

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1963

(Reprint from the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration)

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.

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## **INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH**

### **J.H. GORDON, Acting Director**

In general, Indians entered more fully into Canada's social and economic life during the year. Through individual initiative and the assistance of federal, provincial and municipal governments, a larger number than ever before became established in permanent employment off the reserves. More than one-third of the total Indian school population attended classes with other young Canadians. For the first time, Indians voted in a federal election on the same basis as other citizens. As a result of the co-operation of provincial governments, Indians in many parts of Canada now share, with other citizens, numerous services and privileges without prejudice to the special rights that pertain to their Indian status.

To improve its services, the Indian Affairs Branch headquarters was reorganized following a survey by the Civil Service Commission. Functions and responsibilities of the Branch were regrouped under the three major activities of Education, Operations, and Support Services.

While progress was achieved in some areas in Canada, much remains to be done before Indians may be said to share satisfactorily in the life of the general community. This is most serious in areas where hunting and trapping are being disrupted by mining and other developments which do not provide alternative means of livelihood.

Although Indians are assisted and encouraged to obtain employment in the general economy, for many the reserves remain the source of livelihood. Timber and other renewable resources are exploited on many reserves, while farming is a major source of income in the Prairie Provinces, and also provides income in other parts of Canada. To the Indians who have become successfully integrated into Canadian society, the reserve on which they were born remains an important link with their heritage.

### **Education**

There was a general expansion of all educational services during the year under review. The Indian school population rose to 50,549, an increase of 2,337 over the previous year. Increased attendance at the kindergarten and high school levels are indicative of the growing interest in education.

The increase of 2,692 pupils enrolled in non-Indian schools exceeds the total increase in the Indian school population over the previous year, with a consequent drop in the enrolment in Indian schools. The enrolment in non-Indian schools amounted to 18,549, or approximately 36 per cent of the total Indian school population.

It may be noted that the fourteenth Report of the Royal Commission on Government Organization strongly recommended an intensification of the integration program in process and the results this year are in harmony with the recommendation of the Commission.

During the year, 21 joint school agreements were concluded, bringing the total to 157. The federal contribution amounted to \$1,329,873 and provided additional accommodation for 1,123 Indian pupils. In Alberta, a joint agreement with the Northland School Division brought under provincial control a group of Indian schools

on the northern fringe of the province. In Quebec, the Maria Indian Day School was incorporated in the Maria Public School District and the public school board operated the school on the reserve as a branch of the public school. This arrangement is expected to continue until the Maria Public School is enlarged to accommodate all the children of the Maria Reserve.

The role of some residential schools is changing as integration progresses. Many of these schools now provide hostel facilities for students attending non-Indian schools. Six of these schools are used exclusively as hostels, while 20 residential schools have varying numbers of hostel students. A further development was an interlocking system to permit children to transfer from one residential school to another and thus benefit by the educational facilities of a broader system. An example of this is the northerly schools at Moose Fort, Fort George and Sioux Lookout, Ontario, which offer instruction up to Grade VI; the junior high school pupils are transferred to the Shingwauk Hostel to attend high school and technical school in Sault Ste. Marie.

The Department provides financial assistance to worthy Indian students to enable them to follow academic, professional or vocational courses as long as they show promise and determination to work.

Educational assistance may be provided to cover the cost of tuition, school supplies, transportation of pupil, board and room, clothing and an allowance for incidental expenses, in whole or in part, depending upon the financial circumstances of the student or his family. Assistance may be given to enable an Indian child to attend a non-Indian school when it is not possible to commute daily from his home, and to encourage Indian pupils to go on with their studies to trade schools, teachers' colleges, nurses' training centres or universities.

Special assistance also is provided for children who live in residential schools while attending nearby non-Indian schools. Teacher counsellors act as liaison officers between the residential schools and the staff of the integrated schools, and in a guidance capacity to help students adjust to their new environment.

### **Scholarships**

In 1957, a system of scholarships was instituted on a regional basis as an incentive to gifted students. They range from \$250 to \$1,750 and are awarded to outstanding Indian students for university, technical and agricultural courses, teacher training, nursing, music and art. The scholarships are in addition to other means of assistance to Indian students, which vary from the payment of tuition fees to full maintenance.

During the current year 29 scholarships worth \$31,625, were awarded and for the first time the scholarship program was extended to include training for social workers.

### **Curricula**

Today, most Indian school children can attend a non-Indian school at some point in their studies and many do take advantage of this opportunity. The Indian school is becoming a preparatory school for Indian children who cannot begin their education at a provincial institution. For this reason Indian schools follow the provincial course of studies.

Research begun three years ago into the teaching of English in Indian schools has resulted in the development of the Basic Oral English Language Course for School Beginners which was introduced in September, 1962. During the year, a specialist has been working with teachers in the Manitoba schools. The new course has had a measurable effect on the school achievement of Indian children, particularly in areas

where the teachers have received guidance in its application. The most significant indication from this research is the improved performance and more rapid progress of the students.

## **Supervision**

With a few exceptions school superintendents report a steady advance in achievement in Indian schools. Educational retardation is decreasing as the physical and social barriers to progress are overcome.

A new area of administrative activity has developed with the rapid progress of integration. Indian children are now enrolled in about 1,500 provincial schools. Demands of each separate program include planning, educational surveys, negotiations with parents and local school boards, reporting, record keeping, the administration of education assistance funds, guidance, liaison with provincial school superintendents, and transportation. Besides local negotiations, consultations with provincial government officials are frequent.

## **Adult Education**

The adult education program is designed to help ambitious Indians to improve themselves and their living conditions. It provides training in literacy, continuation courses, up-grading courses, vocational and trades training, as well as planned experiences in community improvement.

Special classes are organized on reserves or in nearby urban centres where interested adults can attend evening courses. Up-grading classes enable young adults to raise their academic level to the standard required for entrance to vocational or apprenticeship training. Courses in guiding, prospecting, boat building and other skills are conducted in selected localities.

During the year, 2,061 Indian adults took advantage of the opportunities provided through the various programs sponsored by the Branch, as compared with 1,857 last year.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Indian Affairs recommended an expanded adult education program in preparation for which a Tentative Plan for Community Development has been drafted. The first phase is to be implemented immediately and it is expected that the program will gain momentum from year to year.

## **Residential Schools**

At the close of the year 65 Indian residential schools and hostels were in operation, of which five were church-owned institutions.

During the year the church-owned school at Spanish, Ontario, was closed due to a decline in enrolment.

A series of annual conferences of principals of residential schools and departmental officials was inaugurated. Meetings were held on a regional basis which made it possible for all principals to review operational problems and study standards of supervision, accommodation, food and clothing.

Dieticians of Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare visited many schools. Their reports indicate that with few exceptions or minor variations, pupils in residential schools are receiving an adequate diet, comparable to that recommended by "Canada's Food Rules".

## **In-Service Training**

During the year teachers, principals and teacher counsellors attended courses to discuss problems related to the education of Indian children. These included an

orientation course for new teachers at North Bay, a special meeting for residential school principals in British Columbia, and short courses for teacher-counsellors and guidance personnel at North Bay, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Edmonton. In addition, a number of teachers employed by the Branch attended a course conducted by the University of Saskatchewan for persons teaching Indians, Metis and Eskimos.

