

REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF
CITIZENSHIP
AND
IMMIGRATION

1963 - 1964
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To His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D. Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: -

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. NICHOLSON

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

FEBRUARY 24, 1965. 96202 - 2

The Honourable John R. Nicholson, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa.
SIR: -

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Reports of the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1963, and those of the Canadian Citizenship and Indian Affairs Branches for the fiscal year 1963 - 64.

Your obedient servant,
C.M. ISBISTER
Deputy Minister

FEBRUARY 23, 1965.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

R.F. BATTLE - Director

Closer association by Indians with the life of other Canadians, with full equality of opportunities was endorsed unanimously in November, 1963, when, for the first time in Canadian history, the question of Indian affairs was discussed at a Federal-Provincial Conference.

The Conference recognized that it was essential to find the basis on which the widest possible range of federal, provincial and municipal services currently provided to non-Indians could be extended to Indians. It agreed, however, that Indians must be consulted throughout on the formulation of any changes.

Plans were made to hold a Federal-Provincial Ministerial Conference on Indian Affairs during 1964.

In recent years there has been a growing awareness that the Indian is a citizen of the province as well as a citizen of Canada and that all levels of government should be concerned with his welfare and advancement.

Progress already has been made in obtaining the extension of provincial services to Indians. The Department has contractual agreements and informal arrangements with various provinces concerning the extension of child welfare services, rehabilitation, community development, road construction and natural resources conservation programs to Indians and Indian communities. In the field of education there are some 200 agreements under which Indian children are educated with other children in provincial school systems in Canada.

The success achieved to date in these fields indicates the feasibility of increasing federal efforts toward securing the further extension of services to Indians through agreements with the provinces.

In view of the importance of federal-provincial agreements, and increasing activity in this field, a new Federal-Provincial Relations Division was established in the Branch to deal exclusively with such matters.

A Canada-wide Indian research project to assess the participation by Indians in the social and economic life throughout the country was begun under the leadership of Dr. H.B. Hawthorn of the University of British Columbia and Dr. Adelard Tremblay of Laval University. The purpose of the study is to provide a body of knowledge that will assist in establishing guide-lines for future policy and the over-all planning required to promote the welfare and progress of Canadian Indians. The project, to be conducted by specialists and research assistants from various universities and research centres, will cover four, major areas concerning Indians: economic development, advancement in education, responsibilities that exist at various government levels, band councils and the development of self-government.

A Bill to provide for the disposition of Indian claims was introduced in the House of Commons on December 14, 1963. The purpose of the proposed legislation is to establish an Indian Claims Commission to hear and determine Indian claims arising out of past transactions with the Crown. Copies of the Bill were forwarded to Indian

band councils, Indian organizations, and others interested in Indian affairs for study and suggestions as to its provisions, with the objective of proceeding with the legislation with such modifications as might be considered appropriate.

The first joint conference on Indian Affairs ever conducted by officers of the Indian Affairs Branch and of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs was held, last October in Phoenix, Arizona.

The main purpose of the conference was to provide for an interchange of information between Indian affairs administrators in the two countries on a wide range of problems of mutual concern. Economic development of Indian communities and employment were stressed, along with education, Indian local government, welfare, housing and health. In addition, the groundwork was laid for future exchanges of information on matters beneficial to Indians in both countries.

Although Branch activities embraced a number of useful programs in the year under review, it was not possible to reach into all areas owing to inadequate staff and budgetary limitations. A great deal more needs to be done in industrial development, vocational education, employment placement and relocation, housing, community services and development of effective local government.

Education

Educational services provided by the Branch in federal and provincial schools have kept pace generally with the demands of an increasing Indian population. About 60 per cent of the Indian school population is enrolled in federal schools operated by the Branch; the rest attend provincial schools. The school population was increased by 4,926 pupils, and most of these new students were enrolled in provincial schools.

A new residential school was opened at the beginning of the 1963 - 64 school year at La Tuque, Quebec, to serve Anglican children in the northwestern section, of the province lying along James Bay. This school has a capacity of 250 children. About one-half of the residents receive their education in the La Tuque provincial school.

Additional joint school accommodation was purchased during the year for 2,123 pupils at a cost of \$1,676,270. A record number of agreements, 35, was concluded with local school authorities for joint schools.

Indian parents showed increased interest and participation in school affairs during the year under review. The number of reserve school committees increased from 41 to 45. Delegates attending a Saskatchewan school conference at Prince Albert in March of 1964, evidenced a keen interest in education and a desire to assume more responsibility, for the administration of local federal schools.

Inter-governmental responsibilities for the education of Indian children were discussed for the first time at the annual conference of the Canadian Education Association held in Quebec City in September, 1963. A statement on views held by Indian Affairs on federal-provincial participation in Indian education was made and discussed with Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Education from all provinces.

Residential Schools

There were 66 Indian residential schools and hostels in operation during the fiscal year, of which five were church-owned institutions.

Special emphasis has been given to staff training as a result of regional conferences of principals and departmental officials. In addition to the on-the-job training program for Indian employees introduced in 1962, in-service training for supervisory staff was expanded with summer courses organized and conducted by the principals on an inter-denominational basis at Mission, British Columbia, and at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Operating standards are under constant study and as a result of studies conducted by nutritionists of the Department of National Health and Welfare, new food allowance rates were devised and received Treasury Board approval.

An intensive program of building renovations in recent years has resulted in much improved sanitary facilities in the older schools and special consideration has been given to improving fire escapes and other safety installations.

Curricula

Enrolment in Indian schools declines sharply after Grade VI at which point a large number of pupils transfer to provincial schools. The Indian school is therefore predominantly concerned with elementary education and preparation for entry into the environment of the provincial school. Considerable emphasis must still be placed on language instruction as about one-third of the children entering school speak little or no English or French. Successful methods are evolving from the continuous research program in the schools in the area of language instruction in both the development and remedial fields. The kindergarten is gaining ground in all areas where this type of schooling is feasible and where classroom accommodation and teachers are available. During the year, 33 kindergarten classes were in operation on Indian reserves.

Supervision

Most school superintendents or supervising principals who make frequent visits to Indian schools were encouraged by the achievement of the pupils. Improved supervision and testing programs have had a perceptible impact on classroom achievement resulting in a steady decline in non-promotion and retardation.

The continued growth of the joint school program has greatly increased the administrative duties of school superintendents responsible for local negotiations with school boards, band councils and school principals. In addition, there is an expanding need for counselling services for Indian students attending provincial schools and technical institutes. The field staff has been augmented to deal with the increased work load.

Qualifications of Teaching Staff

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

The number of university graduates has increased by 33 from last year to 188 - 13.1 per cent of the teaching staff. Twenty-two have a Master's Degree and five are at the Doctorate level.

