

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Annual Report Fiscal Year 1965-1966



Issued under the authority of

HONOURABLE ARTHUR LAING. P.C., M.P., B.S.A.,

Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

ROGER DUHAMEL, FR.S.C.

QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

OTTAWA, 1966

Cat. No. R1-1966

*The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P., B.S.A.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.*

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966.

The information in the Report is prepared in such a way as to reflect the changes in your responsibilities which were made effective by Order- in-Council on January 1, 1966. There is, therefore, a report for the Indian Affairs Branch which was placed under your authority on that date, and no report for the Water Resources Branch, the responsibility for which was transferred to the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. The Water Resources Branch has made a significant contribution in the development of a national water policy and its staff has brought credit to the Department over the years.

There has been continued progress in the implementation of the management improvement and personnel programs in the Department. There have been and will continue to be adjustments made in both programs to take account of the important changes in the scope of the Department's interests and the consequent increase in its staff, particularly in the field.

The Department came together for the first time in the same building in July. This move has contributed very greatly to the efficiency of the Department as a whole and to the morale of the staff. I know that you can depend upon the continued efforts of the staff to serve the people of Canada in the areas of the Department's responsibilities.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. COTE,

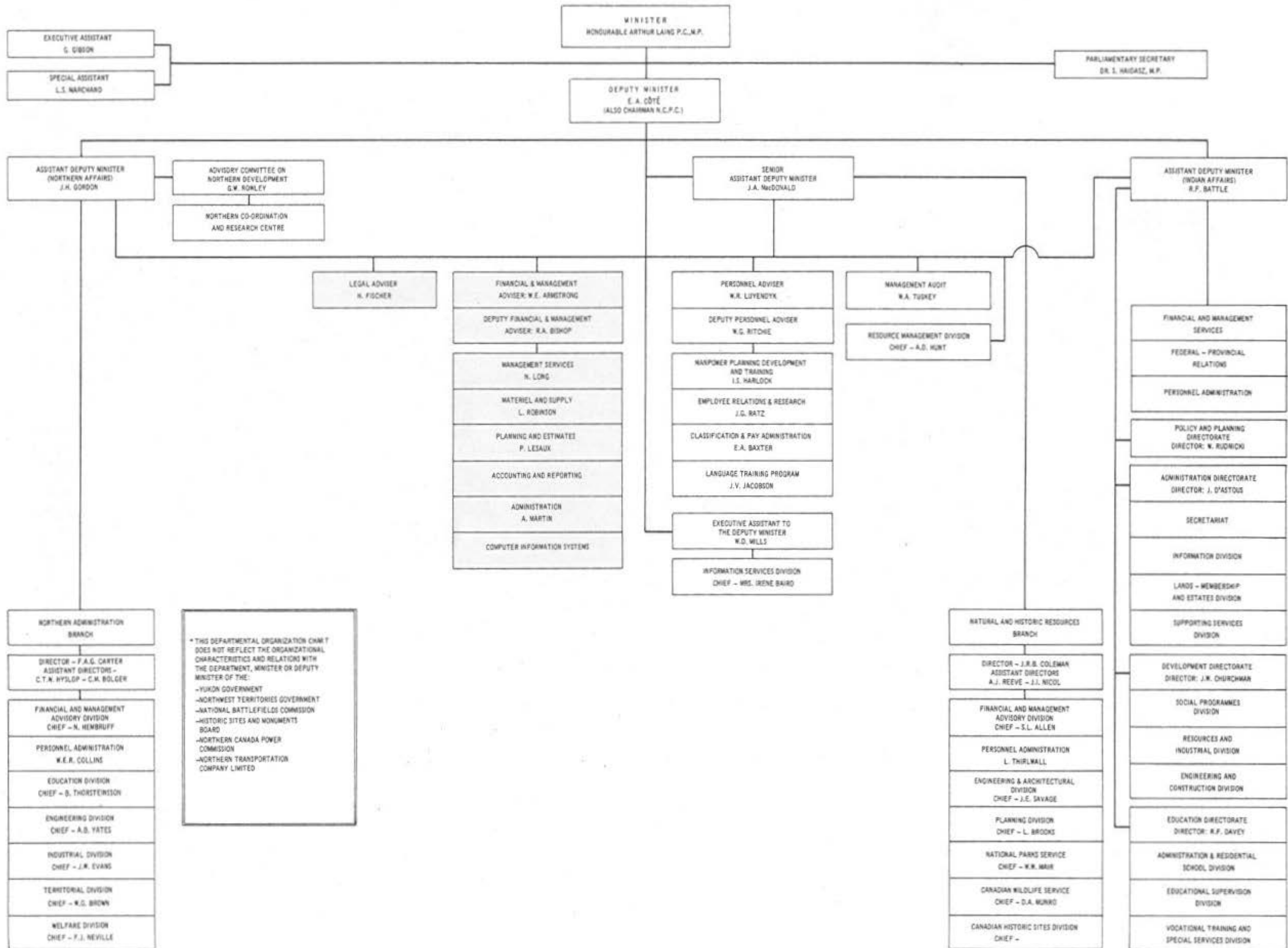
Deputy Minister.

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DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

ORGANIZATION CHART*



Indian Affairs

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An increasing number of Indian youngsters are enrolled in provincial schools. In 1965-66 the enrolment in provincial schools was 29,355 and in federal schools 32,040.

Indian Affairs

The 1965-66 fiscal year was characterized by change and growth— changes in the organization of the Branch, featuring decentralization and wider delegation of administrative authority and accountability, in order to further the progress of the Indian people more effectively; and growth in the numbers and scope of programs associated with their economic and social advancement.

Expenditure by the Branch from appropriated funds was considerably in excess of \$81,000,000. This was approximately \$17,000,000 greater than the aggregate for the previous year, and reflected the continuing expansion in Indian population, which is increasing at an annual net rate of about three per cent. The increased expenditure included some \$6,000,000 more for education, an additional \$2,000,000 for Indian housing assistance, and an increase of over \$4,000,000 in connection with the adoption of provincial standards of welfare assistance.

The Community Development program, announced in the previous year, completed a substantial part of its staff recruitment and training, and was entering the implementation stage on a wide front at the year-end. Community Development principles are being stressed in all fields of Indian activity with which the Branch is concerned. Training courses were given not only to newly-recruited officials who will be primarily concerned with this feature of the Branch operations but also to Agency Superintendents, Assistants, and other staff members from all areas of Branch administration. Courses and seminars will continue, as it is most important that community development principles and methods should be followed in all phases of the Branch's work.

The key position occupied by education was again indicated by the fact that the Education Directorate was allotted approximately one-half of all the funds voted by Parliament for the work of the Branch. The emphasis on attendance of Indian children at provincial schools with non-Indian students was again in evidence. More than 47% of all Indian students now attend provincial schools.

While increasing attention was paid to matters in the economic development field, other needs of the Indian people were not overlooked. A Cultural Affairs Section was established for the purpose of assisting in the preservation, growth and expression of Canadian Indian culture. Another significant development was the adoption by the Branch under its welfare program of the same rates and eligibility conditions for social assistance as those which apply to other recipients in those areas where the provincial rates formerly exceeded Branch scales. By this action the Branch ensured that Indians who find it necessary to accept social assistance from the Branch will receive at least the same level of benefits as non-Indians.

The extension of provincial services to Indians is encouraged wherever feasible, in order that existing services may be provided on the same basis to Indian and non-Indian alike, without unnecessary duplication. Some provincial services are already provided and others will be made available where the provinces agree to the necessary arrangements and the Band Councils wish to obtain them. This does not mean, however, that the Federal Government has any intention of avoiding or delegating its constitutional responsibilities.

Arrangements concluded with provinces during the year included a master agreement with Manitoba for the education of Indian children in joint schools; financial assistance to Newfoundland on an expanded scale to help in the Province's administration of Indians (and Eskimos) in Labrador; forest fire protection and suppression agreements with Saskatchewan and New Brunswick; an agreement covering cost-sharing of several Indian parks in Ontario under provincial legislation; a one-year renewal of a fur conservation agreement with Saskatchewan; and a handicraft production and marketing agreement with Alberta. Enabling agreements, to provide welfare and community development services, subject to Band Council approval in every case, were sent to Provincial Governments for perusal and consideration. The proposed agreements were under consideration at the year-end.

An extensive Indian Community Improvement Program was announced in March 1966, under which a minimum of \$112,000,000 will be spent from public funds over a five-year period to assist in providing better Indian housing, safe water supply and sanitation facilities, electrification of homes and improved roads. A housing survey disclosed a need for more than 12,000 new homes over a five-year period to meet a backlog of approximately 6,000 units and to take care of new family formations

of about 1,250 a year. The quality and other features of construction will also be improved. In addition to the public moneys, there will be contributions from band funds, individuals and other sources.

The Branch reorganization, already referred to, stresses delegation of responsibility wherever possible to the regional offices and in turn to the Agencies. The Agency Superintendent and the Band Council are regarded as a team working together for the improvement and well-being of the band, whether as a group or as individuals. Band Councils are being given the opportunity to assume an increasing measure of responsibility for the conduct and management of local affairs on their reserves, and a system of grants to bands has been introduced to facilitate this process. The Branch endeavours to improve direct services where desired and required by the Indian people; but where they can obtain necessary services in some other way, they are encouraged to do so.

The new Indian Affairs Officer series, which includes a training level as well as nine working levels to which employees may be promoted, has provided an improved pattern for career development. In the training process, the Community Development approach has been featured.

The Regional Indian Advisory Councils and the National Indian Advisory Board have already proved their value as consultative bodies in their respective fields. Band Councils will continue to be consulted by the Branch as before, on matters of direct concern, but the new organizations have filled a long-felt need for a regular and effective channel of communication between the Branch and the Indian people.