The first in-service training course for supervisory staff at residential schools was held at the Portage La Prairie Residential School in August. Regional and headquarters staff as well as residential school principals assumed responsibility for the course which lasted two weeks and was attended by more than 50 dormitory supervisors including 12 Indians. This was the first of a series of training sessions to be held in various regions. Two are scheduled for Saskatchewan and British Columbia during the coming year.

### **Extra Curricular Activities**

Extra curricular activities continued to receive special attention in the Indian day and residential school programs since in general, Indian children lack the enriching experiences available to students in regular schools. Tours and excursions were arranged to cities, industrial plants and power projects. These experiences provide information as well as occupational orientation.

Students were encouraged to join clubs and church groups to compete in sports and to enter music, drama and school festivals. Through such activities they found enjoyment and learned to associate on congenial terms with non-Indian children. Many Indian children took part in such activities as 4-H Clubs, Scouts, Guides and similar groups, while others competed successfully in various athletic contests.

### **Construction**

Responsibility for the design of educational buildings is divided between the Engineering and Construction Division of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Department of Public Works.

Thirty-two day schools were completed, providing 80 classrooms for academic teaching, five classrooms for home economics and five classrooms for industrial arts. Three gymnasia were constructed at residential schools.

One new residential school completed at La Tuque, P.Q., provides accommodation for 250 pupils. A new hostel was erected for high school pupils at Kamloops.

The following buildings were destroyed by fire during the year: Burnt Church Day School, Miramichi Agency, Islington Staff Unit, Kenora Agency, and Alkali Lake Day School, Williams Lake Agency.

Approximately \$4,200,000 was spent on school construction and some \$1,250,000 on normal maintenance and upkeep of day and residential schools as well as for major repairs and renovations.

### **Number and Organization of Teaching Staff**

During the 1962 - 63 academic year the Branch employed 1,387 teachers: 896 in day schools, 16 in hospital schools and 475 in residential schools and hostels. For the benefit of Indian children unable to attend school during the regular school year, 12 teachers were employed at seasonal schools during the summer of 1962.

Nine hundred and forty-eight of the teachers are female and 439 are male. One hundred and ten teachers, or 7.9 per cent, are Indians. One seasonal school teacher is Indian.

The turnover of teaching staff, 24.1 per cent, continues high.

French is the language of instruction in 11 Indian schools in Quebec. In other schools teaching is in English.

### **Qualifications of Teaching Staff**

The principle of classification based on qualifications and assignment of special duties is an incentive for teachers to enhance their qualifications. Twenty-two teachers were granted a year's educational leave of absence without pay to attend university or teachers' college.

The number of university graduates which forms 11.2 per cent of the teaching staff has increased by 10 to 155. Seventeen had a master's degree and five are at the doctorate level. The percentage of qualified teachers increased from 91.3 a year ago to 93 per cent.

### **Operations**

#### **Economic Development**

The Economic Development Division was established three years ago by grouping all available facilities into a cohesive unit to foster the economic advancement of the Indians.

During the year, components of the former Reserves and Trusts Division which had direct economic development implications were merged into the Economic Development Division. The new administrative responsibilities relate to the Indian Trust Funds which are being used, in increasing measure, to finance economic programs and projects and to Indian reserve management including sales or leases and the development of reserve resources including petroleum, natural gas, minerals, forests and the land itself.

Activities of the Division center on the problems of Indians in all stages of economic development from the harvesting of natural resources to employment in the skilled trades or professions or, in terms of environment, from the primitive teepee to the sophisticated urban community.

#### **Research and Surveys**

The Research and Surveys Section continued a comprehensive study of the Blood Reserve in Alberta designed to provide guide lines for future development. Field work has been completed and the report is in preparation.

A comparative study of marketing methods in the Indian commercial fisheries of northern Ontario was completed under a development agreement with the Government of Ontario. It is now being appraised for practical application.

A questionnaire designed to obtain information on the extent and utilization of the natural resources available to Indians is being tested as a pilot project, preparatory to a full scale inventory of the resources.

#### **Trusts and Annuities**

Indian Band Funds held by the Government of Canada on behalf of various Indian Bands totalled \$27,299,872.00 at March 31, 1963. Of this amount \$23,977,055.00 was in capital funds and \$3,322,817.00 in revenue funds.

Expenditures totalled \$6,831,200.00 as compared with \$6,895,294.00 in the previous year, and income totalled \$7,069,411.00 as compared with \$6,598,658.00.

The following is a comparative statement of some major items of expenditure for the fiscal year as compared with 10 years ago:

...	Amount March 31, 1954	Amount March 31, 1963
Agricultural Assistance	\$442,332.16	654,817.29
Destitute Relief	560,715.54	516,143.41
Housing	585,648.79	1,475,494.10
Roads and Bridges	184,369.97	589,006.89

By authority of Section 68 of the Indian Act, the Governor in Council may permit a band to control, manage and expend in whole or in part its revenue funds. During the year four bands were brought under the Section, three to expend their revenue funds in whole. This brought the total number of bands now operating under Section 68 for the expenditure of revenue funds to 45.

Eighty-five projects were accepted for the Winter Works Incentive Program by the Department of Labour. The total cost, met initially from band funds, was about \$340,000,000. The direct payroll costs approximated \$244,000.00, of which some 50 per cent are to be refunded by the Department of Labour. An estimated 1,383 Indians were employed for approximately 27,770 man days.

Typical projects concerned roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, boundary fencing, Christmas tree propagation, water supplies, sewage, drainage facilities, parks and playgrounds, firehalls, community halls, cemetery improvements, sea walls, and implement sheds.

Annuities totalling \$498,797.00 were distributed to 97,008 Indians in accordance with the various treaties. This includes payments on account of enfranchisement, commutation and arrears. The Government of Ontario refunded \$33,172.00 which had been paid under Treaty No. 9.

### **Revolving Fund Loans**

The Revolving Fund is a source of credit for Indians who do not have access to ordinary lending institutions. There were 124 loans amounting to \$223,068.00 during the year and, in the same period, 81 were paid back in full.

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

As of March 31, 1963, the Revolving Fund of \$1,000,000.00 had a balance of \$295,523.54 for further loans.

### **Re-Establishment of Indian Veterans**

The number of grants to Indian veterans pursuant to the Veterans' Land Act has remained relatively unchanged during the past few years. Since 1945, some 1,650 grants representing a total of \$3,776,395.08 have been approved. Of these, 1,283 veterans have qualified for clear title to all goods acquired under the program.

Grants have been used to acquire lands, buildings, building materials, and household effects; livestock, farm and industrial equipment; to finance fishing, forestry, fur and farming activities, including land clearing and fencing.

## Reserve Lands and Resources

Work continued on the land registers, which to date contain complete details pertaining to 190 Indian reserves, 54 Indian settlements and 33 Crown properties used by the Branch. A revised schedule of Indian reserves (excepting those in British Columbia) has been prepared. Land surveys on 53 Indian reserves were carried out under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada.

Sales of land generally were confined to scattered parcels. Most of the lands sold were those remaining from surrenders of many years ago, the present generation of Indians preferring to lease rather than sell. Work connected with rights-of-way for power lines, pipelines and other easements was carried out at a steady pace. Activities at various government levels in connection with highways and roads increased the amount of reserve lands taken for these purposes. This has been particularly true in British Columbia, where the reserves were strategically chosen at the mouths of valleys and on level land through which roads must be built.