The percentage of qualified teachers fluctuated slightly from 93 per cent a year ago to 92.8 per cent. Of the total teaching staff, 15.7 per cent had Junior Matriculation plus teacher training and 77.1 per cent had professional training and one or more years of university credits.

Number and Organization of Teaching Staff

During the 1963 - 64 academic year, 952 teachers were employed in Day Schools, 12 in Hospital Schools and 470 in Residential Schools, a total of 1,434. For the benefit of Indian children unable to attend school during the regular school year, seven teachers were employed at seasonal schools operated during the summer of 1963.

The number of teachers of Indian status employed by the Indian Affairs Branch was 124 or 8.6 per cent of the total.

Teaching staffs are assigned duties in accordance with the program of studies of provincial departments of education and the special needs of Indian pupils. In addition to the regular academic subjects, there is provision for Home Economics and Industrial Arts programs, Arts and Crafts, Music, Physical Education, Auxiliary Education and Remedial Teaching, Kindergarten classes, up-grading classes, guidance and counselling services.

Adult Education

The Adult Education program is designed to help interested Indians to improve their academic standing and skills where classes can be organized in groups of 10 people or more. The program, which provides for training in literacy, up-grading courses, community improvement and vocational training, still falls far short of needs and must be expanded.

Special courses are organized on reserves or in nearby communities as night classes.

Up-grading courses have been established by the Branch at seven centres throughout Canada to provide young adult Indians with an opportunity to bring their academic education up to a level which will be acceptable for admission to commercial and trades schools. These courses serve students who cannot receive similar training in programs operated by the provinces.

Vocational Training

The general policy is to encourage qualified Indian students to enter established vocational and training schools which offer training in the occupations of their choice. With the rise in the educational status of the young Indian population, a marked increase in the enrolment of students in these programs can be anticipated in the next several years.

Where special training of the kind required is not available, the Indian Affairs Branch establishes or sponsors courses to meet specific needs or opportunities as they arise. Courses in outboard motor maintenance, guiding, fisheries operations and boat building are examples of programs operated by the Branch or secured through co-operation with established agencies.

Guidance personnel assist the students in selecting courses, in gaining admission to appropriate training institutions and in finding suitable living accommodation when this is required.

The Education Division is currently re-organizing the Vocational Training section to provide for increased emphasis on training for employment and for greater coordination with the placement program.

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 22 scholarships worth \$40,000 were awarded and for the first time the scholarship program was extended to include training for social workers.

Construction

During the year 21 day schools were completed providing 70 classrooms for academic teaching, one classroom for Home Economics and one classroom for Industrial Arts.

One new hostel was completed at Fort George, Quebec, providing accommodation for 130 pupils.

A staff residence at the Habay Indian Day School, Fort Vermilion Agency, Alberta, was destroyed by fire.

Approximately \$3,080,000 was spent on school construction including major renovations to existing Residential Schools.

Operations

Economic Development

In general, the Economic Development Division co-ordinates all the facilities within the Branch available to promote the economic advancement of Indians.

In terms of background, experience and inclination, Indians are found in all walks of life, from the most primitive conditions to full economic and social parity in the non-Indian culture. In terms of occupations, this involves participation in all means of livelihood from the rudimentary resource harvesting economy to complete participation in the space age technology. The type of economic program established in any given area, therefore, must be related to the general economic conditions of the region as well as the abilities and needs of the people who will participate.

While numerous operations during the year showed promise, it is acknowledged that a larger staff will be required to provide adequate services.

The following summary will indicate the variety of programs being administered.

Research and Surveys

Field work has been completed on a comprehensive study of the Blood Reserve in Alberta, which included investigation of the historical background and present norms of the Indians as well as a complete inventory of the natural resources of the reserve. This report is expected to provide guide lines for development of the area.

A questionnaire-type study form has been developed for wider use as a means of providing preliminary information which will indicate problem areas and reserves where more formal and comprehensive studies would be of value in determining the economic and social needs of the people concerned.

A social anthropological study has recently been completed at Big Trout Lake, Ontario. A commercial fisheries marketing study in this area also has been completed. These studies will be examined in collaboration with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests which has a direct interest in resource developments.

Trusts and Annuities

Indian Band funds held by the Government of Canada on behalf of 517 Indian Bands totalled \$27,745,692.69 at March 31, 1964. Of this amount \$24,409,339.08 was in capital funds and \$3,336,353.61 in revenue funds. Expenditures totalled \$7,550,527.08 as compared with \$6,831,200.00 in the previous year, and income totalled \$7,996,347.64 as compared with \$7,069,411.00.

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

...	Amount March 31, 1955	Amount March 31, 1964
Cash Distributions	\$1,201,542.25	\$1,983,930.00
Housing	476,589.03	1,329,249.58
Band Property - Management	366,221.86	826,619.76
Welfare	467,970.55	516,780.04
Agricultural Assistance	800,295.59	796,041.77
Roads and Bridges	257,307.89	476,237.19

During the year the Governor in Council issued orders pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 68 of the Indian Act permitting 23 bands to manage their revenue funds, 17 of which were authorized to expend their revenue funds in whole and six, which at their own request, were limited to only part of their revenue funds. The total number of bands operating under Section 68 of the Act for the expenditure of revenue funds at March 31, 1964, was 71.

Seventy-three applications were accepted for the Winter Works Incentive Program sponsored by the Department of Labour. The estimated cost, met initially from Band funds, was \$328,000.00. The direct payroll costs approximated \$228,000.00 of which some 50 per cent is refundable by the Department of Labour. An estimated 1,300 Indians were employed for approximately 22,805 man days. Typical projects concerned roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, boundary fencing, Christmas tree propagation, water supplies, sewage, drainage facilities, parks and playgrounds, community halls, cemetery improvements, sea walls and implement sheds.

Band Property Insurance

Fire insurance for a total coverage of \$6,261,255.00 is carried on 1,316 properties owned by various Indian bands across Canada. New coverage and renewals totalling \$2,429,561.00 were arranged during the year at a premium cost of \$19,122.89 to the trust funds of the Indian bands.

Band Loans

During the fiscal year, applications for loans other than housing were received from 61 Indians. Of this number 37 received loans which totalled \$37,705.00, the average loan being \$1,019.00. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:

Purpose	Amount
Farm Machinery	\$8,955.00
Cattle	21,350.00
Equipment repairs	900.00
Truck	1,000.00
Horses, harness and saddles	950.00
Land	2,200.00
Hay	500.00
Fishing equipment	200.00
Household furniture	1,300.00
Miscellaneous	350.00
...	\$37,705.00

Eighty-five band loans aggregating \$38,758.68 were fully retired during the year.

