previous years, the improvement in market conditions, especially with regard to exports to the United States, helped to create a substantial increase in royalty payments received. The following revenue from oil and gas was credited to band funds:

...	1961 - 62	1960 - 61
Bonuses from sale of oil and gas rights	\$109,808,56	\$183,197,78
Annual rentals	553,238,17	581,575,15
Royalties on production	1,131,008,30	604,490,60
...	\$1,794,055,03	\$1,369,263,53

Land Sales

Only a few parcels of land, required for industrial or other use, were sold. Work connected with highway rights-of-way, power lines, pipe lines and other easements continued at a steady level.

Leases

In addition to oil and gas leases, 1,621 leases and permits were issued. Rentals totalled \$1,359,766.57. There were 6,095 leases and permits in effect, an increase of 692 over the previous year.

Mining

No one is being produced on any Indian reserve. The discovery of gold and copper near Fort Hope Indian Reserve No. 64 in Northern Ontario has resulted in one large mining organization taking steps to acquire claims.

A total of \$94,275.15 was received from the sale of sand, gravel and rock.

Forestry

The Department of Forestry cruised several reserves in Ontario and prepared preliminary forest cover type maps from new air photographs of the reserves in Quebec and the Maritimes for use in ground examinations in 1962.

The timber rights on Department of National Defence Lot 7741 in British Columbia were acquired and preparations made for a ground cruise in 1962.

There were 31 active timber licences and receipts from forest production totalled \$672,463.78.

Estates

Estates administered and concluded totalled 1,024, with a further 322 being reviewed and closed out. A total of 608 new estates was opened for administration.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in 119 cases and appropriate action taken where third party liability was involved.

This section also administers the estates of over 400 mentally incompetent Indians and is responsible for all related correspondence with provincial authorities.

Individual Land Holdings

As a result of certain lands at Sarnia being returned to reserve status, extensive research was required to confirm individuals in lawful possession. Abstracts of title have been completed for approximately seventy-five per cent of the holdings on the Six Nations Indian Reserve for inclusion in the master register.

Membership

The inclusion of fifty-three persons in membership was protested in accordance with the provisions of Sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act.

Decisions were rendered on fifty protests.

According to the Indian Register, the Indian population as at December 31, 1961 was 191,655.

Reserves

During 1961 - 62 work continued on the General Land Register which to date contains the complete registration of documents covering 162 Indian reserves. A register of Indian Settlements and Crown lands under the jurisdiction of this Branch has been established and com-

pleted for Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Land sale records dating back to 1790 and covering some sixty-seven townships have been indexed and entered in the recently established Surrendered Lands Register. The annual survey program, carried out under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada, has been completed for fifty-eight of sixty-three projects.

TRUSTS AND ANNUITIES

Indian Trust Funds

Indian band funds on March 31, 1962, comprised \$23,792,407.18 in the Capital fund and \$3,269,254.22 in the Revenue fund for a total of \$27,061,661.40.

Expenditures totalled \$6,895,293.66 as compared with \$7,257,178.68 in the previous year, and income totalled \$6,598,657.98 as compared with \$6,656,160.58.

The following is a statement of major items of expenditure in the fiscal year:

Agricultural Assistance	\$768,662.53
Destitute Relief	579,558.87
Operation and Management of Band Property	1,049,047.61
Housing	1,478,982.79
Roads and Bridges	506,201.24
Winter Works Incentive Program	334,150.00*

[*Of this estimated total, payroll costs approximated \$211,000.00, of which some fifty per cent will be refunded by the Federal Department of Labour.]

Savings

In addition to Indian band funds, \$859,885.25 is held in savings on behalf of individual Indians and Indian estates, from which payments totalling \$577,858.82 were made.

Annuities

Annuities totalling \$493,132.00 were distributed to 93,662 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. This total includes payments on account of enfranchisement, commutations and arrears. The Government of Ontario refunded \$32,624.00 of this total, which was paid under Treaty No. 9.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

Engineering and construction services of great variety were provided to every region in Canada through a central professional staff, field engineering officers and construction supervisors attached to regional offices of the Branch.

More than \$13,000,000 was expended on such services, supplied by Branch facilities with the assistance of the Department of Public Works on larger projects.