There were 1,419 leases and permits, other than oil and gas leases, granted during the year. The 6,233 leases and permits currently in effect provided revenue in the amount of \$1,396,306.65.

The principal trend in agriculture is towards livestock raising in preference to grain farming. The rotating herd program, under which participants are lent a basic herd and keep the natural increase, was expanded. There are now 69 herds ranging in size from five to 25 head of cattle. Indians who have become established under the plan are expanding their operations by purchasing additional female stock through revolving fund loans, some of which provide extra cattle under a conditional grant. In addition, 61 purebred bulls have been acquired to maintain the standard of cattle on reserves.

Close liaison is maintained with provincial agriculture departments, especially in relation to the application, on reserves, of such federal legislation as the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act and negotiations are being carried on for the development of community pastures under the Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act.

Through the medium of conferences and the support of provincial specialists, Indians are becoming familiar with land management techniques and are making progress towards assuming responsibility for drainage and other land improvements and for the safe operation and maintenance of machinery.

In the western provinces, most land of interest for the purpose of oil exploration already is under contract and little interest is being shown in the remaining acreage. In October one oil and gas lease was issued on Moravian Indian Reserve No. 47 in Ontario and a mild flurry was created by traces of oil found on the Six Nations Reserve. The results in both cases, however, have been discouraging. The bright spot during the year was the sale of oil and gas rights on Walpole Island Indian Reserve No. 46 in Ontario. This Reserve is located in a promising gas area and the sale produced \$264,432.00 in bonus payments and \$11,805.00 on rentals for the initial year. Total revenue from oil and gas, credited to band funds, was:

...	1962 - 63	1961 - 62
Bonuses from sale of oil and gas rights	\$209,411.47	\$109,808.56
Annual rentals	576,486.19	553,238.17
Royalties on production	1,371,467.87	1,131,008.30
...	\$2,157,365.53	\$1,794,055.03

The increase in royalties was due mainly to increases in the export of gas to the United States.

No ore is being produced on any Indian reserve. Mining rights on Abitibi Reserve No. 70 in Ontario have been advertised and tenders are to be called in the next fiscal year.

A total of \$87,666.00 was received from the sale of sand, gravel and rock.

Forest Surveys were carried out by the Department of Forestry on major forested Indian reserves in the Maritimes and Quebec. The Indian Affairs Branch conducted its own surveys of Lot 7741 in British Columbia and the Wabasca Indian Reserves with adjacent Provincial Crown timber in Alberta. A ground examination of the Blood Timber Limit, also in Alberta, was made. The data obtained is to be included in the economic development plan of the Blood Reserve.

An increasing number of Indian bands have been conducting their own timber permit operations, with the result that there were only 19 active timber licences held by non-Indian companies at the end of the year.

Timber dues receipts from forest production totalled \$635,422.00.

Sawmills are operated in many Indian communities, particularly in remote areas, to provide lumber for Indian houses or the construction of departmental buildings. In the last four years, the number of mills has increased from 48 to 57, of which 18 are owned by bands and 39 by the Branch. These projects provide employment and training for Indians in milling and in the logging operations carried on in conjunction with the saw mills.

### **Wildlife and Fisheries**

The harvesting of annually renewable resources, especially wildlife, fish and certain wild crops, continued to be one of the most important factors in the economy of Indians. Except in the highly developed industrial areas, these were used extensively for domestic purposes and have been gaining increasing commercial importance where it has been possible to develop them economically.

Programs of fur rehabilitation and management, commercial and domestic fishing, wild rice and other wild crop harvesting, and tourist guiding were continued during the year. Formal agreements with the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in respect to fur management were continued and a ten-year resources development agreement with Ontario was inaugurated. Under the latter, the survey of commercial fish resources in the Patricia Districts was continued, and emphasis was placed on development of the commercial fisheries on the northern inland lakes. Some emphasis also was placed on employment in forest-based Industries with assistance and guidance given to Indians in liaison with the placement program.

Close liaison maintained with other provincial administrations resulted in programs not essentially different from those developed under formal agreement. The program in Quebec of fur development, management and marketing continued and good progress has been made in the development of commercial fishing on inland lakes. A small gill net cod fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was also initiated in 1962 at Romaine (Gethsemane) Quebec.

Assistance, mainly on a repayable basis, was provided to Indians in the form of equipment and supplies to enable them to participate fully in both fishing and trapping as well as the technical and supervisory aspects which are a feature of all resources programs. The program of ice storage and construction of shore facilities continued during the year.

Participation by Indians in commercial fishing has expanded steadily with an attendant improvement in income as both the quantity and quality of their production increases. In Ontario, production of Branch supervised fishery projects was well over 1,000,000 pounds in 1962, with over-all production from Indian fisheries in that province exceeding 3,000,000 pounds. Accurate production statistics are not available for all of Canada, but estimates indicate that Indian production from inland waters is in excess of 16,000,000 pounds annually, with many individual operations exceeding 250,000 pounds. Fisheries on the West Coast are the mainstay of the Indian economy, with revenue of approximately eight million dollars.

Fur prices improved with beaver, muskrat and wild mink advancing from 10 per cent to 20 per cent over last season's prices. Some long-haired species continued the show of firmness indicated a year ago. This has provided some incentive and reports from across the country indicate more interest shown in trapping this season than over the past few years. Fish prices were stable for most species at about 1961 levels, with little change in inventories of frozen stocks.

Beaver production in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec has remained near record levels for several years. Low water in the central provinces has, however, caused a slight, temporary decline, which is also manifested in lower muskrat production for much of the southern plains area. Muskrat production on the Sipanok Put Project was down about 35 per cent, due primarily to low water, but some improvement in water levels was apparent last fall.

Game animals, with the exception of barren ground caribou, are reported adequate for domestic needs. Moose have continued to expand their range, with the species being reported in several areas where they have not occurred for many years. An apparent increase in the caribou population in Quebec has made the species more readily available to hunters from Fort George and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

Organized domestic fishing projects were conducted again last season in the range of the barren ground caribou to provide Indians with an alternate source of dog food. A survey of the domestic fishing harvest in the Northwest Territories disclosed that over 3,000,000 pounds are used annually by Indians in addition to commercial production from Great Slave Lake.

Instruction and training of tourist guides continued in 1962 with one course held at the Quetico Conference and Training Centre in Ontario, involving about 23 Indians representing many areas of the province. Interest in this type of training has been shown by several provinces, development of which is undertaken in co-operation with the administration concerned and the tourist industry. Assistance also was provided for development of a goose hunting camp at Fort Severn and a fishing camp at Hawley-Sutton Lake, both operated by Indians.

In general terms, the past year has seen some progress in the development of the resources utilization programs, with increased participation by Indians in the planning and execution of their projects. One notable example is the Norway House Yawl Project which has produced some 40 fishing yawls during the past 18 months. The Indian people played a prominent role in organizing several fishing Projects launched in Manitoba in 1962. The Saskatchewan Trappers Convention was well attended by Indian delegates who displayed a keen interest in the business of organizing and conducting their convention, all of which indicates progress in accepting responsibility for their own affairs.

Walk-in freezers are maintained in 25 communities in the north for storage of domestic supplies of meat and fish. The results have been gratifying, not only in terms

of better diets but in conservation of game species, especially of barren ground caribou, in whose range most of the freezers are concentrated.