Personal Savings

At March 31, 1964, there was \$384,963.63 on deposit in Indian savings made up of 1,134 general savings accounts of which 474 accounts represent enfranchisement moneys held for Indian children.

Annuities

Annuities totalling \$518,627.60 were distributed to 100,521 Indians in accordance with the various treaties. This includes payments on account of enfranchisement, commutation and arrears. The Government of Ontario refunded \$34,760.00 which was paid under Treaty No. 9.

Revolving Fund Loans

The Revolving Fund of \$1,000,000.00, established as a source of credit for Indians who do not have access to ordinary lending institutions, operated at the normal level. The number of loans granted during the year was 119 which totalled \$225,441.75 and in the same period, 103 loans were repaid in full.

The position of the fund as at March 31, 1964, was as follows:

Amount authorized under Section 69 of the Indian Act	\$1,000,000.00
Current loans, number and amount approved - 633	1,140,797.98
Repayments of Principal on Current Loans	383,847.78
Total amount committed	756,950.20
Available for loans	243,049.80

Re-Establishment of Indian Veterans

Section 39 of the Veterans' Land Act provides a grant not exceeding \$2,320.00 to a qualified Indian who settles on a reserve. All disbursements are made by the Department.

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To date, 1,660 grants totalling \$3,802,030.08 have been awarded to Indian veterans who have used the money to acquire a wide variety of items such as building materials, livestock, machinery and equipment and household furnishings. The grants are also used for land improvements including the acquisition of occupational rights within a reserve.

Reserve Lands

The reserve land registers, when completed, will contain complete details of all land transactions on Indian reserves and settlements. Two hundred and seventy-two reserves have been dealt with, including 28 during the year. In the same period, boundary and subdivision surveys were carried out on 66 reserves under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada and over 3,000 inquiries regarding Indian land matters were handled. A massive job remains and additional staff will be required to bring and maintain records up to date.

Generally speaking, Indian bands wish to retain title to their lands and, therefore, prefer to lease rather than sell. Sales for purposes other than public use were limited mainly to unsold small parcels of reserve lands surrendered for sale many years ago. Sales of land for highways and grants of easement for public utilities reflected the continuing expansion and improvement of provincial highway systems and the extension of facilities for the distribution of electric energy and of petroleum and gas.

In the field of leasing, 1,146 new leases and permits, other than oil and gas were granted, bringing the total number in effect to 7,379 which produced revenue totalling \$1,503,186.13, all of which accrued to the Indian owners of the lands in question.

Oil, Gas and Minerals

Indian bands continued to benefit from the development of oil and gas resources. This industry is confined mainly to Alberta but small revenues from this source have accrued also to bands in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario. Income from these resources amounted to \$2,434,238.40, an increase of 12.8 per cent over the previous year. The year was highlighted by two discoveries in Alberta at the Sawridge and Hay Lake Reserves on which 15 wells were drilled. Five encountered oil, one gas, seven were abandoned and two were still drilling at the year's end. One hundred and fifteen wells are now producing, or are capable of producing, on reserves in western Canada.

Of special interest were two disposals of bituminous sand rights in the Athabasca tar sand area of northeastern Alberta and there are indications of commercial production from that source within the next decade.

Interest in mining was restricted largely to Ontario. An important base metal discovery north of Timmins has stimulated interest in Indian reserves in the region. Although there was no revenue from mining during the year, bands across Canada have benefited from the sale of sand, gravel and rock to a total of \$133,488.23.

Forestry

The forest resources are an important aspect of the Indian reserve economy and a recent, most encouraging, trend is that Indians themselves are carrying on more of these operations under permit in preference to licensing operations to non-Indians. Indian operations on provincial crown lands adjacent to their reserves increased

significantly, particularly in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Indians are also participating more in the end production phase of the industry with 61 sawmills in operation, 17 of them band owned. In addition, two fence post peelers and sharpeners and one treatment plant went into production operated by the Indians themselves. Preliminary investigation of a potential charcoal operation was carried out on the Christian Island Indian Reserve. A supply of wood has been cut and it is anticipated that the kiln will be erected next year. Buildings were constructed and equipment acquired for initiation of a combined training school and woods operation in the Chilcoten, area of British Columbia.

No new forest surveys were carried out during the year but the Department of Forestry has acquired up-to-date aerial photographs for use in the preparation of forest-type maps preparatory to ground examination of reserves in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Receipts of timber dues from reserve production totalled \$893,658.62, an increase of \$256,327.83 over those of the previous year. There were 24 active licenses, mainly in British Columbia.

Agriculture

The aim of the agricultural program is to promote wider use of reserve lands by Indians who are genuinely interested in farming. Financial assistance and technical advice are provided in line with these objectives with the trend being towards livestock raising. There was an increase in the number of cattle herds provided from appropriation under the rotating herd plan: 46 as against 19 in the previous year, bringing the total to 160 herds. Some Indians augmented the holdings under the rotating herd plan with purchases under revolving fund or band loans.

Indians were encouraged to participate in local organizations set up in their community to deal with programs or projects in the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) and under the Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act (PFRA). Four bands have been involved in ARDA projects and arrangements have been made for PFRA to construct and operate two community pastures totalling 45,000 acres, on four Indian reserves in Saskatchewan. These Indian Bands will derive land rentals and obtain employment from these projects, in which Indian cattle owners will have first priority for grazing rights.

A preliminary report on a drainage survey on two reserves in Manitoba was received from PFRA, and a final report is nearing completion. Successful regional conferences of Indians were again held in Alberta and Manitoba; the latter was attended by observers from Saskatchewan, with a view to organizing a similar function in that province. It is encouraging to note that these conferences were planned and led by Indian delegates and that Indian farmers are seeking and accepting a greater measure of advice and guidance from agricultural representatives and other specialists who have provided much appreciated assistance of a technical nature.

Industrial Development

Development of a number of tourist parks and "Indian villages" was undertaken, most of them initiated as Indian band projects, with assistance from the Branch in some instances.

A number of projects are conducted along co-operative lines under Branch programs, although not formally incorporated. Indians are encouraged to establish or participate in co-operatives where projects lend themselves to this form of organization and the participants have become familiar with the principles and practices

which are involved. Four additional Indian co-operatives were incorporated during the year through local efforts, two engaged in production and sale of craftwork, one in fisheries and one a general business. These and other Indian co-operatives were assisted by the Branch through revolving fund loans or purchases of produce, or both.

An arrangement was made with Le Conseil de la Co-opération du Québec, a non-profit organization, whereby it is conducting a program of education and training in group projects on selected Indian reserves in Quebec, as forerunner to the organization of co-operatives if the Indians so desire. Progress was made during the year in developing practical working relationships with agencies concerned with the cooperative field.