Construction completed during the year by the above agencies included twenty-three day schools containing 54 classrooms; two residential schools with accommodation for a total of 370 pupils, and a residential school gymnasium. Also completed were some 20 units to house teaching staff.

Other operations of the Division included the design of new standard types of day schools, Indian homes and community halls; the design and construction of ancillary structures at residential schools, as well as buildings for use as offices, staff residences, equipment shelters, community freezers, and to fill other requirements; the planning of village subdivisions and associated utility services; liaison work with outside engineering consulting services; the procurement of site data; the investigation and survey work required for new road construction; the construction of roads, bridges, water supply and sewage disposal systems, power generating and distribution systems, irrigation and erosion control works, as well as repairs and maintenance to a wide variety of similar existing works and structures.

The Division also accomplished administrative detail work associated with the calling of tenders, awarding contracts and the processing of progress payments.

FIELD ADMINISTRATION

The Agencies Division is responsible for general field administration which includes staff management and training, the review and preparation of methods and procedures, the provision and maintenance of buildings and equipment, construction and maintenance of reserve roads, power lines, water systems and other works, and liaison with Indian and Northern Health Services for the provision of medical services to Indians.

Greater emphasis was placed on staff training during the year and at least one staff member from each agency participated in a formal training course. A national Superintendents' Conference was held at Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, for one week in September and selected staff members attended training courses outside the Department during the year.

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF REGIONAL OFFICES AND INDIAN AGENCIES

Name	Location	Name	Location
MARITIMES	Amherst, N.S.	...	...
Miramichi	Chatham, N.B.	St. John River	Woodstock, N.B.
Eskasoni	Eskasoni, N.S.	Shubenacadie	Micmac, N.S.
P.E.I	Lennox Island, P.E.I	...	...
QUEBEC	Quebec City	...	...
Abitibi	Amos	Pierreville	St. Francois-du-Lac
Bersimis	Betsiamites	...	...
Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Lorette	Village des Hurons	Restigouche	Restigouche
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Seven Islands	Sept-Iles
Oka	Oka	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
ONTARIO	...	...	...
Southern Ontario	Toronto	...	...
Caradoc	Muncey	Sarnia	Sarnia
Christian Island	Christian Island	Bruce	Chippawa Hill
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Six Nations	Brantford
...	...	St. Regis	St. Regis (Quebec)
Simcoe	Sutton West	Tyendinaga	Deseronto
Rice and Mud Lakes	Peterborough	Walpole Island	Walpole Island
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	...	...
Northern Ontario	North Bay	...	...
Chapleau	Chapleau	Nakina	Nakina
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls
James Bay	Moose Factory	Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Kenora	Kenora	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout
MANITOBA	Winnipeg	...	...
Clandeboye	Selkirk	Nelson River	Ilford
Dauphin	Dauphin	Norway House	Norway House
Fisher River	Hodgson	Portage-la-Prairie	Portage-la-Prairie
Island Lake	Island Lake	The Pas	The Pas
SASKATCHEWAN	Saskatoon	...	...
Battleford	Battleford	File Hills-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Carlton	Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Crooked Lake	Broadview	Pelly	Kamsack
Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Shellbrook	Shellbrook
...	...	Touchwood	Punnichy

Name	Location	Name	Location
ALBERTA	Edmonton	...	...
Athabaska	Fort Chipewyan	...	...
Blackfoot	Gleichen	Hobbema	Hobbema
Blood	Cardston	Lesser Slave Lake	High Prairie
Edmonton	Edmonton	Peigan	Brocket
Fort Vermilion	Fort Vermilion	Saddle Lake	St. Paul
Stony-Sarcee	Calgary	...	...
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	...	...
Aklavik	Inuvik	Yellowknife	Yellowknife
Fort Smith	Fort Smith	...	...
Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON	Vancouver	...	...
British Columbia	...	...	...
Babine	Hazelton	Nicola	Merritt
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Okanagan	Vernon
Burns Lake	Burns Lake	Queen Charlotte	Masset
Cowichan	Duncan	Skeena River	Prince Rupert
Fort St. John	Fort St. John	Stuart Lake	Vanderhoof
Kamloops	Kamloops	Terrace	Terrace
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Vancouver	Vancouver
Kwawkewlth	Alert Bay	West Coast	Port Alberni
Lytton	Lytton	Williams Lake	Williams Lake
New Westminster	New Westminster
Yukon
Yukon	Whitehorse

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TABLE 11**INDIAN POPULATION**

The table below gives the Indian population by provinces for 1949, 1954, 1959, 1960 and 1961. The figures for 1959, 1960 and 1961 are as of December 31.