## **Handicrafts**

Handicrafts are a cottage industry of considerable potential; in addition certain articles such as argillite carvings, Cowichan sweaters and some forms of art work have aesthetic as well as intrinsic value.

Although most handicrafts are sold locally to shops or directly to tourists, some of the production is marketed through a warehouse maintained at Ottawa. During the year craft orders valued at \$22,552.00 were shipped to merchants across Canada. The value of Indian handicrafts produced throughout Canada is conservatively estimated to be in excess of \$850,000.00. Two-thirds of the production was for sale, the remainder for personal use.

A total of 3,824 hospital garments valued at \$6,729.00 were manufactured by Homemakers Clubs for the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Two co-operatives, one each in the Yukon and in Saskatchewan, provide local market outlets. The former, with 165 members, sold \$10,000 worth of handicrafts in the first four months of operation and the latter, which includes Metis under the provincial co-operatives program, has maintained steady sales at Winnipeg and Toronto.

A joint Indian-Eskimo project has been operated at Whale River, Quebec, under the supervision of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Under a grant from the Branch, the New Brunswick Department of Industry and Development has given instruction and supervision in weaving, textile printing, jewelry making and wood turning at the Big Cove Reserve. Designs used are mainly of Indian origin.

Protection now is afforded Canadian craft items and maple leaf tags attached to Indian craft work attest the authenticity of the product.

## **Placement In Employment Program**

The objective of the Placement Program is to exploit to the fullest extent, both in urban and rural areas, employment opportunities for Indians in a wider range of occupations and professions.

In increasing numbers, Indians have indicated their desire to engage in wage employment and several Indian bands have organized employment committees to assist their members.

Through the combined efforts of Branch specialists across Canada, the National Employment Service and interested community organizations, 444 candidates were established off reserves in regular and continuing employment, an increase of 89 over the previous year. Of particular interest were the efforts towards relocation of individuals and families into mining communities in northern Canada, such as the Timmins area of Northern Ontario where some 25 candidates, including six families, were established. Careful planning and consultation also was carried out with the mining companies and community representatives towards the development of similar programs at Thompson, Man. and Chibougamau, P.Q.

The Branch has made agreements with some social agencies to provide service to Indians in support of the placement program. The Family Service Bureau in London employs a part-time social worker to counsel Indian placement candidates being established in that community and the Catholic Social Welfare Bureau at Charlotte-

town has assisted families from Lennox Island. During the year a working arrangement was concluded with the Broadview Y.M.C.A. in Toronto, and preliminary negotiations are under way with other social agencies in Alberta and British Columbia.

A substantial increase occurred in the number of Indians who were directed to casual employment: 5,011 as compared with 3,913 the preceding year. Of this number 2,279 were employed as sugar beet workers, the remainder in such occupations as logging, guiding, construction and other seasonal employment.

Under training-on-the-job arrangements, the Branch assists employers to train Indians in a variety of skills through a sharing of wages during the training period. This assistance was provided to 51 placement candidates in such fields as the building trades, diesel mechanics, electronics, dental assistant and tailoring. An additional 40 Indians, most of whom had commercial training but lacked sufficient skill, experience or confidence to qualify for outside employment, were assigned temporarily to various Branch offices for orientation and job experience, including instruction in the basic principles of office administration. All those involved were subsequently established in suitable jobs at the end of the training period.

The scope of financial assistance under the Placement Program was extended to facilitate the movement of candidates with dependents, and to provide for payment of maintenance costs of temporarily unemployed candidates until they acquired residence.

### **Winter Works Programs**

The amount of funds provided to finance a Branch-sponsored Community Employment Program during the winter was increased to \$1,000,000, double that of the previous year. The duration of this program, designed to help those communities whose band funds were insufficient to participate in the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, was extended to May 31, which coincides with the expiration date of the latter. Almost 500 projects were approved under the Community Employment Program, these being selected for their value in developing reserve resources, creating assets on reserves or for training and preparing Indians for employment off their reserves. This program has provided a positive alternative to relief and an opportunity to Indians to improve conditions on reserves. Greater stress was placed on the involvement of Indians in the planning and supervision of projects and it is anticipated that this trend will continue.

Winter works programs provided Indians with a total of approximately \$924,000.00 in wages. These programs included the Community Employment Program, the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, and a road-clearing operation in the Yukon Territory in which the Branch, working in co-operation with the Departments of Northern Affairs and Public Works, employed 108 Indians.

### **Welfare**

Welfare services and social benefits available to Indians include those administered and financed by the Indian Affairs Branch and Indian bands, those developed through co-operative cost-sharing arrangements with provincial, municipal and private organizations, and programs operated by other federal and provincial departments.

Indians are eligible for Family Allowances and Old Age Security administered by the federal government, as well as for Old Age Assistance, Blind and Disabled Persons' Allowances administered by provincial governments. In Ontario and

Quebec, Indian women receive Mothers' Allowances on the same basis as non-Indian mothers. Under the Nova Scotia Social Assistance program, Indian mothers and abandoned Indian children may receive provincial social assistance.

### **Public Assistance**

Indians who live on reserves are eligible in time of need for food, fuel and clothing. Additional assistance also may be granted as required in the form of essential household equipment, supply and repair of prosthetics, payment of rent, and transportation costs of destitute Indians stranded away from home.

### **Provincial Welfare Services**

It has been the policy of the Department to negotiate agreements with the provinces, as a means of giving Indians access to provincial welfare services. Under such agreements, the provinces provide welfare services to Indians, on the same basis as to their other residents.

Agreements with the governments of the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia provide for the extension of child welfare services to Indian reserves. Extensive child welfare services are being made available in other provinces although formal agreements have not been negotiated.

Under the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act, 33 Indian bands (about half the Indian population of Ontario) assume municipal responsibilities by participating in the provincial welfare assistance program.

During the year the implementation of a joint federal-provincial statement of policy on social assistance and health services ensured that Indians living off reserves in British Columbia have access to social assistance at point of need. The costs of two continuing experimental projects designed to study and deal with specific welfare problems of Indians in the Prince Rupert and Babine areas were shared with the Province of British Columbia.

In Manitoba, the Department continues to give financial support to a community development program, administered by the Province, which makes a valuable contribution to the economic and social development of both individuals and communities.

In general, handicapped Indians benefit from provincial rehabilitation services on the same basis as non-Indians. Under joint agreements with three private organizations - the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, the Manitoba Sanatorium Board and the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults - the Indian Affairs Branch contributed to the administrative costs of rehabilitation programs and assumed responsibility for total expenditures on behalf of individuals.

### **Leadership Training and Community Organizations**

The development of Indian leadership is promoted through training programs sponsored jointly by the federal government, provincial governments and University extension departments in several provinces.

Fifteen courses of various types were held for Indian leaders during the year. Community workshops and a leadership institute were conducted by the Extension Department, University of British Columbia. The University of Alberta coordinated

the programs in Alberta, while in Manitoba several short community courses were arranged by the Winnipeg Community Welfare Planning Council. The Community Programs Branch, Ontario Department of Education and, for the first time, the University of Western Ontario, organized courses for chiefs and councillors. In the Province of Quebec, Laval University and Macdonald College each conducted a training program. The Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, continued to assist reserve groups in the Cape Breton, N.S., development program.