The new programs and approaches that have been introduced, and the expansion of existing programs, are indicative of the accelerated tempo of Branch activity. It is essential for the Branch to be flexible in meeting changing conditions if it is to play its full part in helping to overcome the problems of a rapidly-growing Indian population. While a good start has been made in this direction, a tremendous task still lies ahead, to help bring the average income of Indians up to the national level and to ensure that they have an opportunity to share in the social and economic development of the nation as a whole.

Under the reorganized structure, a directorate of planning has been provided, to draw up guidelines for setting long-term goals, clarifying priorities, and co-ordinating and adjusting programs. Throughout the organization, however, in the planning and implementing of programs, a paramount consideration will be to see to it that the Indian people are given every opportunity to determine their own destiny.

Federal-Provincial Relations and Indian Consultation

The October 1964 Federal-Provincial Conference on Indian Affairs indicated that further detailed discussions should be held with individual provinces regarding the extension of provincial services to the Indian people. During 1965, these discussions were carried forward with most of the provinces. As had been agreed at the Conference, formats of agreements for the extension of provincial welfare services and community development programs were completed and submitted to all the provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories for consideration. Discussions on the proposed agreements are continuing.

Closer liaison with the provinces was achieved during the year through the establishment of Federal-Provincial Co-ordinating Committees comprising provincial and federal representatives. Their function is to promote a better understanding of the respective objectives, policies and programs of the federal and provincial activities in this field. Committees are now actively functioning in Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

As a positive step towards achieving more adequate means of consulting with the Indian people, Indian Advisory Councils were established in the following regions: Maritimes, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, and the District of Mackenzie. Each Council is composed of a maximum twelve Indians elected for a three-year term by the bands and the major Indian organizations of the particular region. The function of the Councils is to advise the Minister on matters of broad policy, proposed legislation, federal-provincial agreements, the improvement of existing programs and proposals for the development of new plans and programs. During the 1965-66 fiscal year the Councils for the Maritimes, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta met three times; those for Manitoba and British Columbia and the Yukon met twice; and that of the District of Mackenzie met once.

In addition to the Advisory Councils, a National Indian Advisory

Board was established to bring together Indians from all provinces. The Board, which comprises eighteen Indians elected for a three-year term by the Regional Indian Advisory Councils held its first meeting in January 1966. Its function is to advise the Minister on matters of national importance as distinct from matters of local or regional concern.

Social Programs

Community Development

Community development is a process designed to employ, to the greatest extent possible, all the available human and material resources in Indian communities in every province in Canada. It is anticipated that one of the effects will be to mobilize Indian initiative and promote self-sufficiency. An end result will be the accelerated transfer of responsibility and authority for the management of their own affairs to Indian communities with the concurrent withdrawal of government controls. Community development officers are being recruited and trained with the objective of promoting these changes.

In organizational terms, it is expected that this program will provide an important framework for co-ordinating and enhancing existing health, education, welfare and economic development services in Indian communities.

The Community Services Section is responsible for negotiating federal-provincial agreements on community development (including the processing of project area submissions); for developing and supervising grants standards controls; for developing and supervising leadership training for Indians (Indians are being trained for Indian Affairs Branch staff positions including community development personnel and for band "civil service" responsibilities); for establishing social and recreational organizations on reserves; for providing a secretariate for the Branch Community Development Committee and sub-committees; and for the preparation of a Community Development Newsletter.

The community development grants-to-bands program is designed to provide Indian communities with the means of managing their own finances to a point where they might function within some of the existing financing arrangements established for non-Indian communities. Scope is provided for Band Councils to plan their own programs and to execute them on their own initiative.

These grants are intended for purposes of employing band civil servants; community improvement — recreation, development of libraries, sanitation facilities and supervision; and to allow bands to participate in municipal cost-sharing programs. During the fiscal year 1965-66 the Indian Affairs Branch contributed a total of \$66,892 under this program.

As of March 31, 1966, the Indian Affairs Branch had approved grants of \$154,025 for project area developments in the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. A shared-cost community development was also approved as a pilot project in British Columbia.

During the year two three-month staff training institutes in community development were conducted. The majority of the seventy-four persons who attended were community development staff but branch staff from other divisions and representatives from provincial and international community development programs were also included. Six ten-day seminars on community development were held in Alberta and Québec; each were attended by an average of thirty persons representing Branch and Regional Headquarters and Indian Advisory Councils. Regional Community Development officers attended a ten-day seminar in August and when assigned to field positions, they conducted a number of community development seminars in their regions. These seminars included regional and agency staff, staff of federal, provincial, municipal and voluntary organizations and representatives of Indian communities. At Branch Headquarters ten seminars in community development were attended by approximately 150 staff members.

Leadership training courses for Indians, first begun in 1954, continued throughout the year with the co-operation of provincial governments and university extension departments. These courses developed the leadership qualities of the participants who were Indian chiefs, councillors and other real and potential leaders on their reserves. A comprehensive study was initiated for the purpose of developing a curriculum for training Indians to participate more actively in band management, to assume greater responsibility in implementing community development programs and to make more effective contributions as members of Indian Advisory Councils.

Again this year the resources of Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia were used and seven Indian students who attended the Social Leadership Course were sponsored by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Cultural Affairs

A Cultural Affairs Section was established in the Social Programs Division in June 1965, for the purpose of developing Indian arts and crafts; holding special exhibitions and projects, developing publications of interest to Indians and maintaining liaison with the National Film Board, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Museum and the National Art Gallery. The general objectives of the Cultural Affairs Section are preservation, growth and expression of Canadian Indian culture. The purpose is twofold: a documentation centre will be developed through research and the compilation of books and archives; and a program will be established to help creative and performing artists and groups, associations and individuals interested in preserving Indian culture.

During the year documentation centre research was started and a number of books on ancient Indian lore were acquired. Material, when collected and classified, will be available to Indians and research students at large; a detailed listing is being compiled of documentary sources of Indian information throughout Canada.

The program of grants covers assistance to individuals and groups in the field of creative and performing talent with emphasis on the creative artist. Provision is made for assistance to painters, tribal artists, carvers, composers, poets and storytellers. Performing groups in the field of dancing, singing, pageant and drama will also qualify. Consideration will be given to groups whose preoccupation is the fostering of Indian culture.

The scale of assistance is flexible; each request, whether it be for financial assistance, technical advice or physical space facilities or any specialized type of support is considered on its individual merits.

During the fiscal year 1965-66 grants totalling \$17,195 were made. Preliminary negotiations were started in regard to commercial exhibitions in Toronto and Montreal for painters and carvers. The feasibility of introducing library services for adult Indians is being studied. These would complement Indian reserve school libraries, and be of a nature compatible with the literary level and interest of the groups concerned.

The writing of a pictorial history of the Indians of Canada was undertaken in co-operation with the Centennial Commission. Other projects of a national character, for Indians, and in relation to Canada's Centennial Year, are being planned.

On March 23rd appointment of Andrew Tanahokate Delisle, Chief of the Caughnawaga Band of Indians, as Commissioner General of the Indians of Canada Pavilion—Expo '67, was announced. There had been a great deal of preliminary planning prior to that date. Estimated cost of the project, which will be met from Indian Affairs Branch funds, is \$941,000.

Welfare Services

The basic objective of Indian Affairs Branch administration is to assist Indians to improve their social and economic status through promoting and supporting socio-economic development programs on Indian reserves. One essential factor in achieving this long term objective is the provision of general welfare assistance and services.

The welfare program financed and administered by Indian Affairs Branch includes social assistance (food, clothing and shelter) which in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario is provided for Indians at the same rates and under the same eligibility conditions as apply to other recipients in these areas. The use of a scale of food assistance established by the Indian Affairs Branch continues in the provinces of Québec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Clothing and shelter assistance are available on the basis of individual need in these provinces.

In the field of child welfare, maintenance and protection services are provided for Indian children through agreements with the governments of Manitoba and Nova Scotia and 25 Children's Aid Societies in Ontario. Where child care services are provided on a voluntary basis, the Indian Affairs Branch pays the costs of maintenance of children in fosterhomes or institutions. In areas where services are not available through child care agencies, Indian Affairs Branch staff with the consent of parents or guardians arrange for care of neglected children outside their own homes.

The Indian Affairs Branch provides for maintenance of adults in homes for the aged and other institutions for physically and socially handicapped persons who need care due to senility or chronic illness but who do not require active medical treatment.

Rehabilitation services are provided physically and socially handicapped adults through agreements with the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, the Saskatchewan Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the Manitoba Sanatorium Board. The Indian Affairs Branch assumes financial responsibility for full maintenance and tuition on behalf of Indians

participating in up-grading and social orientation programs arranged by these organizations.

Current emphasis in the welfare field is directed towards Indian participation in welfare services and social benefits which are available to other residents of the provinces.

In addition to the welfare program for Indians financed and administered by Indian Affairs Branch, welfare services social benefits available include Family Allowances, Youth Allowances and Old Age Security administered by the federal government; programs financed jointly by federal and provincial governments such as Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance and Disabled Persons' Allowance; specific programs established by provincial governments including Mothers' Allowances and Assistance to Widows and Unmarried Women in Ontario; Needy Mothers' Allowance in Québec and social assistance to Indian adults and abandoned Indian children in Nova Scotia.

Resources and Industry

Employment Programs

The Community Employment Program operated by the Branch is designed to provide employment as an alternative to direct relief for bands with insufficient funds to participate in the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program. Other objectives are to improve the local economy by developing and marketing local resources; to orient Indians to wage employment and to acquaint Indians with the duties and responsibilities of self-government. Works projects may be undertaken at any time of the year which best suits the employment and economic needs of reserve residents.

During the period from April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966, some 491 projects were undertaken at a cost of \$1,277,010. Of this amount, the sum of \$802,675 or 62.8% of the total expenditure was paid out in wages to Indian workmen.