Province	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	Increase 1961	% Increase 1961
Prince Edward Island	273	272	341	343	348	5	1.5
Nova Scotia	2,641	3,002	3,561	3,630	3,746	116	3.2
New Brunswick	2,139	2,629	3,183	3,280	3,397	117	3.6
Quebec	15,970	17,574	20,453	21,154	21,970	816	3.9
Ontario	34,571	37,255	42,668	43,767	44,765	998	2.3
Manitoba	17,549	19,684	23,658	24,608	25,681	1,073	4.4
Saskatchewan	16,308	18,750	23,280	24,278	25,334	1,056	4.3
Alberta	13,805	15,715	19,287	20,063	20,931	878	4.4
British Columbia	27,936	31,086	36,229	37,375	38,616	1,241	3.3
Yukon Territory	1,443	1,568	1,868	1,923	2,006	83	4.3
Northwest Territories	3,772	4,023	4,598	4,758	4,915	157	3.3
TOTAL	136,407	151,558	179,126	185,169	191,709	6,540	3.5

TABLE 12**INDIAN LAND IN RESERVES AND NUMBER OF BANDS, BY PROVINCE, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1961**

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total Area in Acres
Prince Edward Island	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia	11	43	25,404
New Brunswick	15	23	37,671
Quebec	41	26	178,971
Ontario	111	163	1,555,732
Manitoba	50	107	524,015
Saskatchewan	67	120	1,207,250
Alberta	41	87	1,561,868
British Columbia	189	1,619	817,957
Yukon Territory	14	+21	4,739
Northwest Territories	16	+26	1,931
TOTAL	556	2,239	5,918,279

[(t)Indian Settlements Only]

TABLE 14**AMOUNTS ADVANCED ON REVOLVING FUND LOANS TO INDIANS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE INDIAN ACT, AND REPAYMENTS, BY PROVINCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1962**

Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1961	...	497,937.35
ADVANCES 1961 - 62	...	...
Yukon	Nil	...
British Columbia	2,279.63	...
Alberta	19,543.10	...
Saskatchewan	50,322.94	...
Manitoba	40,942.05	...
Ontario	13,125.18	...
Quebec	8,000.00	...
New Brunswick	4,835.82	...
Nova Scotia	6,167.00	...
Prince Edward Island	Nil	145,215.72
...	...	643,153.07
REPAYMENTS 1961 - 62	...	...
Yukon	238.66	...
British Columbia	24,050.38	...
Alberta	1,971.71	...
Saskatchewan	45,287.56	...
Manitoba	12,409.07	...
Ontario	26,914.23	...
Quebec	3,465.16	...
New Brunswick	2,826.64	...
Nova Scotia	4,538.83	...
Prince Edward Island	Nil	121,702.24
...	...	521,450.83

In addition to the above payments on principal \$15,888.26 was paid in Interest, by Indians, and credited to Ordinary Revenue "Return on Investments".

TABLE 15**INDIAN BAND FUNDS****STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1962**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	...	...
...	RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Agriculture	26,222.09	97,056.95
Operation of Band Property	64,146.29	612,000.52
Cash Payments and Entitlements	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	411,248.30
Enfranchisements	...	121,088.80
Shares of Transferred Indians	42,260.21	72,093.43
Reserve Management	...	46,550.61
Social Activities	...	3,047.25
Band Loans	44,380.91	51,392.48
Housing	90,082.40	865,600.16
Wells	...	67,550.00
Roads and Bridges	46,673.23	262,565.02
Land	41,002.88	14,643.95
Gravel dues	94,275.15	...
Lumber and Wood Sales	18,279.06	...
Oil Royalties	1,131,008.30	...
Oil Bonus	109,808.56	...
Timber dues	654,184.72	...
Miscellaneous	149,545.21	49,981.80
...	2,511,869.01	2,574,819.27
Balance April 1, 1961	23,855,357.44	...
Balance March 31, 1962	23,792,407.18	...
...	23,367,226.45	23,367,226.45