Following establishment of the federal Department of Industry, information was exchanged and liaison arrangements were made, particularly in connection with the functions of its Area Development Agency, which is concerned with promotion of industrial development in areas of protracted under-employment.

Handicraft

The production of hand-made articles has a long history in the Indian culture. Indians are being helped to produce such articles for sale mainly as a cottage industry but with due regard for the economic potential of such items as argillite carvings and ornamented leather work which may be classed as true art. For the most part, however, the production consists of novelty articles such as ornamental baskets made from wood strips, sweet grass or birch bark. Indians are encouraged to market their production locally where they can obtain retail prices but a marketing service is maintained at Ottawa to provide a wholesale outlet for production which is surplus to the requirements of the local market. To keep pace with the demand for these services, a building has been obtained which affords almost double the space provided in other years. Another service is the collection and distribution, at cost price, of raw materials required by Indians for craft work, some of which are difficult to obtain in the area of production.

Funds were provided to a number of agency offices as a means of encouraging local development of arts and crafts and the experimental arrangement with the Province of New Brunswick was continued. In addition, Indian handicrafts were displayed at a show in Toronto where more than 3,000 buyers gathered to place their purchases for the forthcoming tourist season. Financial assistance was provided to the Canadian Handicrafts Guild in a national competition for cash prizes to encourage Indians to exhibit their work. Two new handicraft co-operatives were incorporated during the year. These and other projects were assisted through revolving fund loans or purchases of handicraft, or both. Other significant developments include the addition to staff of a full-time handicraft specialist and the designing of a distinctive label to attest to the authenticity of genuine Indian arts and crafts. Progress has been made towards certification of this label under the Trade Marks Act.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Utilization of the annually renewable resources continues to be one of the most important factors in the economy of Indians. Programs are related to the fur rehabilitation and management, commercial and domestic fishing, subsistence hunting, wild rice and other wild crop harvesting and tourist guiding. Formal agreements

are in effect with the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in relation to fur management and one related to the development of annually renewable resources is in effect in the Province of Ontario. Close liaison is maintained with other provincial administrations which results in programs not essentially different from those under formal agreements. In addition to administrative and managerial advice, financial assistance was provided, mainly on a repayable basis, which enabled Indians to obtain equipment and supplies necessary in both fishing and trapping. The program of ice storage and construction of shore facilities for commercial fishing was continued.

The previously noted trend towards a return to trapping in isolated areas continued under the encouragement provided by a 10 - 15 per cent increase in the price of raw furs. Participation by Indians in the inland lake fisheries has expanded steadily and in Ontario, the production of supervised fishery projects is approaching the 2,000,000 - pound mark. Experimental fisheries in Quebec have shown promise of high sustained yield production and it is estimated that the Indian commercial production from inland waters is approaching 20,000,000 pounds. Although no accurate figures are available on a country-wide basis, a further 20,000,000 pounds is estimated as the annual domestic consumption of fish by Indians. On the Pacific Coast, the commercial fisheries continue to be a mainstay of the Indian economy although revenue declined due to a strike.

Wild game, with the exception of barren ground caribou, continued in good supply. Notable in this regard is the continued expansion of the moose range and high population levels in the deer populations of most provinces. In the range of barren ground caribou, organized domestic fishing projects were continued and ways and means are being sought to provide alternative sources of food for Indians in these areas.

Development programs provide for Indian participation in both planning and execution of projects. In Ontario a course was conducted to train Indians in the management and administration of fishery projects and in addition, a goose-hunting project was inaugurated in the Fort Severn area and a fishing camp was operated by Indians in the Hawley Sutton Lake area near Hudson's Bay. Assistance was also provided in the general tourist industry which, in isolated areas, has provided employment opportunities which would not otherwise have been available. Notable among these are fishing operations in the Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake areas. The program of assistance in the utilization and storage of domestic supplies of meat and fish was continued by the establishment of three additional freezers bringing the total of these to 28. As a result it is anticipated that better diets will be provided and conservation of game species effected.

Employment Placement

Indians in increasing numbers are indicating a desire to engage in wage employment and through the combined efforts of Branch specialists, the National Employment Service and interested community organizations, 511 candidates were established off reserves in continuing employment. This was an increase of 67 over the previous year's total. Of particular interest was the relocation of individuals and families into mining communities located in areas such as Timmins, Ontario, Thompson, Manitoba, and Chibougamou, Quebec. The program at Timmins has been especially promising. It is encouraging also to note that at the end of the first year of operations at Thompson, some 60 Indians were working with the International Nickel Company of Canada and an additional 20 with other employers.

Arrangements have been made with social welfare agencies to provide services to Indians in employment. The Family Service Bureau in London and Edmonton employ social workers under the program on a part-time basis and the Catholic Social Welfare Bureau at Charlottetown has assisted families from Lennox Island to become established off their reserves. In these programs, funds are provided by the Department under a formal agreement with the agency concerned.

There was a substantial increase also in the number of Indians who were directed to casual employment, 10,061, as compared with 6,734 in the previous year. Over 2,000 were employed as sugar-beet workers and the remainder in occupations such as logging, guiding and construction.

Work experience is provided by a training-on-the-job arrangement under which the employer is paid a stipulated share of wages during a period of time agreed upon as being necessary to bring out the full earning capacity of the trainee. This assistance was provided to 80 placement candidates in such occupations as the building trades, maintenance mechanics, electronics, dental technician and tailoring. An additional 83 Indians, Most of whom had commercial training, were assigned to various offices of the federal government for orientation and job experience.

Community Employment Program

During the year the Community Employment Program was continued with 554 projects being undertaken at a cost of \$1,164,669.12. A further 72 projects totalling \$394,952.18 were undertaken under a program for designated development areas .as defined by the Department of Labour.

Welfare

Welfare services and social benefits available to Indians at present 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 conducted by other federal and provincial government departments.

Indians are eligible for Family Allowances and Old Age Security administered by the federal government, as well as for Old Age Assistance and Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances administered by provincial governments. In the Province of Ontario Indian women may receive Mothers' Allowances and Assistance to Widows and Unmarried Women on the same basis as non-Indian women; indigent Indian mothers in Quebec are eligible for Needy Mothers' Allowances and upon application abandoned children and adult Indians in Nova Scotia receive certain benefits in accordance with the Nova Scotia Social Assistance Act.

Welfare Services

As there is no specific welfare legislation respecting Indians either in the Indian Act or by other federal statute, the Indian Affairs Branch must rely upon provincial welfare legislation and upon provincially accredited welfare agencies for the enforcement of such legislation. The federal government has negotiated cost-sharing arrangements with various provincial governments and private welfare agencies for the extension of child welfare services and for rehabilitation programs for handicapped Indians.