An additional 113 projects at a cost of \$676,124 were financed under the Supplementary Federal Government Winter Construction Program on reserves situated within National Employment Service districts classed as areas of high winter unemployment. These provided a further 28,834½ man-days employment for Indian workmen.

Employment and Relocation

The movement of Indians from traditional pursuits to wage employment increases each year and through the combined efforts of Branch specialists, the National Employment Service and interested community organizations, 1,071 clients were established in off-reserve communities in continuing employment. An additional 4223 Indians were assisted to find steady jobs in urban or frontier industrial communities. The influx of Indians to urban areas is growing; during three months of this year some 200 requested placement assistance in our Toronto office alone.

The relocation program at Thompson, Manitoba continued to grow with some 25 families being established on a permanent basis. Steps were taken during the year towards transfer of the placement services extended by the Branch to the provincial authorities with a view to a joint program for Indian and Metis people. Withdrawal of branch staff was effected at the year's end and plans laid for a much expanded program during 1967.

Joint planning was undertaken and specific projects in placement and relocation were initiated during the year with provincial authorities in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In particular, attention was given to the La Ronge, Fort McMurray and Hinton areas. In northern Québec a joint approach was undertaken to improve housing and living conditions of Indians squatting at Matagami. Liaison was established with local mining and other employers with a view to Indians being placed in seasonal employment to supplement income from fishing and trapping, or in regular jobs for those who were capable of making the transition.

Once again branch staff were active in assisting Indians across the country to take advantage of casual or short-term employment. Approximately 11,301 were so engaged with the majority involved in agriculture, forestry and construction. To support the movement of almost 600 Indians from northern reserves in Ontario and Québec to agricultural work in southwestern Ontario, Indian leaders were hired to work with branch staff, National Employment Service and provincial authorities. In addition, a group of carefully selected young people were trained and employed as liaison officers to help the workers to adjust. The British Columbia and Alberta regions continued to employ special project officers to facilitate Indian employment on large construction and clearing operations in outlying areas, and to maintain liaison between the Indians and the employers.

Work experience is provided by a training-on-the-job arrangement under which the Branch shares the wages with the employer 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 71 clients in a variety of occupations. An additional 81 Indians, mostly business training students, were attached to various offices of government for orientation and job experience.

The field establishment for branch employment specialists was increased during 1965 from 16 to 37 and at year's end most of the new positions had been filled and programs initiated in a number of new centres.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Fur conservation programs were continued in co-operation with provincial and territorial administrations through formal agreements and informal arrangements. Assistance in the form of grubstakes, equipment and fur marketing was provided to Indian trappers to permit them to share efficiently in the fur resource harvest. Fur prices are much improved, particularly for long-haired species and current prices are substantially better than those realized over the past fifteen years. Buying interest originates mainly from outside the country and appears to reflect the fur promotional activities engaged in over the past few years.

The wild rice harvest in 1965 was one of the poorest on record due primarily to heavy rains and high water during the summer. Late spring frosts had a marked effect on wild berry crops, notably blueberries, resulting in low yields and high prices. Buyer resistance due to high prices has resulted in a substantial volume of unsold stock which will probably affect the 1966 market in both price and demand.

Several tourist outfitting projects, catering to sports hunters and anglers, were initiated in 1965. These projects include whale hunting at Churchill, goose hunting on James Bay, big game hunting in western Canada and speckled trout fishing in northern Québec. Financial, promotional and managerial assistance were provided to these projects and to other tourist and guiding operations. The Branch also co-operated with other agencies in training projects to provide guides for the tourist industry. In many respects this is a new program and it is too early to assess what progress has been achieved.

The domestic hunting and fishing program was continued in 1965 to assist Indians to obtain fish and game for food. Under the program fish nets, ammunition, camping and other equipment were provided to Indians who depend on these natural resources for a major portion of their diet. Organized hunting and fishing projects were initiated and transportation of the meat to the settlements was provided in several areas. Assistance was provided to several Indian bands in presenting appeals to the Supreme Court against convictions for game and fish violations. The application of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations to Indians has caused considerable concern in many areas of the country.

Programs to assist Indians to share in commercial fishing operations were continued in 1965. Several new fishing operations were started and considerable success was achieved in encouraging Indians to participate in

existing operations. Progress was also made where Indian fishermen assumed responsibility for packing and marketing their catch directly to the trade. A successful winter fishery was conducted in the Northwest Territories by a group of Indians who operated for the first time as independents. This was a co-operative project involving the Indian Affairs Branch and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Indian inland fishery production exceeded 20 million pounds in 1965, and the 1964 production for Indian fishermen in British Columbia was valued at \$6,295,700 (latest figure available). Plans are progressing for a survey of Indian participation in the British Columbia fishery to determine what action may be required to maintain and enhance their traditional interest and competitive position in the industry.

Forestry

Forestry operations on Indian reserves continue to play an important part in the economy of most Indian bands. Timber dues from operations on reserves amount to \$1,031,279.39, representing a considerable increase over the previous year. There were 20 active timber licences, 15 in British Columbia, 4 in Ontario and 1 in Québec. No new timber licences were issued.* A forest management survey was conducted on the Nipissing Indian Reserve, Northern Ontario. Preparations were made for future forest surveys on the Dokis and Manitoulin Island Indian Reserves.

Approximately one million seedlings were planted on reserves in Ontario in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Forest fire protection and suppression agreements were concluded with Saskatchewan and New Brunswick; negotiations were carried on for similar agreements with Alberta, Québec and Nova Scotia. There were no reports of serious forest fires on Indian reserves.

Operations on provincial Crown timber outside Indian reserves increased during the year, particularly in Alberta and Northwestern Ontario. A timber salvage operation was initiated at the Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, by the Peigan and Blood Bands. The fence post material produced was used for ranching purposes on these reserves.

Craft Industries

The estimated annual value of craft industries carried out by Indian people is \$1,300,000. The industry is largely self-initiated by Indian people

who carry out their own production and marketing programs with assistance provided by Indian Affairs Branch when requested. Many Indian people and groups in every province in Canada own and operate commercial operations based on native crafts. These include manufacturing and semi-manufacturing enterprises and craft retail outlets on Indian reserves.

To stimulate these industries where needed, Indian Affairs Branch provides financial assistance through loans and advances and operates a craft centre that buys raw materials in quantity for distribution to Indian people at cost. The centre carries out national promotional projects at buyers' gift shows at Toronto and Montreal. The centre initiated market research into export marketing at the California Gift Show. It also began an exhibitions program, loaning Indian crafts for displays at universities in Ottawa and Toronto. The centre distributed about \$60,000 in crafts to retailers during the year.

Headquarters provides technical guidance and other services when requested. Financial assistance was given to the famous Canadian Indian Committee exhibit at the Toronto Canadian National Exhibition. More than 200,000 people visited the display which included a portrait gallery of prominent Indian people, a National Museum exhibit of artifacts and a display of many products produced in Indian craft industries. The project was organized and carried out by a committee of Indian people; many Indian people from across Canada participated.

Technical and consulting assistance was given to several Indian groups with frequent field visits from coast to coast. Consultants were employed to assist with business problems in the Maritimes, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

A nation-wide competition was held among Indian students for the creation of a design suitable for registration as a trademark to promote Indian crafts. More than 1,400 Indian students responded with their entries. The first regional craft development and marketing organization was formed to serve Indian craft producers in Alberta and the Mackenzie District.

A study was initiated to examine markets for Indian crafts and propose guide lines for the future development by Indians of their craft industries.

Industrial and Business Development

During the year there was a significant increase in requests from

Indian people for assistance in establishing private businesses and co-operatives. Active negotiations took place in several regions for the development of industrial and processing industries based on the natural resources of Indian communities. The Branch assisted directly or indirectly in the establishment of several new Indian businesses, and conducted negotiations with several entrepreneurs wishing to establish production facilities on reserves.

Assistance has been continued to the Cape Croker Furniture Co-operative through the provision of temporary project management, and funds for a study of the market potential of the products.

A new emphasis was placed on the provision of functional supervision to Indian people in the process of establishing new businesses. For this purpose, feasibility studies, financial planning studies and related professional assistance was provided through consultants to La Ronge Industries in northern Saskatchewan, the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia for their Prince Rupert cultural and handicraft project and the Caughnawaga Band Council for their proposed centennial celebrations; assistance was provided for a variety of parks and other tourist attractions on or near reserves.

Assistance under present legislation continues to be confined to technical and professional services and revolving fund loans; this imposes severe limitations on the effectiveness of the Industrial and Business Development Program on behalf of the Indian people. Continued co-operation with provincial governments, as well as the Department of Industry, Department of Labour, Industrial Development Bank and other government agencies provided the means of assisting other Indian commercial enterprises.

The increasing financial resources available to the Indian people was studied and a substantial new program for the expansion of Branch assistance to Indian commercial and industrial enterprises (and to nonIndian enterprises on and near reserves) has been given concentrated attention.

Mineral Resources

Development of oil and gas resources on Indian lands continues at a high level of activity; revenues to band funds are estimated to exceed \$4,000,000 for the year, the sixth consecutive year of increase.

In Alberta, royalties are derived from one hundred and twenty-five producing oil and gas wells located on 10 different reserves distributed

throughout most of Alberta. Test holes on and near the Cold Lake Reserve have encountered a rich occurrence of heavy oil which has prospect for production in the future. Oil fields in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency area have extended their production.

Sales of oil and gas rights by permit and lease have brought substantial cash bonus payments to bands in Alberta. The disposals of rights for lands of the Slaves of Upper Hay River Band were of particular interest due to discovery of oil in the Rainbow area of northwestern Alberta. After many years of inactivity rights to reserves in Saskatchewan and Manitoba attracted attention from oil companies. Lands in the Meadow Lake, Touchwood, File Hills-Qu'Appelle and Portage La Prairie Indian Agencies were contracted out to companies for exploration.