Many Indians provide responsible leadership in their respective communities as members of band councils, and committees concerned with health, welfare and educational matters, as well as through voluntary organizations such as Indian Homemakers' Clubs, Women's Institutes, Home and School Associations, church groups and others.

The value of leadership training and community short courses is apparent in the continuing development of progressive reserve programs.

## **Housing**

Standards of housing on reserves continue to improve and residents generally are taking a much keener interest in their housing and the development of their communities. This was particularly evident in the year under review, when more than 90 per cent of the applicants for housing contributed in cash toward construction of their homes, in addition to contributing as much as possible of their own labour.

Indian bands and band councils are giving increased attention to proper housing for their reserves. This should have a significant effect upon the morale, unity and pride of the communities and every one of the residents. Band councils are concerned with allocating priorities for housing assistance, the proper location and construction of housing, the acquiring of services such as water and electricity, the laying out of proper roads and other related matters.

During the fiscal year 1,085 houses were constructed in Indian communities at a total cost of \$3,705,872.00. It is significant that of this total cost \$1,746,278.00 was contributed by individuals and Bands with appropriation contributing the balance. The past year's program also included the repair of some 3,527 homes at a cost of \$636,859.00 from appropriation, personal and band contributions.

## **Field Administration**

General field administration in the 89 Indian agencies and nine regions involves staff management and training; the review and preparation of methods and procedures; the provision and maintenance of buildings and equipment; and the construction and maintenance of reserve roads, power lines, water systems and other works.

The planned program of staff development continued with training courses being conducted in the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta for staff at the Agency Assistant classification.

Programs designed to provide new and improved access roads to reserves, to improve sanitation on reserves, and to ensure adequate supplies of water were continued with more than \$1,000,000 being expended for these purposes.

## Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies

Name	Location	Name	Location
<b>MARITIMES</b>	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.	...	...
<b>QUEBEC</b>	Quebec City	...	...
Abitibi	Amos	...	...
Bersimis	Betsiamites	...	...
Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Restigouche	Restigouche
Odanak-Lorette	Quebec City	Seven Islands	Sept-Iles
Oka	Oka	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...
Southern Ontario	Toronto	Sarnia	Sarnia
Caradoc	Muncey	Bruce	Chippawa Hill
Christian Island	Christian Island	Six Nations	Brantford
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	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
<b>MANITOBA</b>	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
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>	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
<b>ALBERTA</b>	Edmonton	...	...

Athabaska	Fort Chipewyan	Hobbema	Hobbema
Blackfoot	Gleichen	Lesser Slave Lake	High Prairie
Blood	Cardston	Peigan	Brocket
Edmonton	Edmonton	Saddle Lake	St. Paul
Fort Vermilion	Fort Vermilion	Stony-Sarcee	Calgary
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	...	...
Aklavik	Inuvik	Yellowknife	Yellowknife
Fort Smith	Fort Smith	...	...
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
Kwawkewith	Alert Bay	West Coast	Port Alberni
Lytton	Lytton	Williams Lake	Williams Lake
New Westminster	New Westminster	...	...
Yukon	...	...	...
Yukon	Whitehorse	...	...

## **Support Services**

### **Band Councils**

Indian band councils, chosen by band membership, have much the same powers and duties as the local governments of rural municipalities.

By authority of the Indian Act, band councils may make by-laws about health, traffic, disorderly conduct, game and fish management, public works, and other matters pertaining to their reserves. The councils of bands in an advanced stage of development may be granted the power to make by-laws to raise funds through taxation or licensing and to spend such moneys.

Forty-five band councils - an increase of four during the year - have been granted the right to manage, in whole or in part, the expenditure of band funds. All band councils are encouraged to take the lead in planning for band fund expenditures.

Band councils are also encouraged to take increasing responsibility in the management of welfare assistance, community planning, economic development, and school administration. In Ontario 33 bands - comprising approximately half of the province's Indian population - manage their own welfare services under the Provincial General Welfare Assistance Act.

Many band councils are showing an increasing interest in planning improved communities and continued during the year to seek Branch assistance in design and technical aid for band-built houses, community halls, and for long-range construction plans for developing the community.

Indian school committees, appointed by the band council, assume responsibility for matters such as school attendance, care of school property, special disciplinary problems, field days, school festivals, and other similar activities. The 40 Indian school committees active during the year constitute a basic step towards Indian bands assuming full responsibility for the operation of schools on reserves. Plans are being formulated for the establishment of autonomous Indian school boards in selected areas.

### **Membership and Estates**

Administration of estates, registration of individual land holdings and matters concerning band membership and enfranchisement are responsibilities of the Membership and Estates Division.

#### **Estates**

Estates administered and concluded totalled 923, with a further 73 reviewed and closed out. New estates opened for administration totalled 640.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in 133 cases and appropriate action taken where third party liability was involved.

The estates of more than 400 mentally incompetent Indians and the assets of more than 200 infant Indians were administered.

### **Individual Land Holdings**

During the year the reserves of the Metlakatla Band, which were surrendered in 1951, were returned to reserve status. Extensive research was completed to ascertain the persons entitled to be placed in lawful possession.

A greater volume of work has been necessary to check and confirm ownership of land affected by rights-of-way, easements, sales, and an increased activity in leasing of reserve lands.

With the growing number of subdivision surveys on reserves, the issuance of evidence of lawful possession has increased in volume annually.

### **Membership**

The addition of 99 children to membership in Indian bands was protested during the year in accordance with the provisions of Sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act, with the result that 20 were declared entitled and five not entitled to be registered as Indians. The remaining 74 protests are under investigation. In decisions on 35 protests received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, 26 children were declared entitled and nine not entitled to be registered as Indians.

There were 653 persons enfranchised during the year.

### **Engineering and Construction**

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

Approximately \$11,000,000 was expended on such services supplied by Branch facilities with the assistance of the Department of Public Works on larger projects.

Construction contracts processed by this unit for the various sponsoring Divisions totalled 135 completed and 59 still under construction at the end of the year. This Division also called for tenders, awarded contracts, processed progress estimates and performed associated work. A portion of the workload includes the provision of technical and professional personnel as departmental representatives on various governmental committees.

Other operations of the unit include the design of a new standard type of day schools, Indian homes, community halls; the design and construction of ancillary structures at residential schools as well as buildings for use as offices, staff residences, equipment shelters and community freezers; the planning of village sub-divisions and associated utility services; the procurement of site data; the investigation and survey work required for new road construction, and the repair and maintenance of existing roads; the investigation and survey work required for the construction of bridges, water supply and sewage disposal systems, power generating and distribution systems, irrigation and erosion control works; and also repairs and maintenance to a wide variety of similar existing works and structures.

**Table 11. Indian Population**

the table below gives the Indian population by provinces for 1949, 1954, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962. The figures for 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 are as of December 31.