Agreements with the governments of the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia provide for the provision of child welfare services to Indian reserves. In other provinces child welfare services are provided although formal agreements have not been negotiated.

Care and maintenance in homes for the aged and other institutions are provided physically and socially handicapped adults who need such help due to senility or chronic illness which does not require active medical treatment.

The implementation of a federal-provincial statement of policy on social assistance and health services ensures that Indians living off reserves in British Columbia may secure aid when and where they need help. The Province of British Columbia shares with the federal government the costs of two continuing projects in the Prince Rupert and Babine areas designed to study and deal with specific welfare problems of Indians.

About half the Indian population of Ontario (34 Indian bands) assume municipal responsibilities by administering their own programs under the terms of the General Welfare Assistance Act of Ontario. Provincial rehabilitation services are generally extended to handicapped Indians on the same basis as to non-Indians.

When in need Indians who live on Indian reserves or in recognized Indian communities receive food, fuel, clothing, essential household equipment, shelter, supply and repair of prosthetic equipment, from the Indian Affairs Branch. Indians who become stranded away from home in Canada may be given return transportation if they are unemployable or if employment is not available.

It is expected that Indians living in non-Indian communities who need aid will be assisted by local municipal or provincial welfare agencies. Claims from such agencies for reimbursement on a charge-back basis are paid if persons so assisted have not established eligibility through residence.

In the field of child welfare the federal government assumes responsibility for the maintenance of Indian children under the care and supervision of child welfare agencies (governmental and private); maintenance is paid for children placed in foster homes by Indian Affairs Branch field staff when the service of a child-caring agency is not available and also for children committed by the courts to training schools and correctional institutions.

Community Services

The development of Indian leadership was continued during the past year. With the co-operation and assistance of provincial governments and university extension departments, 16 leadership training courses were held. These were attended by chiefs and councillors and other potential leaders on Indian reserves.

The purpose of these courses was to train those who attended in order that they might increase their competence in the field of leadership in reserve activities. Although the content of the courses varied depending upon the wishes of those attending, subjects covered were frequently oriented to the recognition of local problems, planning and appropriate action to solve these problems, methods of communication in the human context, public speaking, and to the understanding of community problems and the economic and human resources available. The courses also dealt with Indian Affairs Branch administration and existing programs, and with federal, provincial and local resources that are available as well as ways in which to obtain assistance from these sources when required.

An increased interest on the part of Indians in participating in group activities on reserves was apparent during the past year. Many Indians provided leadership in band councils and on various committees concerned with education, health and welfare and other community activities.

Field Administration

General field administration in the 88 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.

Training of staff was accelerated and broadened in courses provided by both the Staff Training Unit and the Civil Service Commission. The courses generally were developmental in character and designed to broaden the experience of the persons taking the courses. Three hundred and thirty-nine staff members participated in some type of training course during the year.

Two hundred and sixty-one construction projects were undertaken at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. The principal emphasis was on road construction designed to provide access to schools. In addition, progress was made in improving sanitation on reserves and in the provision of adequate supplies of water.

Housing

A survey of Indian housing completed during the year revealed that substantial progress had been made in the improvement of housing standards and that approximately 44 per cent of Indian homes were wired for electricity. There is a very evident trend towards Indian Band Councils and communities assuming greater responsibility for housing standards and community planning. Band Councils are concerned with allocating priorities for housing assistance, the proper location and construction of housing, the acquisition of services such as water and electricity, the laying out of proper service roads and other related matters.

In the year under review, 1,055 houses were completed and starts were made on 258 additional units at a cost of \$3,635,868.00. Government appropriation contributed \$2,139,252.00 and the balance was paid from Band Funds and by Indian contributions in the form of cash, labour and materials. The program for the year also included the repairing of 3,534 houses at a cost of \$674,057.00 from appropriation, personal and Band contributions.

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	...	...
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

Name	Location	Name	Location
ONTARIO	...	...	...
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
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
ALBERTA	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	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	...	...

Support Services

Band Councils

The band council is the officially recognized body with which the Department deals in matters relating to band affairs. The council is responsible for the exercise of the powers and duties given to councils under the Indian Act, and also is concerned with all matters affecting the well-being of their members. Like local government bodies in rural municipalities, with similar powers and duties, band councils may make by-laws concerning health, traffic, public works, zoning and other local matters.

During the year, 23 by-laws were passed, six of which were money by-laws.

The Branch encourages councils to assume an increasing measure of responsibility for the conduct and management of the affairs of their communities. As previously mentioned, 23 bands were given the right to manage the expenditure of their revenue funds bringing the total to 71. All councils are encouraged to take the lead in planning for the expenditure of band funds by preparing an annual budget.

There were 140 elections to choose band councils. Four additional school committees were formed, bringing the number to 45.

Membership

According to the Indian Register the Indian population was 204,677 as of December 31, 1963. This is an increase of 6,566*** over the previous year.

The addition of 75 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act. Decisions were made on 23 of these protests, in which 17 persons were declared entitled and six not entitled to be registered as Indians. The remaining 52 protests are under investigation. Decisions were made on 32 protests received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, in which 19 persons were declared entitled and 13 not entitled to be registered as Indians.

The Membership Section deals with the various provincial welfare agencies, parents and others, concerning the registration, enfranchisement and administration of funds of adopted Indian children. There were 168 adoptions of Indian children registered during the fiscal year. Of these, 94 were adopted by non-Indians and 74 by Indians.

The Section also deals with the amalgamation and division of bands and the formation of new bands provided for under Section 17 of the Indian Act. This includes an evaluation of the economic, social and local political implications involved. One band was divided into two separate bands during the year. The division of three bands and an amalgamation involving three bands are under consideration.

Enfranchisement

There were 473 persons enfranchised during the fiscal year. Of these, 84 were enfranchised as a result of application for enfranchisement in accordance with Section 108 (1) of the Indian Act. The remaining 389 enfranchisements resulted from the marriage of Indian women to non-Indians in accordance with Section 108 (2).

[***As distinct from increase shown in Census (See Table 11).]

Estates

Estates administered and concluded totalled 871. The total of new estates opened for administration was 692.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in 44 cases and appropriate action taken where third party liability was involved.

The estates of more than 375 mentally incompetent Indians and the assets of more than 300 infant Indians were also administered.

Individual Land Holdings

The approved plans for 17 subdivisions surveyed in 1962 were received in the year under review. This resulted in increased demands for the issuance to individuals of evidence of their right to lawful possession of land on their reserves.

Requests by bands for subdivision surveys are increasing annually, 27 such subdivisions having been completed during the 1963 survey season. The approved plans of these surveys will be received in 1964.