Sales of oil and gas rights are now conducted at the office of the Supervisor of Minerals at Calgary, rather than at Ottawa as formerly. This change has served to stimulate the interest of the Calgary-based oil companies in the Indian lands, and to encourage Band Council representatives to attend sales of rights to their reserve lands and acquire an understanding of oil and gas management procedures.

During the year two Band Councils in Ontario took an active part in prolonged negotiations with companies interested in developing mining and quarrying prospects which will bring considerable employment and revenue benefits to the bands. Gravel and sand disposals negotiated with Band Councils throughout most regions were also appreciable sources of income to many bands.

Agriculture

The policy of the Branch is to develop agriculture on Indian reserves by providing financial assistance and technical and managerial advice (much of which is obtained by enlisting the support of federal and provincial advisory services).

Indians are encouraged to take advantage of agricultural potential where economically feasible and to develop their interests in livestock production, dairy farming, grain and crop farming and in other horticulture industries.

In agricultural areas, the people are encouraged to use services and assistance available under all legislative programs pertaining to land use and resource development.

Indian farmers are also encouraged to take part in educational training, embracing modern farming techniques and farm management.

Assistance is given with breaking, cultivating, fencing, irrigation and draining reserve lands; in the provision of seed, fertilizer, insect and weed control chemicals, oil and gas; and in the purchase of farm machinery, repairs, construction of granaries and veterinary services.

Indians are eligible for assistance under various national programs such as the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA) to share in the benefits on the same basis as non-Indians. In the case of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA), provision is made for the provinces to include Indian bands and lands in projects undertaken under this legislation.

The Branch operates a Rotating Herd Program for cattle as a means to introduce Indian farmers to the beef cattle industry. This program is particularly active in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Other financial assistance is given for agricultural activities by means of Revolving Fund Loans.

A general attempt has been made to develop an inventory of land use for all Indian reserves in Canada. However, in order to make a better assessment of land use potential a much more detailed land use survey program is needed; it is hoped to have this developed and in operation during the next two years. Various irrigation projects are underway in different parts of the country to provide adequate watering where necessary. Such projects often involve considerable capital investment, and pilot projects are under consideration.

Indian Housing and Community Improvement

The Branch construction program for 1965-66 provided for Indian housing construction and also for the construction of roads, municipal facilities, wharves, staff housing and various other aspects of the physical development of Indian communities. The amount originally provided from appropriation for Indian housing was \$3,000,000, which was subsequently increased by supplementary estimates to \$5,000,000.

Fifty-five community plans were completed by professional engineers, while other community plans were carried out by Branch staff. Many Band Councils availed themselves of the services of professional engineering consultants to develop plans covering various services.

In March, an extensive Indian Reserve Improvement Program was announced, to meet the backlog of approximately 6,000 homes which had been revealed by a housing survey completed at the end of the previous fiscal year, and also to meet additional housing needs brought about by new family formations which are at the rate of around 1,250 a year. The announced objective was to build a minimum of some 12,000 houses over a five-year period.

The anticipated minimum expenditure from appropriation over a five-year period was estimated at \$112,000,000. This includes \$75,000,000 for Indian housing (apart from band funds, personal and other contributions); \$10,000,000 for water and sewage facilities; \$7,000,000 for electrification; \$17,000,000 for roads and bridges; \$1,250,000 for community planning through services under contract; with the balance available for contingencies.

Education

The administration of educational services, under the Director, now falls into three divisions of administration, school supervision and vocational training. Headquarters staff is organized into these three divisions, each of which accepts responsibility for the development and coordination of educational policy and procedures through well defined channels to field staff of a specific portion of the program.

The supervision of classroom instruction came under considerable scrutiny during the year. The incidence of retardation would seem to indicate that the learning problems of the individual child have not received sufficient attention. At the same time, an increasing load of administrative duties heaped on to the school superintendent has tended to reduce the amount of time available for classroom supervision. To remedy this situation the school districts have been reorganized to equalize and reduce the work load of the school superintendent; language supervisors have been appointed in each region to supervise instruction in the language arts.

Federal schools are now organized into 38 districts under the administration of a school superintendent with a supporting staff of counselors and clerks. All schools were visited frequently by the school superintendent and as often as possible by the language specialist.

Considerable interest in the recently developed language arts program has been aroused among teachers in both federal and provincial schools. Marked progress is being made in the teaching of English as a second language to children entering school with little or no knowledge of English.

Despite the rapid advance of Indian education over the past ten years with respect to retention in school and high school enrolment, a wide gap still exists in these two areas between Indian and non-Indian students. Progress can be measured by the percentage grade distribution of Indian school children for the years 1956 and 1966 given in the table below. Comparison with a provincial distribution for 1965 indicates the differential which will likely be removed over the next five years.

Comparative Distribution of Enrolments

	Grades		
	I-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
1956 Indian enrolment	85.16%	12.10%	2.74%
1966 Indian enrolment	77.55%	17.45%	5.00%
1965 Provincial enrolment**	58.31%	23.88%	17.81%

**This represents all pupils regardless of race in provincial schools across Canada.

The Branch provides school facilities for Indian children under the terms of the Indian Act either in federal schools operated by the Branch or in provincial public, separate and private schools. The trend toward greater enrolment in provincial schools has become more pronounced over the past decade, while the enrolment in federal schools has remained steady at about 32,000.

The total Indian enrolment increased from 57,265 in the previous year to 61,395. The actual enrolment in federal schools was 32,040 and in provincial schools 29,355. The number of classrooms operated by the Branch was 1,275 in 405 schools. The number of one classroom schools was reduced from 150 to 134 by consolidation or the transfer of pupils to provincial schools.

Accommodation for an additional 2,522 pupils was purchased during the year at a capital cost of \$2,664,162. The Branch now has a total investment of approximately \$15,581,600 in provincial schools to provide for 15,550 pupils. This joint school program will continue to expand annually to meet the needs of Indian children who are able to attend provincial schools.

A general agreement was concluded with the Province of Manitoba giving Indian children the privilege of attending public schools; the Federal Government has agreed to pay to the Province a uniform tuition fee for these services. Manitoba is the second province to enter into such an agreement with the Federal Government. British Columbia was the first.

A survey of the beginner group in the federal schools shows that 3,839 out of 5,075 gave an Indian dialect as their mother tongue; of these 2,437 were categorized as fluent or fairly fluent in either English or French. The rise in the number of bilingual pupils entering school reflects the education of the parents and has very significant advantages for the children.

Through a program of educational assistance, the Branch provides grants to Indian students covering costs of tuition, supplies, maintenance,

transportation and personal allowances. This enables Indian students, who have the prerequisites, to obtain training at the vocational, technical and university levels.

A pilot project was carried out providing 15 married students with special allowances enabling them to have their families accompany them while in university or vocational training programs. This project will give married students the opportunity to obtain training at higher levels and prepare them for relocation.

To give impetus to the post-school training of Indian students, the Branch is developing a staff of Regional Superintendents of Vocational Training and Special Services and a staff of vocational counsellors whose responsibilities involve providing Indian students with vocational guidance, the development of training opportunities and the subsequent placement of graduates from courses into employment.

In developing training opportunities, Branch staff work closely with officials of Departments of Education and the Federal Department of Labour who are responsible for the implementation of programs under the Federal-Provincial Technical and Vocational Agreements. It is worthy of note that some provinces are taking programs under these Agreements to reserves.

During the 1965-66 fiscal year, the number of students in upgrading programs increased from 526 in the previous year to 726 in the current year. The number in vocational training programs increased from 994 to 1,244, and at the nursing, teacher training and university levels, the increase was from 132 to 173.

In addition to the enrolment of Indian students in formal courses open to the general population, there were other training programs of special interest. In British Columbia, at the Branch's Chilcotin Forestry School, students were accepted by the Province as apprentices; in Alberta, Indians were provided with training as community health workers; in Saskatchewan, training for the operation of heavy duty equipment was given on reserves; in Manitoba, several carpentry courses were conducted on reserves; in Ontario, a Guide Training Program was carried out in co-operation with the Provincial Government and in Québec, special arrangements were entered into with industry for training in forestry operations.

The Branch also conducted special training programs in the areas of fishery operations, family aides and janitorial services; other training courses were carried out in co-operation with the provinces.

Studies are in progress to determine numbers of drop-outs from formal schooling, numbers who completed vocational training and now employed, and the effectiveness of the upgrading programs.

Forty-seven scholarships were awarded at the close of the 1964-65 school year to students entering or in university, teacher training, nursing, vocational training, and cultural programs such as art and music. The scholarships ranged from \$250 to \$300 and are awarded in addition to tuition, supplies, maintenance and personal allowances.

In 1956, the Branch initiated a program designed to establish school committees on reserves and there are now 68 in operation. These committees assume responsibility in the areas of attendance, maintenance of school property and the organization of extra-curricular activities. In other matters, the committees act in an advisory capacity. Commencing with the 1966-67 year, the school committees will have responsibility for the administration of funds on an expanded basis.

The adult education program took an encouraging upward swing during 1965-66 with emphasis given to adult basic education. This program is directed toward providing adults with basic and functional literacy to the Grade 8 level.

Plans are to appoint Regional Supervisors of Adult Education to each region with the responsibility of implementing programs to upgrade the academic levels of the adult population, provide them with academic skills required for training in the vocational areas and uplift the standards of living generally.

The long-range program is to provide all adults with a basic education.

Experimental programs were carried out to determine the effectiveness of teaching materials, organizational techniques, methods of evaluation and data-gathering procedures.

In summary, the Branch carried out 145 adult education programs on various reserves, with a total enrolment of 2,753 students including 1,134 enrolled in adult basic education classes.

A total of 235 school construction projects were underway during the year—117 classrooms, 67 units, 39 other projects. Twelve temporary school facilities were provided to relieve enrolment pressures, particularly in northern Manitoba. School construction took place in areas where opportunities for joint education were not present.