Province	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	Increase 1962	% Increase 1962
Prince Edward Island	273	272	341	343	348	363	15	4.3
Nova Scotia	2,641	3,002	3,561	3,630	3,746	3,834	88	2.3
New Brunswick	2,139	2,629	3,183	3,280	3,397	3,524	127	3.7
Quebec	15,970	17,574	20,453	21,154	*21,793	22,373	580	2.7
Ontario	34,571	37,255	42,668	43,767	*44,942	46,172	1,230	2.7
Manitoba	17,549	19,684	23,658	24,608	25,681	26,676	995	3.9
Saskatchewan	16,308	18,750	23,280	24,278	25,334	26,483	1,149	4.5
Alberta	13,805	15,715	19,287	20,053	20,931	21,807	876	4.2
British Columbia	27,936	31,086	36,229	37,375	38,616	39,784	1,168	3.0
Yukon Territory	1,443	1,568	1,868	1,923	2,006	2,096	90	4.5
Northwest Territories	3,772	4,023	4,598	4,758	4,915	5,108	193	3.9
TOTAL	136,407	151,558	179,126	185,169	191,709	198,220	6,511	3.4

[\*Figures published previously adjusted due to transportation of population of one band.]

**Table 12. Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province**

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total Area in Acres
Prince Edward Island	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia	11	39	25,404
New Brunswick	15	23	37,671
Quebec	41	26	178,971
Ontario	111	164	1,555,817
Manitoba	51	101	524,015
Saskatchewan	67	122	1,207,829
Alberta	41	*93	1,564,515
British Columbia	189	1,620	843,479
Yukon Territory	14	*22	4,765
Northwest Territories	16	(t)27	1,943
TOTAL	557	2,241	5,947,150

[\*Including 5 Indian Settlements]

[(t)Indian Settlements only]

**Table 13. Statement of Expenditures 1962 - 1963**

Province	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare	Economic Development	Education	Statutory Indian Annuities	Totals
Nova Scotia	5,956.50	187,590.53	2.10	416,389.89	54,995.12	525,772.23	...	1,190,706.37
New Brunswick	...	44,140.32	2,753.20	365,534.66	15,958.47	148,611.04	...	576,997.69
Prince Edward Island	...	22,966.96	...	16,461.32	7,267.75	14,782.51	...	61,478.54
Quebec	6,240.00	516,552.98	242.55	1,273,877.62	181,220.70	3,674,843.92	1,132.00	5,654,109.77
Ontario	15,707.15	1,218,987.24	31,036.88	1,857,428.66	519,665.53	5,872,104.61	35,274.00	9,550,204.07
Manitoba	12,037.73	677,192.06	26,038.01	2,043,898.74	408,400.23	3,728,833.42	132,880.00	7,029,280.19
Saskatchewan	66,847.66	598,003.95	14,845.97	2,545,722.13	391,896.36	4,169,716.21	134,868.40	7,921,900.68
Alberta	10,489.42	703,986.41	32,790.27	1,009,446.40	175,319.83	4,108,981.99	114,315.00	6,155,329.32
British Columbia	85,771.51	1,115,892.98	37,111.63	2,121,852.55	172,546.44	5,727,754.05	3,410.00	9,264,339.16
Yukon	...	47,285.14	8,237.60	225,326.86	24,450.33	354,707.99	...	660,007.92
Northwest Territories	...	236,086.29	10,871.98	340,431.37	106,814.12	232.72	26,690.00	721,126.48
Headquarters and Miscellaneous	605,614.14	244,313.09	272,084.84	123,938.43	225,005.32	627,955.19	17,000.00	2,115,911.01
Grants to Provide Additional Services to Indians of British Columbia	...	99,991.64	...	...	...	...	...	99,991.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>808,664.11</b>	<b>5,712,989.59</b>	<b>436,015.03</b>	<b>12,340,308.63</b>	<b>2,283,540.20</b>	<b>28,954,295.88</b>	<b>465,569.40</b>	<b>51,001,382.84</b>
Statutory Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>51,001,802.84</b>

**Table 14. Revolving Fund Loans**

Outstanding Advances March 31, 1962	...	521,450.83
ADVANCES 1962 - 63	...	...
Northwest Territories	140.00	...
Yukon	2,331.90	...
British Columbia	32,751.87	...
Alberta	6,534.02	...

Saskatchewan	82,675.54	...
Manitoba	28,689.37	...
Ontario	45,354.90	...
Quebec	15,989.19	...
New Brunswick	4,137.43	...
Nova Scotia	9,903.00	...
...	...	228,507.22
...	...	749,958.05
REPAYMENTS 1962 - 63	...	...
Northwest Territories	135.55	...
Yukon	...	...
British Columbia	29,114.98	...
Alberta	4,694.83	...
Saskatchewan	43,923.02	...
Manitoba	13,366.65	...
Ontario	30,870.18	...
Quebec	6,004.53	...
New Brunswick	4,396.40	...
Nova Scotia	3,734.62	...
...	...	136,240.76
...	...	613,717.29

In addition to the above payments on principal \$21,763.59 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, 1963**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	...	...
...	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture	35,251.78	61,230.03
Operation of Band Property	12,322.65	476,569.76
Cash Payments and Entitlements	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	514,273.35
Enfranchisements	...	83,428.39
Shares of Transferred Indians	32,726.57	51,586.00
Reserves Managements	...	27,998.73
Social Activities	...	14,625.65
Band Loans	40,470.59	23,255.48
Housing	116,491.52	896,808.19
Wells	...	93,240.43
Roads and Bridges	41,213.39	334,872.91
Land	103,296.05	12,076.89
Gravel Dues	87,666.21	...
Lumber and Wood Sales	1,908.88	...
Oil Royalties	1,371,467.87	...
Oil Bonus	209,411.47	...
Timber Dues	635,421.91	...
Miscellaneous	200,702.61	113,737.91
...	2,888,351.50	2,703,703.72
Balance April 1, 1962	23,792,407.18	...
Balance March 31, 1963	...	23,977,054.96
...	26,680,758.68	26,680,758.68
REVENUE ACCOUNT	...	...
...	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture	147,703.57	593,587.26
Operation of Band Property	56,889.75	384,899.74
Cash Payments and Entitlements	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	630,806.96
Commutations	...	5,141.97
Enfranchisements	...	11,398.31
Pensions	...	30,897.00
Shares of Transferred Indians	4,272.08	7,743.62
Annuities	...	44,230.25
Education	...	43,886.76
Medical	...	50,064.26

Relief	13,443.00	516,743.41
Reserve Management	...	332,665.01
Salaries	...	238,867.48
Social Activities	...	68,354.27
Government Interest	1,316,536.46	...
Housing	42,448.60	578,685.91
Wells	...	56,373.68
Roads and Bridges	76,863.19	254,133.98
Rentals, Oil	576,486.19	...
Other Rentals	1,396,306.65	...
Interest on Band Loans	9,005.40	...
Land	1,103.57	9,816.25
Miscellaneous	540,000.66	269,200.05
...	4,181,059.12	4,127,496.17
Balance April 1, 1962	3,269,254.22	...
Balance March 31, 1963	...	3,322,817.17
...	7,450,313.34	7,450,313.34

**Indian Special Accounts - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1963**

...	Receipts	Disbursements
Fur Projects	245,758.17	246,113.69
Fish Projects	2.00	80.50
Handicraft*	14,001.66	19,395.87
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control	5,289.03	7,729.56
Enfranchised Band (Michel)	3,943.27	3,943.27
Absent or Missing Heirs	2,776.45	540.86
Suspense	...	...
Land Compensation	150,084.99	148,120.61
Rental	538,353.86	461,177.59
Miscellaneous	684.80	690.00
...	960,894.23	887,791.95
Balance April 1, 1962	...	601,350.58
Balance March 31, 1963	...	674,452.86
...	1,562,244.81	1,562,244.81

[\*Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft total \$6,000.00 at March 31, 1963.]