More work than in previous years was required in checking and confirming ownership of land affected by rights-of-way, easements and sales, as well as by a greater volume of leases of reserve lands.

A considerable increase in land transactions between band members resulted in a corresponding increase in volume of work required to document and record the rights to lawful possession of reserve land.

Engineering and Construction

The Engineering and Construction Division, assisted by field engineering officers and construction supervisors attached to the regional offices, provided a great variety of technical services to the operating divisions of the Branch during the past year.

Construction completed during the year by this Division with the assistance of Department of Public Works on new construction projects over \$100,000.00 included 21 schools, providing 70 classrooms. Also completed were 27 residences for teaching staff and eight power plant buildings.

The Division also completed 12 contracts for road construction and grading which involved 83 miles of reserve roads.

A number of water supply and sewage disposal projects were constructed including two large community water distribution systems. Both were constructed as winter employment projects, using Indian labour entirely, and under the direct supervision of this Division.

Construction contracts of all types, processed by this Division for the various sponsoring Divisions, totalled 67 completed and 39 under construction as of March 31st, 1964. Other detail work involved the calling of tenders, awarding contracts, processing progress estimates and associated work.

Professional and technical personnel represented the Department on various governmental committees.

Other operations of the Division include the design of new standard type day schools, Indian homes and community halls; the design and construction of ancillary structures at residential schools, staff residences, office buildings, equipment shelters and community freezers; the planning of village subdivisions 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, bridges, power generating and distribution systems, irrigation and erosion control works as well as repairs and maintenance to a wide variety of existing works and structures.

Officers of the Division provided technical assistance and supervision in a large number of day labour projects carried out with Band funds utilizing Indian labour.

Administrative assistance was provided in the way of calling of tenders and processing contract documentation on projects which were designed and supervised by consultant engineering firms.

Table 12. Indian Population

The table* below gives the Indian population by provinces for 1954, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963. The figures for 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 are as of December 31.

Province	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Increase 1963	% Increase 1963
Prince Edward Island	272	341	343	348	363	374	11	3.0
Nova Scotia	3,002	3,561	3,630	3,746	3,834	3,935	101	2.6
New Brunswick	2,629	3,183	3,280	3,397	3,524	3,629	105	3.0
Quebec	17,574	20,453	21,154	21,793	22,373	23,043	670	3.0
Ontario	37,255	42,668	43,767	44,942	46,172	47,260	1,088	2.4
Manitoba	19,684	23,658	24,608	25,681	26,676	27,778	1,102	4.1
Saskatchewan	18,750	23,280	24,278	25,334	26,483	27,672	1,189	4.5
Alberta	15,715	19,287	20,053	20,931	21,807	22,738	931	4.3
British Columbia	31,086	36,229	37,375	38,616	39,784	40,990	1,206	3.0
Yukon Territory	1,568	1,868	1,923	2,006	2,096	2,142	46	2.2
Northwest Territories	4,023	4,598	4,758	4,915	5,108	5,235	127	2.5
TOTAL	151,558	179,126	185,169	191,709	198,220	204,796	6,576	3.3

[*Figures do not include adoptions (227 in 1963).]

Table 13. 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	39(13)*	188,143
Ontario	111	169(4)*	1,556,437
Manitoba	51	101	522,575
Saskatchewan	67	123	1,224,111
Alberta	41	95(4)*	1,603,475
British Columbia	192	1,618	817,754
Yukon Territory	13	25(25)*	4,784
Northwest Territories	16	29(29)*	2,012
TOTAL	559	2,265(75)*	5,985,107

[*Indian Settlements included in the totals which are not classified as reserves.]

Table 14. Statement of Expenditures 1963 - 64

Province	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Welfare	Economic Develop.	Education	Statutory Indian Annuities	Totals
Nova Scotia	6,347.50	163,317.35	439,623.56	115,292.50	589,358.40	...	1,313,939.31
New Brunswick	...	76,930.22	393,616.45	27,207.51	304,396.60	...	802,150.78
Prince Edward Island	...	34,163.94	21,710.74	4,273.93	13,219.73	...	73,368.34
Quebec	6,997.09	498,311.58	1,319,247.54	300,921.90	2,857,509.99	1,344.00	4,984,332.10
Ontario	28,470.74	1,357,435.86	1,931,426.71	853,056.56	6,910,566.86	35,986.60	11,116,943.33
Manitoba	21,961.14	649,893.67	2,350,410.48	547,332.47	4,310,309.56	139,234.00	8,019,141.32
Saskatchewan	68,909.57	692,786.57	2,663,898.09	615,582.62	4,449,554.78	139,101.00	8,629,832.63
Alberta	22,112.18	696,134.45	1,116,466.38	238,243.86	4,733,170.52	118,215.00	6,924,342.39
British Columbia	87,310.42	981,712.61	2,516,552.32	339,872.37	6,495,364.91	3,755.00	10,424,567.63
Yukon	...	41,676.95	224,565.02	12,229.99	422,391.85	...	700,863.81
Northwest Territories	11,669.46	207,287.74	483,972.39	91,730.96	...	28,240.00	822,900.55
Headquarters and Miscellaneous	696,009.96	247,086.29	127,214.08	389,925.13	205,979.53	18,000.00	1,684,214.99
Grants to Provide Additional Services to Indians of British Columbia	...	99,990.00	...	...	...	...	99,990.00
TOTAL	949,788.06	5,746,727.23	13,588,703.76	3,535,669.81	31,291,822.73	483,875.60	55,596,587.18
Statutory Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	420.00
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,597,007.18

Table 15. Revolving Fund Loans

Outstanding Advances	...	\$613,717.29
ADVANCES 1963 - 64	...	...
Northwest Territories	\$5,000.00	...
Yukon	...	...
British Columbia	40,816.74	...
Alberta	15,044.63	...
Saskatchewan	21,077.31	...
Manitoba	61,949.22	...

Ontario	32,680.10	...
Quebec	12,467.21	...
New Brunswick	8,649.48	...
Nova Scotia	2,729.29	...
...	...	200,413.98
...	...	814,131.27
REPAYMENTS 1963 - 64	...	...
Northwest Territories	...	...
Yukon	99.99	...
British Columbia	25,751.72	...
Alberta	5,898.07	...
Saskatchewan	40,872.68	...
Manitoba	25,125.73	...
Ontario	30,258.44	...
Quebec	13,823.94	...
New Brunswick	5,507.18	...
Nova Scotia	6,438.01	...
Prince Edward Island	1,448.31	...
...	...	155,224.07
...	...	\$658,907.20

In addition to the above payments on principal \$32,102.66 was paid in interest, by Indians, and credited to Ordinary Revenue "Return on Investments".