Attendance of Indian children at integrated schools and development of centralized federal schools required that daily transportation be pro-

vided for approximately 16,700 pupils during the fiscal year for a total cost of over \$2 million. Five hundred separate agreements were entered into for these services; over forty per cent of them were made with contractors of Indian status.

During the 1965-66 academic year 1,499 teachers were employed in federal schools—433 in residential schools, 1,056 in day schools and ten in hospital schools. To provide educational services for Indian children who were unable to attend school during the regular school year, seven seasonal teachers taught in remote locations in Northern Ontario and Québec during the summer of 1965. In addition to regular academic classroom teaching duties, teachers were employed to provide programs in Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Arts and Crafts, Music, Physical Education and Adult Education. There were also teachers of special Terminal, Auxiliary and Remedial Education, Upgrading and Kindergarten classes. Counsellors provided educational and vocational guidance services for the benefit of Indian students attending provincial schools.

Female teachers were in the majority by 64.7 per cent. The number of teachers of Indian status employed by the Indian Affairs Branch was 114. One teacher from Québec has been on loan to the Department of National Defence to teach in a school operated for dependents of Canadian service personnel stationed in Europe. Agreements were made with provincial school boards in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia to permit four Branch-employed teachers to teach in provincial schools, and five provincial school teachers to teach in federal schools. In co-operation with the External Aid Office the services of one teacher from Québec were loaned to the Department of Education in Senegal, Africa.

The turnover of teaching staff in the 1964-65 academic year was 27 per cent. Of those who resigned, 36 per cent accepted other teaching positions. Five were transferred to teaching positions in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Regions with the Northern Administration Branch. Ninety-one per cent of those who terminated employment were qualified teachers.

Revised regulations for the classification of teaching staff and a new salary schedule were approved retroactive to September 1, 1965. Higher salary rates for all professionally qualified teaching staff have been authorized. Payment of a salary rate above the minimum can be made to graduate teachers with no previous experience in those localities where the prevailing local minimum rates are higher than those on the schedule.

Administration

Over-all responsibility and authority for the administration of Indian lands, estates and band membership and for the provision of secretariat and support services rest with the Administration Directorate.

Estates

Estates administered and concluded during the year, totalled 690. The total of new estates opened for administration was 698.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in more than 100 cases and where third party liability was involved appropriate action was taken.

The estates of 599 mentally incompetent Indians and the assets under guardianship of more than 364 infant Indians were under administration.

Membership

Enfranchisements

There were 638 persons enfranchised during the fiscal year. Of these, 56 were enfranchised as a result of application for enfranchisement in accordance with Section 108 (1) of the Indian Act. The remaining 582 enfranchisements resulted from the marriage of Indian women to nonIndians in accordance with Section 108 (2).

Adoptions

The Membership Section is the unit responsible for dealing with the various provincial welfare agencies, parents and others, concerning the registration, enfranchisement and administration of funds of adopted Indian children. There were 165 adoptions of Indian children registered during the fiscal year. Of these, 122 were adopted by non-Indians and 43 by Indians.

Protests

The addition of 57 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 and 12 of the Indian Act. Decisions were made on 17 of these protests, in which 9 persons were declared entitled and 8 not entitled to be registered as Indians. The remaining 40 protests are under investigation. Decisions were also made on 29 protests which were received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Of these, 18 persons were declared entitled and 11 not entitled to be registered as Indians.

Band Reorganization

This unit is also responsible for dealing with 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 political implications involved. One band was constituted during

the year from persons registered on a general list. In addition, two bands were amalgamated to form a single band.

Reserve Lands

Negotiations continued with the various provincial governments as to the assignment of lands to Indian bands, which is a requirement to meet Treaty obligations made with them. Acquisition of land in other areas was confined mostly to parcels required for housing, or to relocate a band closer to a centre of employment and thereby increase their chances of economic development, employment and schooling.

Rights-of-way for highways, and public utilities reflected the continuing expansion and improvement of provincial highway systems and the extension of facilities for the distribution of electric energy and telephone service. All these have added to the economic development of Reserves by providing access to isolated locations, power for home use and educational study, and freer communication to outside centres of employment.

A total of 1,315 new leases and permits, other than oil and gas were granted bringing the total number in effect to 8,511, with a revenue of \$2,033,703 which accrued to the Indian land owners.

Trusts and Annuities

Indian Bands funds held by the Government of Canada on behalf of 518 Indian Bands totalled \$28,534,364 at March 31, 1966. Of this amount \$25,133,695 was in Capital funds and \$3,401,269 in Revenue funds. Expenditures totalled \$8,112,628 as compared with \$7,550,527 in the previous year, and income totalled \$8,901,299 as compared with \$7,996,348.

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

	<u>Year ended March 31, 1956</u>	<u>Year ended March 31, 1966</u>
Cash Distributions	\$ 1,312,869.33	\$1,348,412.54
Housing	499,089.55	1,421,980.95
Band Property—Management	513,547.45	1,143,894.66
Welfare	567,609.13	504,568.72
Agricultural Assistance	904,529.79	805,405 .03
Roads and Bridges	387,785.29	470,658.81

During the year the Governor in Council issued orders pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 68 of the Indian Act permitting twenty-three bands to manage their revenue funds, eighteen of whom were authorized to expend their revenue funds in whole and five who 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, 1966, was 115.

Forty-nine applications were accepted for the Winter Works Incentive Program sponsored by the Department of Labour. The total estimated cost, met initially from Band funds, was \$656,500. The direct payroll costs approximated \$407,400 of which some 50% is refundable by the Department of Labour. An estimated 1,194 Indians were employed for approximately 35,178 man days. Typical projects concerned roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, boundary fencing, Christmas tree propagation, water supplies, sewage, drainage facilities, parks and playgrounds, community halls and cemetery improvements.

Band Property Insurance

Fire insurance for a total coverage of \$5,383,225 is carried on 923 properties owned by various Indian Bands across Canada. New coverage and renewals totalling \$1,612,307 were arranged during the year at a premium cost of \$14,299.01 to the Trust Funds of the Indian Bands.

Band Loans

During the fiscal year, applications for loans other than housing were received from 70 Indians. Of this number 52 received loans which totalled \$77,043 the average loan being \$1,481.60. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Farm Machinery and Equipment	\$18,975
Cattle	39,900
Horses, harness and saddles	2,650
Land and Improvements	2,100
Vehicle repairs	4,872
Basôment and Furniture	2,000
Pigs, etc.	2,000
Handicraft Store	2,600
Miscellaneous	1,996

A total of 43 band loans aggregating \$35,441.70 were fully retired during the year.

Personal Savings

At March 31, 1966, there was \$338,054 on deposit in Indian savings made up of 1,290 general savings accounts.

Annuities

Annuities totalling \$561,448 were distributed to 107,498 Indians in accordance with the various treaties. This includes payments on account of enfranchisement, commutation and arrears. The Government of Ontario refunded \$36,944 which was paid under Treaty No. 9.

Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
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	Québec City		
Abitibi	Amos		
Bersimis	Betsiamites		
Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Restigouche	Restigouche
Odanak-Lorette	Village des Hurons	Seven Islands	Sept-Îles
Oka	Oka	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
ONTARIO			
Southern Ontario	Toronto	Sarnia	Sarnia
Caradoc	Muncey	Bruce	Chippewa Hill
Christian Island	Penetang	Six Nations	Brantford
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	St. Regis	St. Regis (Quebec)
Simcoe	Sutton West	Tyendinaga	Deseronto
Peterborough	Peterborough	Parry Sound	Parry Sound
Northern Ontario	Fort William		
Chapleau	Chapleau	Nakina	Nakina
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Nipissing	North Bay
James Bay	Moose Factory	Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Kenora	Kenora	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Manitoulin	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-Ia-Prairie
Island Lake	Island Lake	The Pas	The Pas
SASKATCHEWAN			
Battleford	Battleford	File Huis-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Canton	Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Crooked Lake	Broadview	Pelly	Kamsack
Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Shelbrook	Shelbrook
		Touchwood	Punnichy
ALBERTA	Edmonton		

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

Central Services

Finance and Management

Early in 1965 a departmental Financial and Management Adviser and his Deputy were appointed to carry out the recommendations of the 1964 Management Study report. Several proposals, (such as the introduction of program budgeting) required the formation of new groups to handle recently delineated areas of responsibility. Management Services, and Materiel and Supply had assumed expanded roles; during the year the functions of the former Administration Division were revised and reallocated in line with the new concepts of financial management. Planning and Estimates, and Accounting and Reporting units were formed. In addition to their normal operations, these units have designed and introduced a system of program budgeting and responsibility accounting in departmental headquarters. A re-organized Administration Unit expanded the co-ordinating and housekeeping duties originally assigned to the former Administration Division, and took charge of moving the Department's Ottawa offices into their new quarters in the Centennial Tower. With the Department now consolidated in one building, the Library also came under the Financial and Management Adviser. Finally in March 1966, a Computer Information Systems unit was formed. Staffing of the Financial and Management Adviser's office is nearly complete, and the organization is now better equipped to undertake the role for which it was designed.

Management Services

In common with similar units in most other federal departments, Management Services has suffered from a severe shortage of professional personnel. However a total of ten studies have been completed over the last year and potential annual savings exceed \$200,000. The major studies include one on personnel systems, another on native arts and crafts, and a municipal reporting system. The recommendations contained in six studies have already been implemented.

Management Services is now embarking on a program of work measurement, from which it is intended to develop work and staffing standards for management's use in the assessment of its operations.

Officers trained in various management analysis specialties (organization, systems and procedures, work study, work measurement, operations research, budgetary control and office mechanization) are being recruited. As the unit develops, it will provide an increasingly effective advisory service to assist in the solution of management problems.