**Indian Estate Accounts - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1963**

Balance April 1, 1962	483,418.22
Receipts	342,408.02
...	825,826.24
Disbursements	608,896.58
Balance March 31, 1963	216,929.66*

[\*Government Bonds held In Trust for various estates total \$304,000.00 at March 31, 1963.]

**Indian Savings Accounts - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1963**

Balance April 1, 1962	376,467.03
Receipts	56,173.91
...	432,640.94
Disbursements	138,762.01
Balance March 31, 1963	293,878.93*

[\*Government Bonds hold in Trust for various Indians total \$70,700.00 at March 31, 1963.]

**Fines - Indian Act - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1963**

Balance April 1, 1962	674,244.81
Receipts	55,156.30

...	729,401.11
Disbursements	38,066.32
Balance March 31, 1963	691,334.79

**Table 16. Indian Education - Total Expenditures 1962 - 63**

...	Day and Residential Schools	Construction or Acquisition	General	Total
...	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	159,075.20	2,616.90	711.06	162,403.16
Prince Edward Island	2,199.43	103.08	...	2,302.51
New Brunswick	24,647.71	2,891.64	...	27,539.35
Quebec	753,278.24	1,805,720.59	1,258.20	2,560,257.03
Ontario	**1,536,906.22	*1,442,351.52	2,658.87	2,981,916.61
Manitoba	1,741,714.61	459,545.84	1,078.83	2,202,339.28
Saskatchewan	1,677,196.61	757,805.32	2,698.02	2,437,699.95
Alberta	1,926,877.65	385,539.72	3,665.04	2,316,082.41
British Columbia	2,086,956.21	966,508.15	8,362.26	3,061,826.62
Yukon	290,019.20	30,312.72	...	320,331.92
Northwest Territories	172.72	...	...	172.72
Tuition and Maintenance of Indians in non-Indian Schools	...	...	4,907,822.67	4,907,822.67
Salaries and Travel	6,982,152.24	...	445,657.26	7,427,809.50
School Books and Stationery	431,998.65	...	113,793.10	545,792.15
...	17,613,194.69	5,853,395.48	5,487,705.71	28,954,295.88

[\*Construction Miscellaneous included in Ontario \$1,534.36.]

[\*\*Miscellaneous Items and Headquarters included in Ontario Totals.]

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

**Table 17. Housing Program - Fiscal Year 1962 - 63 - Results by Regions**

Region	Number of Houses			From Welfare Appropriation	From Band Funds	From V.L.A. Grants	From Personal Contributions	Total
...	Started Before, Completed During Fiscal Year	Started And Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritimes	3	22	9	83,703.65	500.00	5,080.37	15,705.00	104,989.02
Quebec	21	73	30	204,949.81	335.30	...	122,065.30	327,350.41
Southern Ontario	20	55	53	88,892.80	178,033.85	5,709.92	136,628.00	409,264.37
Northern Ontario	17	72	25	190,543.33	19,330.74	2,079.95	48,240.00	260,214.02

Manitoba	4	171	13	340,382.81	2,600.72	...	75,415.00	418,398.53
Saskatchewan	34	152	28	326,203.46	86,971.49	...	65,790.00	478,964.95
Alberta	56	127	31	214,474.50	560,998.66	...	45,472.00	820,945.16
District of Mackenzie	10	53	14	141,118.31	...	...	34,790.00	175,908.31
B.C. & Yukon	52	143	88	369,325.02	152,181.75	...	188,330.85	709,837.62
...	217	868	291	1,959,593.69	1,000,972,51	12,870,24	732,436.15	3,705,872.59
Total Number of Units Completed	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage	...	...	...	52.8	27.0	.4	19.8	...

**Table 18. Number of Government-Owned Indian Schools According to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1963**

Province	Type of School	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS																			Number of Schools	Number of Classrooms
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	19	22		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	Day	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Nova Scotia	Day	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	22
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
New Brunswick	Day	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	25
Quebec	Day	...	4	5	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	68
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30
...	Seasonal	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Southern Ontario	Day	...	19	9	7	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	107
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Northern Ontario	Day	...	34	11	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	56	105
...	Residential	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
...	Hospital	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	Seasonal	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
Manitoba	Day	...	24	26	7	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	153
...	Residential	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	58
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Saskatchewan	Day	...	20	27	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	134
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	70
...	Hospital	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Alberta	Day	...	6	10	6	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	84
...	Residential	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	12	100
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
...	Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	Special	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
British Columbia	Day	...	38	15	4	6	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	147
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	70
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
...	Hospital	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Yukon	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	Hostel	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0

TOTAL	...	6	163	113	55	32	25	12	11	8	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	443	1,246
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**Table 19. Pupils Boarding and Attending Classes at Residential Schools, by Province, January, 1963**

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades													Percentage Attendance
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Nova Scotia	1	62	70	132	9	20	18	12	27	12	18	11	5	...	...	...	...	98
Quebec	5	258	268	526	78	74	87	120	61	49	37	15	5	...	...	...	...	97
Ontario	8	511	488	999	174	140	135	138	103	126	124	35	24	...	...	...	...	96
Manitoba	10	590	576	1,166	110	115	142	152	134	155	100	60	54	73	30	24	17	92
Saskatchewan	9	775	764	1,539	54	235	218	215	210	165	115	94	73	80	41	15	24	94
Alberta	12	578	595	1,173	48	102	108	132	113	168	111	97	96	105	38	24	31	91
British Columbia	11	979	920	1,899	75	251	262	209	235	244	176	175	133	91	48	...	...	96
Yukon	1	55	55	110	23	24	19	23	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>7,544</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94</b>

**Table 20. Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools, 1962 - 1963**

Classification	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Total
Pre-Grade 1	...	19	...	47	117	25	42	...	20	81	1	352
Grade 1	6	18	8	106	262	208	252	174	677	205	45	1,961
Grade 2	1	14	7	99	259	178	215	136	561	212	51	1,733
Grade 3	2	25	4	143	285	182	186	154	493	175	24	1,673
Grade 4	...	21	13	93	283	130	168	159	467	130	32	1,496
Grade 5	...	34	21	114	319	116	136	153	433	120	63	1,509
Grade 6	...	38	21	137	282	120	116	165	404	74	44	1,401
Grade 7	1	16	42	180	341	141	95	211	403	57	47	1,534
Grade 8	1	24	25	156	308	95	80	124	372	27	22	1,234
Grade 9	...	36	29	118	441	88	111	134	415	22	20	1,414
Grade 10	...	14	12	102	238	66	72	66	285	14	8	877
Grade 11	...	8	6	59	144	30	43	28	152	4	4	478
Grade 12	...	7	3	12	85	10	25	42	105	4	1	294
Grade 13	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	8	...	...	30
University 1	...	6	...	11	9	1	3	2	2	1	...	35
University 2	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	12
University 3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
University 4 and up	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Law	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Medicine	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teacher's College	...	...	1	7	8	1	1	...	2	...	...	20
Nurse's Training	1	1	...	3	4	1	6	3	1	...	...	20
Nurse's Aide	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	13
Commercial	...	4	1	14	17	12	18	8	18	1	...	93
Trades	...	11	3	39	13	39	13	7	23	...	...	148
Blind and Deaf	...	...	1	1	7	8	1	3	5	2	...	28
Others	...	...	...	1	150	6	7	16	79	1	...	260
Not Graded	27	61	...	340	1,049	77	149	21	171	29	...	1,924
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>4,652</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>18,549</b>