Table 16. Indian Band Funds - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1964**BAND FUND - CAPITAL**

...	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture	\$17,125.47	\$194,386.07
Operation of Band Property	49,412.53	395,083.53
Cash Payments and Entitlements	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	1,263,614.80
Enfranchisements	...	128,499.23
Shares of transferred Indians	38,433.79	61,977.95
Reserve Management	...	14,739.53
Social Activities	...	34,060.49
Band Loans	39,611.79	30,582.82
Housing	242,208.39	692,985.84
Wells	...	50,815.77
Roads and Bridges	114,410.93	255,908.51
Land	50,268.64	3,896.70
Gravel dues	133,488.23	...
Lumber and Wood Sales	2,883.29	...
Oil Royalties	1,311,783.57	...
Oil Bonus	557,799.72	...
Timber Dues	893,658.62	...
Winter Works Labour Subsidy	61,204.23	...
Miscellaneous	101,442.91	54,896.75
...	3,613,732.11	3,181,447.99
Balance April 1, 1963	23,977,054.96	...
Balance March 31, 1964	...	24,409,339.08
...	\$27,590,787.07	\$27,590,787.07
BAND FUND - REVENUE ACCOUNT	...	...
...	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture	127,106.79	601,655.70
Operation of Band Property	28,738.68	431,536.23
Cash Payments and entitlements	...	...
Cash Distribution	...	720,315.20
Commutations	...	2,685.70
Enfranchisements	...	13,622.33
Pensions	...	35,319.00
Shares of Transferred Indians	6,331.93	10,691.07
Annuities	...	34,328.00
Education	...	39,244.96
Medical	...	61,844.48

Relief	11,867.05	516,780.04
Reserve Management	...	406,100.00
Salaries	...	280,983.61
Social Activities	...	89,622.53
Government Interest	1,336,413.70	...
Housing	54,021.40	636,263.74
Wells	...	70,398.86
Roads and Bridges	83,188.62	220,328.68
Rentals, Oil	564,655.61	...
Other Rentals	1,503,186.13	...
Interest on Band Loans	9,447.82	...
Land	1,356.79	1,805.47
Winter Works Labour Subsidy	37,701.81	...
Miscellaneous	618,599.20	195,553.49
...	4,382,615.53	4,369,079.09
Balance April 1, 1963	3,322,817.17	...
Balance March 31, 1964	...	3,336,353.61
...	\$7,705,432.70	\$7,705,432.70

Indian Special Accounts - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1964

...	Receipts	Disbursements
Fur Projects	74,298.43	53,922.63
Handicraft	10,711.99	13,242.29
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control	7,398.43	2,160.11
Absent or Missing Heirs	1,735.72	919.22
Suspense	...	...
Land Compensation	79,347.37	102,166.24
Rental	527,685.30	768,173.43
Miscellaneous	386.00	386.00
...	701,563.24	940,969.92
Balance April 1, 1963	680,452.86	...
Balance March 31, 1964	...	441,046.18*
...	\$1,382,016.10	\$1,382,016.10

[*Includes \$6,000.00 in Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft.]

Indian Estate Accounts - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1964

Balance April 1, 1963	216,929.66
Receipts	313,158.93
...	530,088.59
Disbursements	302,857.97
Balance March 31, 1964	\$227,230.62*

[*In addition to the above Government Bonds held in Trust for various estates total \$265,500.00 at March 31, 1964.]

Indian Savings Accounts - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1964

Balance April 1, 1963	293,878.93
Receipts	162,302.67
...	456,181.60
Disbursements	71,217.97
Balance March 31, 1964	\$384,963.63*

[*In addition to the above Government Bonds held in Trust for various Indians total \$68,200.00 at March 31, 1964.]

Fines - Indian Act - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1964

Balance April 1, 1963	691,334.79
Receipts	61,679.34
...	753,014.13
Disbursements	62,772.11
Balance March 31, 1964	\$690,242.02

Table 17. Indian Education Total Expenditures, 1963 - 64

Province	Administration	Federal Schools			Provincial Schools		Transportation of Indian Pupils	Maintenance of Indian Pupils	Adult Education	Total
		Operating Costs	Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Equipment	Capital Costs	Payments for Tuition Fees and Supplies	Capital Payments under Agreements				
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	11,283.68	243,577.73	14,090.34	29,271.83	85,790.84	24,346.00	34,283.68	144,325.35	2,388.95	589,358.40
Prince Edward Island	...	12,654.20	535.56	29.97	...	...	...	...	...	13,219.73
New Brunswick	...	146,628.64	9,415.50	146,223.60	...	...	421.50	...	1,707.36	304,396.60
Quebec	25,226.26	712,251.95	109,118.18	323,314.47	487,043.18	408,953.98	114,224.42	675,893.09	1,484.46	2,857,509.99
Ontario	59,894.36	2,081,906.59	213,993.36	1,322,754.37	1,106,485.25	216,826.50	423,364.78	1,445,765.01	39,576.64	6,910,566.86
Manitoba	25,370.26	1,707,743.99	191,404.43	501,673.38	186,769.69	198,509.48	171,618.09	1,295,008.56	32,211.68	4,310,309.56
Saskatchewan	35,637.57	1,455,054.09	275,168.30	246,324.57	390,890.35	530,358.84	217,153.85	1,271,391.26	27,575.95	4,449,554.78
Alberta	22,003.63	1,325,389.59	278,992.67	326,561.62	689,432.83	319,220.96	341,028.81	1,398,558.78	31,981.63	4,733,170.52
British Columbia	81,660.42	1,662,704.69	289,717.74	887,743.37	1,143,475.43	273,743.11	260,849.93	1,887,623.73	7,846.49	6,495,364.91
Yukon	...	79,826.58	30,095.95	12,515.24	...	...	573.50	295,436.00	3,944.58	422,391.85
Headquarters	192,284.93	13,159.28	...	535.32	...	...	...	...	...	205,979.53
...	453,361.11	9,440,897.33	1,412,532.03	3,796,947.74	4,089,887.57	1,971,958.87	1,563,518.56	8,414,087.28	148,717.74	31,291,822.73

Table 18. Housing Program - Fiscal Year 1963 - 64 - Results by Regions

Region	Started Before, Completed During Fiscal Year	Started And Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed	From Welfare Appropriation	From Band Funds	From V.L.A. Grant	Personal Contributions	Total Expenditure
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritimes	4	25	5	71,849.76	...	4,493.00	16,730.00	93,072.76
Quebec	12	58	24	215,841.10	21,000.00	2,320.00	93,620.00	332,781.10
Southern Ontario	50	40	37	88,102.79	28,947.48	1,868.00	150,755.58	269,673.85
Northern Ontario	40	51	26	195,101.47	20,585.66	...	37,858.00	253,545.13
Manitoba	12	170	18	390,376.41	1,170.00	2,320.00	132,562.57	526,328.98
Saskatchewan	31	153	14	338,312.92	63,832.46	...	59,905.00	462,050.38
Alberta	26	135	50	224,800.56	416,442.21	...	74,200.00	715,442.77
District of Mackenzie	9	68	8	240,746.75	...	...	38,909.00	279,655.75
British Columbia & Yukon	57	124	77	374,121.03	154,356.18	...	177,340.24	705,817.45
...	241	824	259	2,139,252.79	706,233.99	11,001.00	781,880.39	3,638,368.17
Total Number of Units Completed	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage	...	...	...	58.8	19.4	.3	21.5	...