Materiel and Supply

During the fiscal year the re-organization of the Materiel and Supply Division continued and its role was expanded from a basic purchasing organization to one with responsibilities in all aspects of materiel management—purchasing, warehousing, inventory control and distribution. This change was based on the concept that the Division now provides guidance on materiel management throughout the Department; at the same time fuller authority and responsibility is delegated to operational levels.

During the year, efforts were made to decentralize Materiel and Supply activities to field officers. The direct requisitioning of certain stationery and office supplies was done in the Natural and Historic Resources Branch. In the Atlantic and Western Regions plans have been made for purchase to be made through the regional offices of the Department of Defence Production.

With the gradual decrease in purchasing by Materiel and Supply, more time will become available for purchasing planning. Significant progress is expected in the use of the latest purchasing methods (using value analysis) in the coming fiscal year.

A study has begun on the distribution system for the Mackenzie District. Arrangements have been made to take over from the Indian Affairs Branch the procurement of equipment not purchased by the Branch or the Department of Defence Production.

Planning, Estimates and Analysis

The Planning, Estimates and Analysis unit was established in July 1965. Its purpose is to develop, recommend and introduce into the Department, budgeting policies (including standards of measurement) for use in

intermediate and long-range financial planning. The Division is also responsible for the analysis of estimates and long-range financial plans for purposes of senior departmental management and Treasury Board. A co-ordinating and consolidating function in the matter of estimates and financial forecasts is undertaken on behalf of the Department.

The Division provides an advisory service in financial planning to units throughout the Department and assists managers and other personnel in the development of budgets, forecasts and related data.

The introduction of program budgeting and responsibility accounting throughout the Department makes it imperative that objective standards and measurements be continually developed by the Division to serve in the effective preparation, development and analysis of financial plans.

Accounting and Reporting

This unit, organized in July 1965, is responsible for the design and implementation of systems for budgetary controls, management reporting, forecasting and other financial matters. It also provides the accounting service for the executive and advisory functions of departmental administration.

Since its inception the unit has provided historical data on expenditures compared with estimates; developed accounting systems; taken part in a pilot exercise in budget control and responsibility accounting; and developed new financial coding for management reports for the fiscal year 1966-67.

Administration

Considerable attention has been devoted during the year to reorganizing the Administration unit. The new organization reflects the changing role of Administration in the Department.

The unit is responsible for the development, recommendation and promulgation of administrative policies; and for the development of a system of manuals. It operates a number of central services for the Department including Telex and mail distribution facilities. The requirements of the Department for rented office accommodation across Canada is a responsibility of Administration. The unit also handles the administrative requirements of the Departmental Library.

Two areas which will receive emphasis during the coming year are

Manuals and Records Management, which includes the development of standards and introduction of work measurement into the operation of departmental registries.

Computer Information Systems

The Computer Information Systems unit was created to develop advanced techniques of information processing within the Department. It will also provide systems and programming services, both scientific and commercial, to the various Branches of the Department. The group became operative by the appointment of a Chief and one officer in March. Over the next few months other personnel will be recruited to handle the Department's immediate needs.

Projects undertaken will include the design of computer procedures to aid in the management of financial, personnel, material and equipment resources. The results of programs and activities will be evaluated by analyzing data in such areas as education, welfare and wildlife services. The statistical analyses of data and research techniques will aid in economic assessments of such natural resources as mining, oil and gas properties.

Departmental Library

As a result of a study by the Departmental Library Committee, the Northern Co-ordination and Research Library was integrated with the Natural and Historic Resources Branch Library at the time of the move to Centennial Tower. This centralization of library facilities has resulted in improved service, not only to the Department itself, but to agencies and individuals engaged in research.

The Library now has approximately 40,000 books and periodicals— including an outstanding collection of northern and Arctic books, a large number of volumes on wildlife and a Canadian historical collection comprised of books on historic sites, fine arts, antiques, glass, china and furniture. The archaeology section of this collection is now being enlarged and improved.

The services of the Library have been extended to provide bi-monthly accession lists; an improved loan system; a microfilm reader; and exchange service with other libraries. Facilities for individual study have been established in a well-furnished reference room as well as in private study areas.

Management Audit

This staff group was created in 1965 on the recommendations of the Peat, Marwick Mitchel & Co. “Management Improvement Study”, to improve management practices within the Department. The study was conducted to explore findings reported in the Royal Commission on Government Organization and to advise on methods of implementing these recommendations.

Management Audit consists of a small staff, operating out of headquarters under the direct authority of the Deputy Minister. Its task is to analyze programs and activities of field offices, including all phases of management; appraisal of the organization structure, objectives, policies, systems, standards and controls and to report to the Deputy Minister on the effectiveness of management within the Department.

In the latter part of 1965-66 the group visited a number of field offices to become familiar with operations in the field. Following these visits, operating procedures for the Management Audit Staff were prepared. The aims of the group are to conduct a systematic cyclic review—and special reviews—of the whole organization to determine and advise the Deputy Minister on the effectiveness of the management.

Legal

The Legal Adviser and his staff are called upon to advise on a wide variety of departmental activities. Some matters, such as those to which the Claims Regulations apply, are required by law to be referred to the Legal Adviser. Many other matters are the subject of consultation.

During the fiscal year 1965-66, the liability of the Crown was a recurrent topic. Leases, contracts, permits, and licences were drafted almost daily in the Legal Adviser’s office, as were submissions to the Treasury Board and the Governor in Council, Orders in Council, Regulations and Amendments to Regulations.

The Legal Adviser advised the Deputy Minister and senior officers on the legal implications of departmental policy and legislation. In some cases, he drafted legislation before it was discussed in detail with the Department of Justice. In matters which result in or which involve actions in the Courts, the Legal Adviser is liaison officer between this Department and the Department of Justice.

As the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory administers the government of the Territory under instructions given him by the Governor in

Council or the Minister of this Department, the Legal Adviser was during the year called upon for advice by the Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister and the Director of the Northern Administration Branch in connection with the Yukon Territory.

For the Northwest Territories the Legal Adviser's office provided a consultation service to the Deputy Minister and his staff, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and his staff for the Northwest Territories. In this capacity the Legal Adviser attended sessions of the Council of the Northwest Territories. He prepared drafts of territorial legislation and Orders and Regulations for the Northwest Territories.

Late in the fiscal year the management of the Indian Affairs Branch, the duties of the Minister under the Indian Act and all powers relating to Indian Affairs were transferred from the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to the Minister of this Department. The management of the Water Resources Branch, the Resources Development Branch and the functions of the Minister of this Department under certain of the related legislation were, with some exceptions, transferred from this Department.

As representative of the Northwest Territories the Legal Adviser took part in the Conference of Commissioners on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada. At the Annual Conference of the Canadian Bar Association the work of the Conference of the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada was assessed and the Legal Adviser participated in this Conference. A member of the Legal Adviser's staff took part in the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference.

The Legal Adviser participated in a seminar on International and Comparative Law arranged by the University of Ottawa. Early this year he was seconded to the Civil Service Commission to hear, as member of the Appeal Board, an appeal brought under the Civil Service Act.

Information Services Division

The Information Services Division works through the news media to keep the public informed about current programs of the Department.

During the year 203 releases were issued in French and English, to press, radio and television stations. In some cases, releases stimulated the interest of national publications and resulted in feature articles on various new and interesting aspects of the department's work.

The Division deals directly with the public by answering requests for information. During the year under review, 12,383 letters were received

(mainly from writers, students and editors), and 81,357 booklets, mimeographed articles and maps were sent out to answer these requests. The Annual Report was prepared in the Division; a total of 3,600—both English and French—were distributed to departmental staff, universities, libraries and the press. Feature articles were prepared for the annual editions of encyclopedias and handbooks and various general publications.

Public Information Officers attended the official opening of new Eskimo art collections to assist with publicity and promotion in Canada and the United States.

Five issues of the staff magazine “Intercom”, including a special edition on the Indian Affairs Branch, were published and distributed by the Division.

The Division is directly responsible to the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister. It provides the Secretariat of the Departmental Publications Committee as well as a centralized information and editorial service.

Personnel

As recommended in the Management Improvement Study, the Personnel Adviser undertook, during the fiscal year 1964-65, a two-phase reorganization of the Departmental personnel services. Step one, which consisted in the recentralization of the personnel functions to each Branch, was completed before the end of the fiscal year. Step two, a study by the Management Services Division of existing personnel systems, paper work and procedures, was completed by June 1965. The basic recommendation of the study was the adoption of a system of electronic data processing for personnel records.

In the summer of 1965, this Department, together with the Central Data Processing Service Bureau began implementation of the new Personnel Data System. The initial conversion of position data and basic employee data to a form in which this information could be processed automatically by a computer has been completed. These data are recorded on magnetic tape and constitute the Master Establishment File. The procedure for updating this file has been established, and the system is at present capable of providing the line managers and the personnel administrators with the accurate and current establishment information they require. The second phase of the system is the creation of the Master Employee File which will contain detailed information about each employee. From this file employee reports can be produced; these are essential to line managers, personnel administrators, and manpower planning. It is expected that this phase will be completed by September, 1966.

Staffing

The position strength of the Department as at March 31, 1966, was as follows:

	Ottawa	Classified Positions Field	Total	Prevailing Rate Positions	Grand Total
Dept'l Admin	199	14	213	1	214
Resource and Economic Develop. Group	33	24	57	1	58
Natural & Hist. Res	222	702	924	1,890	2,814
Indian Affairs	309	2,538	2,847	46	2,893
Northern Admin	<u>350</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>1,604</u>
	<u>1,113</u>	<u>4,018</u>	<u>5,131</u>	<u>2,452</u>	<u>7,583</u>

The grand total of 7,583 positions represents an increase of nearly 3,000 positions. The majority of these were added by the transfer on January 1, 1966 of the Indian Affairs Branch to this Department. During the year there were 807 new appointments to the classified staff and 538 separations. The Department conducted 135 promotional competitions and the Civil Service Commission held 254 competitions on behalf of the Department. These figures include the staffing activity of the Indian Affairs Branch. The graph on page 132 shows the growth of the Department over the period from March 31, 1956 to March 31, 1965.