REVENUE ACCOUNT	...	...
...	RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Agriculture	135,993.14	671,605.58
Operation of Band Property	38,764.36	445,078.09
Cash Payments and Entitlements	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	895,385.22
Commutations	...	1,488.75
Enfranchisements	...	18,718.46
Pensions	...	25,375.25
Shares of Transferred Indians	6,164.29	10,393.95
Annuities	...	35,094.80
Education	...	39,728.86
Medical	...	58,535.31
Relief	11,815.44	579,558.87
Reserve Management	...	45,418.39
Salaries	...	214,817.23
Social Activities	...	41,038.52
Government Interest	1,315,732.43	...
Housing	31,631.88	613,382.63
Wells	...	47,517.49
Roads and Bridges	67,313.02	243,636.22
Rentals, Oil	553,238.17	...
Other Rentals	1,379,547.94	...
Interest on Band Loans	8,981.08	...
Land	1,513.90	4,239.55
Miscellaneous	536,093.32	329,461.22
...	4,086,788.97	4,320,474.39
Balance April 1, 1961	3,502,939.64	...
Balance March 31, 1962	...	3,269,254.22
...	7,589,728.61	7,589,728.61

INDIAN SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	...	...
...	RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Fur Projects	313,735.29	355,227.20
Fish Projects	9,188.49	11,694.50
Handicraft	*24,097.08	14,631.98
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control	6,882.03	6,247.10
Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range	584.00	20.70
Enfranchised Band (Michel)	3,304.62	6,324.48
Absent or Missing Heirs	749.78	904.75
Suspense	...	...
Land Compensation	152,976.10	96,225.51
Rental	605,139.31	368,567.25
Miscellaneous	20,074.04	23,314.65
Miscellaneous	581.33	33,683.25
...	1,137,312.07	916,841.37
Balance April 1, 1961	380,879.88	...
Balance March 31, 1962	...	601,350.58
...	1,518,191.95	1,518,191.95

[*Includes \$6,000.00 Bonds held in trust.]

INDIAN ESTATE ACCOUNTS	...
Balance April 1, 1961	466,375.62
Receipts	498,715.01*
...	965,090.63
Disbursements	481,672.41
Balance March 31, 1962	483,418.22

[*Includes \$239,450.00 Bonds held in trust.]

INDIAN SAVINGS ACCOUNTS	...
Balance April 1, 1961	310,540.08
Receipts	162,113.36*
...	472,653.44
Disbursements	96,186.41
March 31, 1962 Balance	376,467.03

[*Includes \$74,200.00 Bonds held in trust.]

FINES - INDIAN ACT	...
Balance April 1, 1961	657,381.62
Receipts	54,029.44
...	711,411.06
Disbursements	37,166.25
Balance March 31, 1962	674,244.81

TABLE 16**INDIAN EDUCATION****TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1961 - 62**

...	Day and Residential Schools	Construction or Acquisition	General	Total
Nova Scotia	155,550.84	8,095.92	...	63,646.76
Prince Edward Island	4,868.38	1,210.65	...	6,079.03
New Brunswick	22,565.78	3,754.13	...	26,319.91
Quebec	728,268.32	953,878.68	...	1,682,147.00
Ontario	**1,519,082.58	*1,855,089.56	...	3,374,172.14
Manitoba	1,740,211.22	1,165,530.20	...	2,95,741.42
Saskatchewan	1, 672,047.87	756,825.74	...	2,428,873.61
Alberta	1,990,298.47	1,483,939.46	...	3,474,237.93
British Columbia	2,121,854.78	685,476.63	...	2,807,331.41
Yukon	303,351.42	30,782.72	...	334,154.14
Tuition and Maintenance of Indian children in non-Indian schools	...	...	3,753,763.99	3,753,763.99
Salaries and Travel	6,808,462.17	...	415,859.89	7,224,322.06
School Books and Stationery	...	459,994.93	20,349.66	480,343.69
...	17,526,555.86	6,944,583.69	4,189,973.54	28,661,113.09

[*Construction, Miscellaneous included in Ontario \$3,158.68.]

[**Miscellaneous items and Headquarters included in Ontario totals.]

[*Salaries, Travel, School Books and Stationery, have been deducted from Provincial totals.]