Table 19. Number of Federal-Owned Indian Schools Classified According to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1964

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	15	16	17	19	22			
...
Prince Edward Island	Day	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Nova Scotia	Day	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	22
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
New Brunswick	Day	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	23
Quebec	Day	...	5	6	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	69
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	40
...	Seasonal	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Southern Ontario	Day	...	20	9	6	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	106

...	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	
Northern Ontario	Day	...	30	12	7	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	54	112
...	Residential	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	24
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
...	Hospital	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	Seasonal	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	Upgrading	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Manitoba	Day	...	20	26	8	4	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	161
...	Residential	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	61
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
...	Upgrading	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Saskatchewan	Day	...	22	24	13	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	137
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	74
...	Hospital	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	Upgrading	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Alberta	Day	...	5	7	8	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	74
...	Residential	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	12	101
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
...	Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	Upgrading	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
British Columbia	Day	...	36	15	7	4	6	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	162
...	Residential	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	72
...	Hospital	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
...	Hostel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Yukon	Residential	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	Hostel	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
TOTAL	...	6	162	107	59	23	30	13	17	5	4	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	442	1,282

Table 20. Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools 1963 - 64

Classification	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Totals
Pre-Grade 1	...	22	...	50	88	30	48	...	45	39	...	322
Grade 1	...	17	14	134	319	287	355	255	673	238	39	2331
Grade 2	1	15	11	140	293	180	196	218	519	158	17	1,748
Grade 3	...	20	10	138	280	226	197	168	530	151	10	1,730
Grade 4	1	25	16	159	336	215	197	185	454	138	11	1,737
Grade 5	...	22	26	114	299	138	173	198	416	110	57	1,553
Grade 6	...	33	19	178	322	145	126	203	406	98	33	1,563
Grade 7	...	31	28	215	356	131	112	243	412	68	38	1,634
Grade 8	...	17	21	218	316	108	90	216	394	27	31	1,433
Grade 9	2	43	20	166	521	93	138	119	411	28	13	1,554
Grade 10	...	23	17	83	257	77	76	77	282	18	16	926
Grade 11	...	11	5	50	130	38	59	43	191	9	5	541
Grade 12	...	3	5	16	80	10	13	30	101	3	1	262
Grade 13	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	12	...	...	32
University	...	7	3	20	16	1	8	7	6	...	...	68
Teacher Training	...	...	1	1	7	...	3	...	...	2	...	14
Nurse's Training	...	...	...	4	2	...	4	4	2	...	...	16
Nurse's Aide	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	9	...	...	18
Vocational	...	9	6	60	37	22	30	63	89	66	56	438
Auxiliary	...	2	1	3	141	5	5	23	84	...	...	264
Totals	4	300	203	1,750	3,823	1,708	1,830	2,055	5,036	1,153	327	18,189
Not Graded	25	122	49	477	1,878	374	497	218	899	1	35	4,575

Table 21. Indian School Enrolment, by Province, January, 1964

Provinces	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades														
	Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Spec.	Not Graded
...																		
Prince Edward Island	20	14	34	7	5	8	1	5	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	408	390	798	106	108	115	102	98	104	72	61	32	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	361	298	659	73	120	86	97	89	72	64	38	20	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	1,497	1,539	3,036	443	581	476	468	361	249	205	81	11	2	...	...	...	57	102
Ontario	3,399	3,169	6,568	772	1,053	1,080	943	779	609	520	399	266	27	22	19	...	26	53
Manitoba	2,809	2,788	5,597	661	769	809	797	735	623	474	336	198	105	57	13	8	12	...

Saskatchewan	2,713	2,591	5,304	611	838	823	713	673	576	421	294	210	54	44	21	13	...	13
Alberta	2,187	2,192	4,379	371	63	547	586	494	469	452	286	169	132	33	26	31	31	116
British Columbia	3,199	2,979	6,176	501	1,050	922	846	754	599	581	425	259	85	58	...	...	...	96
Yukon	94	66	160	30	16	37	39	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16,687	16,024	32,711**	3,575	5,176	4,903	4,592	4,026	3,305	2,789	1,923	1,166	405	214	79	52	126	380*

[*Includes 142 seasonal and 233 hospital pupils.] [**Does not include 1,206 pupils of other races.]

Table 22. Indian Residential Schools and Enrolment, Classified by Denomination and by Province or Territory, January 1964

Denominational Auspices	Residential Schools & Hostels									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church	...	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	15	1,360	1,235	2,595
Presbyterian	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	143	143	286
Roman Catholic	1	4	4	7	7	9	9	1	42	3,259	3,237	6,496
United Church	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	6	415	394	809
Federal Government Hostel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	64	60	124
TOTAL	1	6	9	12	9	14	12	3	66*	5,241	5,069	10,310**

[*Includes 6 federal hostels and 2 church hostels and 3 church residential schools.] [**Includes 2,033 resident school boarders attending provincial and private schools.]

Table 23. Summary of Enrolment, January, 1964

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	Spec.			
Indian Schools	3,575	5,176	4,903	4,592	4,026	3,305	2,789	1,923	1,166	405	214	79	52	126	...	380*	32,711***
Provincial and Private Schools	322	2,331	1,748	1,730	1,737	1,553	1,563	1,634	1,438	1,554	926	541	262	264	586	4,575	22,764**
GRAND TOTAL	3,897	7,507	6,651	6,322	5,763	4,858	4,352	3,557	2,604	1,959	1,140	620	314	390	586	4,955	55,475
French Speaking Indian Schools	245	293	267	260	187	105	69	9	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	1,471
Other pupils in Indian Schools	118	193	206	172	169	116	97	65	53	11	3	...	2	1	...	...	1,206

[*Includes 142 seasonal, 238 hospital pupils.] [**Includes 4,575 Indian pupils for whom grade data is not available.]

[***Includes 1,471 French speaking pupils.] [Does not include 1,206 pupils of other ethnic groups attending Indian schools.]