Manpower Planning Development and Training

This year 27.75 man years were spent on training activities. These are outlined in bar graph form on page 133.

Two staff members spent much of their time assisting with the development of a manpower inventory system and the development and testing of an employee evaluation program which will be implemented in the year ahead.

A comprehensive development program for Junior Executive Officer and Junior Officer was carried out at both Ottawa and in the field for twenty-six staff members.

Language Training

During the year under review the Language Training Centre continued to expand to make further provision for other departments and agencies. An arrangement was made with the Civil Service Commission to begin a phased transfer of the program to the Civil Service Commission

starting in September, 1965 and continuing until April 1, 1967 when the program will be transferred fully to the Civil Service Commission. In the interim period the program would remain under the administration of the Department.

In the spring term, attendance in the French language program was 190, including 33 from other government departments and agencies. Fall term attendance was 367, including 253 from other government departments and agencies.

Instruction was carried out at three levels: beginners, intermediates and advanced students. The most modern audio-visual techniques were used in classroom instruction and these were supplemented by individual and group practice in the language laboratory.

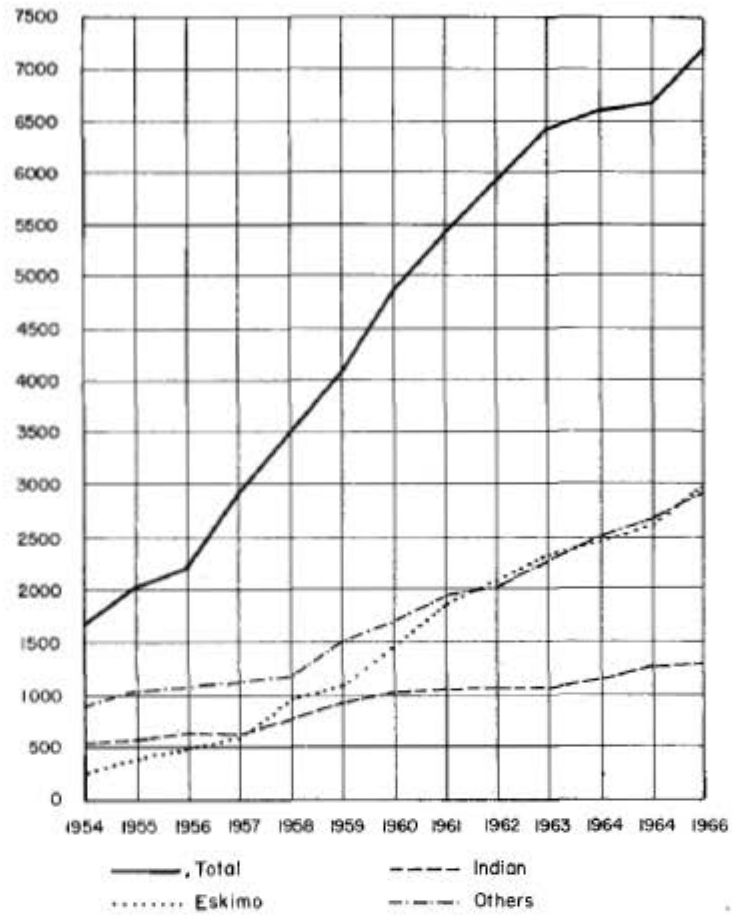
During the 1965 fall term courses in English as a second language were started with 137 students in attendance; 102 students were from other government departments or agencies. Plans were made to further expand this program for the 1966-67 academic year.

With respect to Eskimo language training, the school continued to aid Northern Administration Branch in development of teaching and language laboratory materials and supervised the operation of the language laboratory for teaching Eskimo to federal employees who were to be employed in northern Canada.

Plans were made for the school to operate a special crash program in the teaching of Spanish. This program, to be operated in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission, was to meet a particular need for a Latin-American conference which will be held in Ottawa late in 1966.

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SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH



Snowdrift	FDS	25	1	1					21	15					16	7	8	5									36		36		
Spence Bay	FDS	50	2	2			13	21							24	2	3	3	2								4	30	34		
Tuktoyaktuk	FDS	150	6	5	1	2	54	43	2	1	2	3			31	19	17	20	8	4	4	2					27	78	105		
Tungsten	COMP	50	2	2							12	19			6	5	3	2	5	3	4	3					2	29	31		
Wrigley	FDS	25	1	1					7	10					3	7	3		4								14	3	17		
Yellowknife	FDS	400	26		10	14	17	17	32	30	87	62	109													59	46	31	101	144	245
Total Fed. & Comp.		4340	220	127	50	47	451	431	541	638	964	896	120	106	892	466	448	394	338	293	225	160	122	163	114	80	1980	1941	3921		

MUNICIPALES

Hay River	SEP.	175	8	5	2	3		8	18	83	92			45	23	32	26	21	14	16	14	10				190	11	201	
Yellowknife	PUB	650	23	15	5						229	204			56	58	58	52	49	48	49	30	33				22	411	433
Yellowknife	SEP.	300	16	8	7	1	3	6	25	14	126	129			65	60	32	33	19	22	17	21	15	8	8	3	296	7	303
Total Municipal		1125	47	28	14	4	3	6	33	32	438	425			166	141	122	111	89	84	82	65	58	8	8	3	508	429	937
Total Mackenzie		5465	267	155	64	51	454	437	574	670	1402	1321	120	106	1058	607	570	505	427	377	307	225	180	171	122	83	2488	2370	4858

* Coppermine includes 2 Temporary

Nouveau-Québec	“	50	2	2			16	24			3	1			26	14	3	1									44	44	
Poste-de-la-Baleine	“	200	9	7		2	86	57	19	15	3	3	9		69	51	18	15	12	9							183	183	
Ivujivik	“	25	1	1			11	14							6	1	9	6	3								25	25	
Koartac	“	25	1	1			10	11							12	9											21	21	
Bellin	“	50	2	2			23	22				3			8	9	11	9	9	2							48	48	
Inoucdjouac	“	75	3	3			35	41			4				49	10	6	7	1	6	1					1	79	80	
Povungnituk	“	125	5	5			71	58			3				58	24	24	16	6	2	1	1					132	132	
Maricourt	“	50	2	2			23	16							15	18	6									10	29	39	
Saglouc	“	75	3	3			31	29				2			24	21		7	9	1							62	62	
TOTAL QUÉBEC		850	35	32	1	2	357	331	21	16	22	15	9		291	182	107	79	56	22	8	5	2	1			13	749	762
TOTAL ARCTIC		2650	117	100	2	13	1075	1049	21	16	80	81	166	15	859	455	343	248	135	66	17	11	5	2			371	951	2322

Summary of Business Turnover of Arctic Co-Operatives

		1960-1961	1965-1966 (estimated)
West Baffin (Cape Dorset)	Print making, carvings, handicrafts, retail store, fur trading	\$ 77,950	\$ 200,000
George River	Char fishery, handicrafts, retail store	22,449	60,000
Kikitaoyak (Port Burwell)	Fishery, handicrafts, retail store, sealery, fur marketing	8,767	60,000
Coppermine	Carvings, handicrafts	3,000	20,000
Resolute Bay	Retail store, fur marketing, carvings, handicrafts	12,988	55,000
Grise Fiord	Retail store, carvings, fur marketing		40,000
Holman	Print making, handicrafts		30,000
Fort Chimo	Fishery, handicrafts	27,139	60,000
Ekaloktitiak (Cambridge Bay)	Fishery	11,420	25,000
Great Whale River	Carvings, handicrafts		40,000
Ikaluit (Frobisher Bay)	Fishery, carvings	3,735	40,000
Povungnituk	Carvings, prints, retail store, fur marketing	59,944	250,000
Sisi (Frobisher Bay)	Housing, household supplies		2,000
Issatik (Whale Cove)	Retail store, fur marketing		125,000
Akiavik	Fur garments		50,000
Igloodik	Carvings, retail store		25,000
Innuik (Inuvik)	Housing		5,000
Great Bear (Fort Franklin)	Handicrafts		10,000
Payne Bay	Fishery, handicrafts, eider-down		20,000
Fort Resolution	Logging, wood products		75,000
		\$227,392	\$1,192,000

Indian Affairs Branch - Indian Population								
Province	1954	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*	Increase 1965	% Increase 1965
Prince Edward Island	272	348	363	374	376	394	18	4.8
Nova Scotia	3,002	3,746	3,834	3,935	3,994	4,102	108	2.7
New Brunswick	2,629	3,397	3,524	3,629	3,717	3,808	91	2.4
Québec	17,574	21,793	22,373	23,043	23,709	24,448	739	3.1
Ontario	37,255	44,942	46,172	47,260	48,465	49,458	993	2.0
Manitoba	19,684	25,681	26,676	27,778	28,833	29,957	1,124	3.9
Saskatchewan	18,750	25,334	26,483	27,672	28,914	29,996	1,082	3.7
Alberta	15,715	20,931	21,807	22,738	23,642	24,596	954	4.0
British Columbia	31,086	38,616	39,784	40,990	42,141	43,250	1,109	2.6
Yukon Territories	1,568	2,006	2,096	2,142	2,215	2,352	137	6.2
Northwest Territories	4,023	4,915	5,108	5,235	5,383	5,503	120	2.2
TOTAL	151,558	191,709	198,220	204,796	211,389	217,864	6,475	3.0
*Subject to Revision.								