TABLE 17

HOUSING PROGRAM - 1961 - 62 - RESULTS BY REGIONS

Region	Number of Houses			From Welfare Appropriation	From Band Funds	From V.L.A. Grant	From Personal Contributions	Total
...	Started Before, Completed During Fiscal Year	Started And Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed	...	...	...	...	...
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritimes	8	22	7	77,765.76	...	4,640.00	12,800.00	95,205.76
Quebec	4	92	40	276,700.61	300.00	1,257.46	120,353.00	398,611.07
Southern Ontario	35	56	29	119,145.87	88,551.66	4,494.89	67,320.66	279,513.08
Northern Ontario	19	104	15	282,832.49	57,069.03	2,182.27	52,460.00	394,543.79
Manitoba	9	40	4	287,093.85	9,409.50	4,368.44	80,530.55	381,402.34
Saskatchewan	22	210	44	383,702.15	87,910.83	1,512.09	60,542.00	533,667.07
Alberta	23	172	37	248,423.38	577,193.60	...	32,955.00	858,571.98
District of Mackenzie	28	25	10	127,339.56	...	...	20,357.17	147,696.73
B.C. & Yukon	51	185	122	451,759.81	169,298.27	...	214,510.22	835,568.30
...	199	906	308	2,254,763.48	989,732.89	18,455.15	661,828.60	3,924,780.12
Total number of units completed	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage -	...	...	...	57.4	25.2	.5	16.9	...

YUKON	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	Hostel	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
TOTAL	...	6	182	104	53	37	22	13	11	6	4	5	2	5	1	1	1	453	1,240

TABLE 19

BOARDERS ATTENDING CLASSES AT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCE JANUARY, 1962

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades													Percentage Attendance		
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		...	
...	...																			
Nova Scotia	1	64	64	128	6	18	17	11	25	15	22	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Quebec	5	349	352	701	75	96	114	109	85	82	77	61	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Ontario	9	512	554	1,066	99	169	152	178	127	147	88	63	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Manitoba	10	643	648	1,291	53	184	175	165	178	131	104	95	91	43	30	28	14	...	...	92
Saskatchewan	9	824	804	1,628	88	273	227	244	182	162	138	98	79	62	36	20	19	...	...	95
Alberta	12	672	695	1,367	68	116	131	152	172	164	111	150	103	94	37	31	38	...	...	93
Yukon	1	78	83	161	...	63	32	31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Grand Total	58	4,176	4,215	8,391	466	1,209	1,100	1,155	1,088	954	787	647	480	252	103	79	71	...	...	95

TABLE 20

INDIAN STUDENTS ATTENDING PROVINCIAL, PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL SCHOOLS 1961 - 62

Classification	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Total
Pre-Grade 1	...	12	...	21	28	39	22	...	35	...	...	157
Grade 1	...	12	3	106	249	155	234	141	610	322	26	1,858
Grade 2	...	21	2	95	208	150	193	131	486	204	22	1,492
Grade 3	1	13	3	110	219	107	160	123	421	140	20	1,317
Grade 4	1	19	6	107	227	83	158	132	393	138	19	1,283
Grade 5	1	27	11	126	251	105	150	123	389	98	49	1,310
Grade 6	...	23	18	150	254	102	98	140	326	78	41	1,230
Grade 7	1	31	25	152	246	101	80	125	443	38	43	1,285
Grade 8	...	14	19	208	176	81	69	78	344	28	35	1,052
Grade 9	4	30	21	105	414	69	131	144	395	18	18	1,349
Grade 10	...	11	8	60	204	56	55	36	259	5	11	705
Grade 11	...	17	8	34	107	17	34	32	167	3	4	423
Grade 12	...	9	5	7	72	6	29	36	107	4	3	278
Grade 13	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	10	...	...	30
University 1	...	2	1	10	2	...	2	1	7	...	...	25
University 2	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	9
University 3	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
University 4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Law	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Medicine	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teachers' College	...	...	...	8	10	1	3	...	3	...	...	25
Nurse Training	...	2	...	1	7	2	4	2	2	...	...	20
Nurse's Aide	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	5	11	...	...	23
Commercial	...	4	3	3	14	6	11	10	12	15	...	78
Trades	1	16	14	14	29	12	24	8	26	11	...	155
Blind & Deaf	...	1	...	2	12	10	4	1	4	2	...	36
Others	...	...	...	...	44	13	5	5	18	...	...	85
Totals	10	266	149	1,330	2,801	1,097	1,450	1,273	4,470	1,104	291	14,241
Not Graded	...	71	...	277	968	7	63	43	187	...	...	1,616