**Table 21. Indian Day School Enrolment, by Province, January, 1963**

Province	Number of	Percentage Attendance	Enrolment	Distribution by Grades
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	Schools	1961 - 62															
...	...	...	Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Spec.
Prince Edward Island	1	85	9	20	29	1	11	3	3	4	...	4	1	2	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	7	85	335	314	649	100	103	85	83	95	51	64	41	27	...	...	...
New Brunswick	9	85	349	288	637	81	115	94	97	80	80	47	28	15	...	...	...
Quebec	18	93	937	875	1,812	260	333	324	252	194	212	108	85	29	...	...	15
Ontario	98	88	2,844	2,677	5,521	576	977	890	789	643	578	405	326	289	24	24	...
Manitoba	69	83	1,900	1,889	3,789	543	497	577	568	519	443	290	214	110	28	...	...
Saskatchewan	64	82	1,616	1,584	3,200	419	595	471	447	415	340	251	172	88	2	...	...
Alberta	29	88	881	854	1,735	131	305	284	260	235	201	190	78	43	6	2	...
British Columbia	70	89	1,874	1,725	3,599	371	742	574	514	415	385	307	180	111	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10,745</b>	<b>110,226</b>	<b>20,971</b>	<b>12,482</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>

[Table does not include (1)non-Indian enrolment of 1,204  
(2)305 pupils living in hostels]

**Table 22. Residential School Boarders Attending Indian Day Schools, by Province, January, 1963**

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
...	...																
Manitoba	1	24	23	47	3	4	9	8	8	10	4	1	...	...	...		
Alberta	1	63	67	130	13	20	25	12	17	15	10	10	5	1	2		
British Columbia	1	61	67	128	...	6	17	26	21	27	22	9	...	...	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		

**Table 23. Boarders at Indian Residential Schools Attending Non-Indian Schools, by Province or Territory, January, 1963**

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Distribution by Grades												Total			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
...	...																
Quebec	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	33	6	13	8	4	79			
Ontario	5	...	18	17	53	61	35	93	76	8	...	...	...	361			
Manitoba	4	...	31	24	24	29	27	66	48	48	36	26	10	369			
Saskatchewan	2	6	16	11	18	20	14	18	9	24	9	7	6	158			
Alberta	7	...	3	10	4	12	13	36	29	76	27	20	18	248			
British Columbia	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	46	38	66	51	28	16	265			
Yukon	2	...	...	...	...	27	16	32	17	12	2	19	...	125			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,605</b>			

**Table 24. Day Pupils Attending Indian Residential Schools, by Province, January, 1963**

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...																
Quebec	4	158	166	324	46	61	56	52	35	42	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	4	16	7	23	3	6	...	...	2	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Manitoba	4	217	198	415	59	63	67	59	60	38	34	23	12	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	7	178	167	345	40	55	51	44	47	35	29	29	15	...	...	...	...
Alberta	11	634	671	1,305	186	163	167	184	145	173	133	99	49	3	2	...	1
British Columbia	4	100	93	193	4	38	31	26	22	16	20	16	19	...	1	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 25. Enrolment of Indian French Speaking Pupils at Indian Schools of Quebec, January, 1963**

Classification of Pupils	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
...	...													
Day	7	385	331	716	143	170	124	110	68	68	20	5	8	...
Residential	3	196	203	399	57	55	61	90	50	43	31	12	...	...
Residential (Day)	2	130	130	260	27	53	45	42	27	37	29	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>

**Table 26. Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled at Indian Schools, January, 1963**

Province	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												Number of Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Prince Edward Island	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nova Scotia	4	6	10	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Brunswick	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quebec	21	35	56	10	10	22	4	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Ontario	162	148	310	34	48	61	49	35	23	19	18	20	2	1	...	...	43
Manitoba	174	158	332	47	41	50	53	44	39	20	17	10	11	...	...	...	45
Saskatchewan	98	89	187	23	44	29	29	19	13	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	33
Alberta	81	97	178	16	35	34	23	21	14	12	9	5	5	3	1	...	22
British Columbia	58	67	125	10	25	21	18	19	15	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>183</b>

**Table 27. Analysis of Enrolment of Indian Pupils, January, 1963**

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades												Post High School	Not Graded	Total	
	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				12
Indian Schools Day Pupils	2,820	4,064	3,674	3,378	2,911	2,599	1,920	1,293	809	63	29	...	1	15	302*	23,878
Residential Pupils	587	991	1,040	1,047	950	971	717	507	395	350	159	63	72	...	273**	8,122t
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>5,055</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>32,000***</b>
Non-Indian Schools TOTAL	352	1,961	1,733	1,673	1,496	1,509	1,401	1,534	1,234	1,414	877	478	294	669	1,924	18,549t
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>7,016</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>6,098</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>50,549</b>

[\*Seasonal Pupils.]

\*\*Hospital Pupils]

\*\*\*Does not include 1,204 Non-Indian pupils.]

[(t)Includes 1,924 Indian pupils for whom grade data is not available.]

[(tt)Includes 305 residential boarders attending Indian day schools.]

**Table 28. Indian Residential School Boarders, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province or Territory, January, 1963**

...	Residential Schools & Hostels	Enrolment
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Denominational Auspices	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church	...	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	14	1,085	1,066	2,151
Presbyterian	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	140	134	274
Roman Catholic	1	4	4	7	7	9	9	1	42	3,082	3,090	6,172
United Church	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	6	409	358	767
Federal Government Hostel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	50	40	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	5	9	12	9	14	12	3	65*	4,766	4,688	9,454**

[\*Includes 6 Hostels and 2 church-owned hostels and 3 church-owned residential schools.]

[\*\*Includes 305 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools and 1,605 Residential School Boarders attending Provincial and Private Schools.]

**Table 29. Analysis of Indian Enrolment by Province or Territory, January, 1963**

Province or Territory	Indian Schools			Non-Indian Schools			Grand Total
	Day Pupils <sup>3</sup>	Residential Pupils <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	Day Pupils	Residential Pupils	Total <sup>2</sup>	
Prince Edward Island	29	...	29	39	...	39	68
Nova Scotia	649	132	781	308	49	357	1,138
New Brunswick	637	...	637	187	11	198	835
Quebec	2,275	526	2,801	1,631	157	1,788	4,589
Ontario	5,707	1,007	6,714	4,121	531	4,652	11,366
Manitoba	4,204	1,213	5,417	1,249	286	1,535	6,952
Saskatchewan	3,545	1,548	5,093	1,407	334	1,741	6,834
Alberta	3,040	1,417	4,457	1,421	189	1,610	6,067
British Columbia	3,792	2,169	5,961	4,677	431	5,108	11,069
Yukon	...	110	110	200	162	362	472
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	646	513	1,159	1,159
<b>TOTAL FOR CANADA</b>	<b>23,878</b>	<b>8,122</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>15,886</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>18,549</b>	<b>50,549</b>

[1 Does not include 1,204 non-Indian pupils attending Indian schools.]

[2 Includes 1,924 ungraded pupils for whom information is not available].

[3 Includes seasonal pupils.]

[4 Includes 273 hospital pupils and 305 boarders attending Indian day schools.]