TABLE 21**INDIAN DAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, BY PROVINCE JANUARY, 1962**

...	Number of Schools	Percentage Attendance 1960 - 61	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades										
			Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1	84	19	20	39	8	9	5	4	1	3	2	4	3	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA	7	84	327	333	660	132	88	89	94	68	72	48	41	28	...	...
NEW BRUNSWICK	9	84	325	308	633	78	104	94	92	109	59	51	21	25	...	...
QUEBEC	19	93	953	867	1,820	251	353	294	233	243	191	126	116	13	...	...
ONTARIO	98	89	2,866	2,680	5,546	632	899	879	709	677	546	452	409	294	40	9
MANITOBA	70	84	1,809	1,834	3,643	541	540	576	582	427	397	285	199	71	25	...
SASKATCHEWAN	64	85	1,467	1,496	2,963	438	509	428	450	363	303	208	170	93	1	...
ALBERTA	30	91	889	793	1,782	119	340	272	257	250	215	203	82	40	4	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA	70	90	1,793	1,693	3,486	377	686	585	509	394	342	265	208	120	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	368	88	10,448	10,024	20,572	2,576	3,528	3,222	2,930	2,532	2,128	1,640	1,250	687	70	9

[Table does not include: (1) non-Indian enrolment of 1,226

(2) 324 Pupils living in hostels]

TABLE 22**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL BOARDERS ATTENDING INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCE January, 1962**

...	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MANITOBA	1	23	26	49	8	7	8	10	11	4	1	...	...	...
ALBERTA	1	61	62	123	11	22	14	21	14	10	15	9	4	3
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1	82	70	152	...	11	24	27	27	31	13	19	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	3	166	158	324	19	40	46	58	52	45	29	28	4	3

TABLE 23

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL BOARDERS ATTENDING NON-INDIAN SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCE OR TERRITORY JANUARY, 1962

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Distribution by Grades												Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
...
Quebec	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	8	2	1	...	39
Ontario	4	...	...	10	49	41	62	78	45	16	1	...	...	302
Manitoba	4	...	2	21	27	15	24	38	40	41	54	19	14	295	
Saskatchewan	2	11	11	12	22	11	15	17	15	18	8	9	6	155	
Alberta	5	7	9	13	13	23	28	29	24	57	26	21	13	263	
British Columbia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	62	36	52	33	17	249
Yukon	2	...	...	...	...	29	23	30	36	1	6	1	1	127
Grand Total	25	18	22	56	111	119	152	254	237	177	149	84	51	1,430	

TABLE 24

DAY PUPILS ATTENDING INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCE JANUARY, 1962

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades													
		Boys	Girl	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
...
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	4	126	129	255	39	55	47	26	26	35	26	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	3	12	13	25	...	5	1	5	4	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
Manitoba	5	192	196	388	67	58	62	63	40	43	22	23	9	1	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	6	152	139	291	42	35	33	45	25	42	30	26	13	...	...	...	...
Alberta	11	578	610	1,188	186	146	174	140	152	115	112	91	65	5	...	1	1	
British Columbia	4	100	80	180	8	37	30	21	18	18	16	21	10	1	...	...	...
Grand Total	34	1,161	1,168	2,329	342	337	347	300	265	255	209	168	97	7	...	1	1	

TABLE 25**ENROLMENT OF INDIAN FRENCH SPEAKING PUPILS AT INDIAN SCHOOLS OF QUEBEC JANUARY, 1962**

Classification of Pupils	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades										
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
...	...														
Day	6	332	323	655	171	139	99	89	82	66	6	3	...	...
Residential	3	282	273	555	60	87	80	74	66	70	66	52	...	...
Residential (Day)	2	119	110	229	28	53	42	22	22	34	25	3	...	...
Total	11	733	706	1,439	259	279	221	185	170	170	97	58	...	...

TABLE 26**NON-INDIAN PUPILS ENROLLED AT INDIAN SCHOOLS JANUARY, 1962**

Province	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												Number of Schools	
	Boy	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
...																	...
Prince Edward Island	2	5	7	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nova Scotia	5	8	13	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2
New Brunswick	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Quebec	21	22	43	3	14	11	9	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ontario	143	129	272	29	39	50	36	23	22	33	20	18	2	...	...	...	45
Manitoba	170	182	352	54	50	60	53	50	27	20	16	15	6	1	...	...	62
Saskatchewan	95	100	195	57	32	34	19	15	18	9	7	4	...	...	...	...	32
Alberta	115	113	228	19	65	32	27	23	19	19	10	6	5	3	...	...	24
British Columbia	61	53	114	15	25	18	17	12	9	7	7	3	1	...	...	...	30
Total	614	612	1,226	182	226	207	169	129	99	93	60	50	14	4	...	...	204

TABLE 27

ANALYSIS OF ENROLMENT OF INDIAN PUPILS 1961 - 62

...	Distribution by Grades														Technical	Professional	Not Graded	TOTAL	
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					...
Day schools	2,595	3,568	3,268	2,988	2,584	2,173	1,669	1,278	691	78	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,896*
Resident Boarders Attending Classes at Residential Schools	466	1,209	1,100	1,155	1,088	954	787	647	480	252	103	79	71	...	...	...	...	...	8,391
Day pupils Attending Classes at Residential Schools	342	337	347	300	265	255	209	168	97	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,329
Seasonal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	512
Hospital Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	227
Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools	157	1,858	1,492	1,317	1,283	1,310	1,230	1,285	1,052	1,349	705	423	278	30	354	118	...	14,241**	
Totals for Canada	3,560	6,972	6,207	5,760	5,220	4,692	3,895	3,378	2,320	1,681	817	503	350	30	354	118	739	146,596***	

[*Includes 324 resident boarders attending Indian day schools.]

**Does not include 1,616 students for whom grading is not known.]

***Does not include 1,226 non-Indians attending Indian schools.]

TABLE 28

INDIAN RESIDENT SCHOOL BOARDERS, CLASSIFIED BY DENOMINATIONAL AUSPICES, BY PROVINCE OR TERRITORY 1961 - 62

DENOMINATIONAL AUSPICES	Residential Schools & Hostels									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church	...	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	14	1,133	1,100	2,233
Presbyterian	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	159	159	318

Roman Catholic	1	4	5	7	7	9	9	1	43	3,286	3,386	6,672
United Church	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	6	415	420	835
Sub-Totals	1	5	10	12	9	14	12	2	65	4,993	5,065	10,058
Federal Government Hostel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	47	40	87
Totals	1	5	10	12	9	14	12	3	66*	5,040	5,105	10,145**

[*Includes eight Hostels and four church-owned Residential schools.]

[**Includes 324 resident School Boarders attending Indian Day schools and 1,430 Resident School Boarders attending Provincial & Private schools.]

TABLE 29

ANALYSIS OF INDIAN SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY PROVINCE OIL TERRITORY 1961 - 62

Province or Territory	Day School	Seasonal School	Hospital School	Resident Boarders At I.D.S.	Day School Total	Day Pupils At I.R.S.	Resident Boarders At I.R. S.	Residential School Total	Non-Indian School Total	Grand School Total
Prince Edward Island	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	10	49
Nova Scotia	660	...	...	...	660	2	128	130	266	1,056
New Brunswick	633	...	...	...	633	...	...	...	149	782
Quebec	1,820	132	...	...	1,952	256	701	956	1,330	4,238
Ontario	5,546	380	16	...	5,942	25	1,006	1,091	2,801	9,834
Manitoba	3,643	...	...	49	3,692	388	1,291	1,679	1,097	6,468
Saskatchewan	2,963	...	14	...	2,977	291	1,628	1,919	1,450	6,346
Alberta	1,782	...	133	123	2,038	1,188	1,367	2,555	1,273	5,866
British Columbia	3,486	...	64	162	3,702	180	2,049	2,229	4,470	10,401
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	161	291	452
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	1,104
Total for Canada	20,572	512	227	324	21,635	2,329	8,391	10,720	14,241**	46,696*

[*Does not include 1,226 Non-Indian Students Attending Indian Schools.]

[**Does not include 1,616 assumed to be enrolled at Non-Indian Schools for whom information is not available.]

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