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 .00
Nova Scotia	11	38	25,571 .00
New Brunswick	15	23	37,654.86
Québec	35	39 (13)*	188,178.00
Ontario	112	170 (4)*	1,539,851.46
Manitoba	51	101	522,199.09
Saskatchewan	67	123	1,225,090.00
Alberta	41	96 (4)*	1,607,696.55
British Columbia	188	1,621	820,348.06
Yukon Territories	15	26 (26) *	4,844.00
North-West Territories	15	29 (29)*	2,143.06
TOTAL	551	2,269 (76)*	5,976,317.08
*Indian Settlements included in the totals which are not classified as reserves.			

Revolving Fund Loans		
Outstanding advances April 1, 1965		\$ 714,319.60
Advances, 1965-1966		
British Colombia	\$45,141.68	
Alberta	91,098.41	
Saskatchewan	57,456.81	
Manitoba	51,612.22	
Ontario	64,314.65	
Québec	4,397.37	
New Brunswick	20,171.00	
Nova Scotia	1,092.00	
Prince Edward Island	6,000.00	<u>341,284.14</u>
		\$1,055,603.74
Repayments 1965-1966		
British Colombia	\$22,385.42	
Alberta	28,795.42	
Saskatchewan	55,631.05	
Manitoba	37,035.27	
Ontario	42,214.94	
Québec	11,447.58	
New Brunswick	7,588.97	
Nova Scotia	6,090.42	\$ 211,189.07
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1966		\$ 844,414.67
Interest credited to Government Revenue 1965-1966		\$ 27,245.03
Indian Band Funds		
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended		
March 31, 1966		
Band Fund - Capital		
	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture	\$ 39,572.50	\$ 190,917.53
Operation of Band Property	34,026.92	897,791.80
<i>Cash Payments and Entitlements</i>		
Cash Distribution		1,353,872.18
Enfranchisements		116,958.34
Shares of transferred Indians	32,469.69	45,215.47
Reserve Management		77,947.44
Social Activities		50,419.28
Band Loans	42,030.75	124,728.93
Housing	159,838.31	1,339,674.46

Wells	3,658.94	68,117.93
Roads and Bridges	6,350.00	294,368.16
Land	165,018.53	65,916.90
Gravel Dues	162,035.90	
Lumber & Wood Sales	11,435.36	
Oil Royalties	1,307,168.14	
Oil Bonus	2,494,661.82	
Timber Dues	1,031,279.39	
Winter Works Labour Subsidy	98,555.38	
Miscellaneous	269,827.97	<u>112,032.90</u>
	5,857,929.60	4,737,961.32
Balance April 1, 1965	25,133,094.63	
Balance March 31, 1966	_____	<u>26,253,062.91</u>
	\$30,991,024.23	\$30,991,024.23

Indian Band Funds		
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended		
March 31, 1966		
Band Fund - Revenue		
	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture	\$ 213,811.55	\$605,156.35
Operation of Band Property	24,572.16	399,098.09
<i>Cash Payments and Entitlements</i>		
Cash Distribution		559,865 .94
Commutations		141.40
Enfranchisements		15,717.43
Pensions		21,391.50
Shares of Transferred Indians	5,841.47	7,786.73
Annuities		37,735.00
Education	18,633.25	40,120.23
Medical	10,064.42	52,354.11
Relief	21,293.51	428,100.42
Reserve Management		41,376.09
Transfer of Funds - Section 68		1,540,380.11
Salaries		290,495. 12
Social Activities	84.50	72,800.83
Government Interest	1,454,327.19	
Housing	75,433.23	327,167.72
Wells	4,706.50	40,787.81
Roads and Bridges	61,739.20	230,833.66
Rentals, Oil	765,130.19	
Other Rentals	2,285,736.13	
Band Loans	7,307.45	132,033 .84
Land	2,918.86	6,800.66
Winter Works Labour Subsidy	37,830.72	
Divers	<u>496,376.27</u>	<u>153,219.86</u>
	5,485,806.60	5,003,362.90
Balance April 1, 1965	3,401,269.35	
Balance March 31, 1966	<u> </u>	<u>3,883,713.05</u>
	\$ 8,887,075.95	\$ 8,887,075.95

Indian Estate Accounts

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended

March 31, 1966

Balance April 1, 1965	\$318,010.53
Receipts	<u>406,024.05</u>
	724,034.58
Disbursements	<u>292,855.91</u>
Balance March 31, 1966	\$431,178.67 (1)

(1) Government Bonds held in Trust for various Estates total \$194,450.00 at March 31, 1966.

Indian Special Accounts		
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended March 31, 1966		
	Receipts	Disbursements
Fur Projects	\$ 52,434.77	\$ 50,031 .24
Handicrafts	12,856.17 (1)	13,749.53
Cowessess Leafy Spurge	4,466.38	4,133.36
Absent of Missing Heirs	1,482.53	1,321.49
<i>Suspense</i>		
Rental	2,345,907.77	3,056,536.66
Miscellaneous		<u>36,155.21</u>
	2,417,147.62	3,161,927.49
Balance April 1, 1965	1,430,112.85	
Balance March 31, 1966		<u>685,332.98</u>
	\$ 3,847,260.47	\$ 3,847,260.47
(1) Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft total \$6,000.00 at March 31, 1966.		

Indian Savings Accounts	
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended March 31, 1966	
Balance April 1, 1965	\$408,210.15
Receipts	<u>80,443.44</u>
	488,653.59
Disbursements	150,599.80
Balance March 31, 1966	\$338,053.79 (1)
(1) Government Bonds held in Trust for various Indians total \$66,500 at March 31, 1966.	

Fines - Indian Act	
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended March 31, 1966	
Balance April 1, 1965	\$679,426.47
Receipts	<u>73,325.56</u>
	752,752.03
Disbursements	<u>72,175.39</u>
Balance March 31, 1966	\$680,576.64

Indian Compensation Funds	
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended March 31, 1966	
Balance April 1, 1965	\$ 94,128.14
Receipts	<u>221,747.70</u>
	315,875.84
Disbursements	<u>187,503.17</u>
Balance March 31, 1966	\$128,372.67

Indian Education - Total Expenditures, 1965-1966										
Federal Schools						Provincial Schools				
Province	Administration	Operating Costs	Repairs & Upkeep of Buildings & Equipment	Capital Costs	Payments for Tuition Fees & Supplies	Capital Payments Under Agreements	Transportation of Indian Pupils	Maintenance of Indian Pupils	Adult Education	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia		231,611.95	22,704.44	116,723.82				100,510.72		471,550.93
New Brunswick		173,698.33	8,921.71	62,235.32			280.80	2,038.63	3,425.00	250,599.79
Prince Edward Island		15,437.71	1,465.90	814.83				71.00		17,789.44
Maritimes - Generally	9,204.83	7,351.58	70.34	297.75	173,414.58	83,410.75	59,450.04	67,664.43	3,778.31	404,642.61
Québec	18,678.98	1,034,735.13	140,862.67	500,002.59	904,157.25		166,807.57	1,042,496.00	64,761.67	3,872,501.86
Ontario	75,686.27	2,389,221.66	300,327.46	1,323,298.24	2,171,030.06	500,795.31	557,792.65	1,890,515.13	57,056.81	9,265,723.59
Manitoba	29,481.11	1,996,058.09	365,326.76	992,572.15	858,801.12	233,864.32	293,060.13	1,662,342.07	31,111.35	6,462,617.10
Saskatchewan	30,598.13	1,507,973.54	298,012.54	553,102.87	884,044.63	388,730.03	364,109.54	1,698,673.01	20,839.51	5,746,083.80
Alberta	31,054.27	1,398,862.17	228,115.64	688,712.64	1,484,399.35	607,734.21	517,813.19	1,752,993.58	34,672.41	6,744,357.46
British Columbia	78,576.00	1,737,988.55	418,743.49	391,283.59	1,669,362.08	606,595.53	403,624.65	2,215,798.01	26,726.94	7,548,698.84
Yukon	465.57	104,908.21	33,335.02	14,032.04	483.90		4,474.45	483,669.60		641,368.79
Headquarters & Misc	<u>233,464.75</u>	<u>23,554.43</u>		<u>12,139.17</u>	<u>111.53</u>			<u>397.25</u>	<u>11,725.97</u>	<u>281,393.10</u>
	507,209.91	10,621,401.35	1,817,885.97	4,655,215.01	8,145,804.50	2,421,130.15	2,367,413.02	10,917,169.43	254,097.97	41,707,327.31

Number of Federal-Owned Indian Schools and Classrooms by Province, January, 1966		
Province	Number of schools	Number of classrooms
Prince Edward Island	1	2
Nova Scotia	6	25
New Brunswick	8	24
Québec	28	131
Ontario	101	262
Manitoba	72	240
Saskatchewan	69	207
Alberta	31	165
British Columbia	74	214
Yukon	1	5
Total	391*	1,275
*Figures include 6 seasonal and 5 hospital schools.		

Elementary and Secondary Indian Students attending Non-Federal Schools, January, 1966

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Distribution by Grades															Absent from Reserve	Total	
		Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Spec.			
Prince Edward Island	4					1		1			4	1						30	37
Nova Scotia	24	28	38	30	30	35	25	26	26	41	54	21	13	1		1		50	419
New Brunswick	24		19	14	22	41	48	37	45	31	44	18	12	7				102	440
Québec	63	73	182	177	157	144	180	261	197	276	176	105	69	8		5		485	2,495
Ontario	260	128	442	457	453	445	454	434	453	398	637	392	208	137	31	64		2,000	7,133
Manitoba	102	17	359	265	311	268	276	208	198	112	163	96	61	32		15		449	2,830
Saskatchewan	142	26	561	414	352	292	267	274	258	157	216	111	61	66		59		737	3,851
Alberta	131	40	507	397	357	297	308	289	324	260	331	132	84	83		37		300	3,746
British Columbia	342	133	593	493	445	451	483	451	427	488	402	295	158	114	16	290		1,300	6,539
Northwest Territories	25	122	203	178	123	154	120	93	75	45	38	31	13	11		53			1,259
Yukon Territory	24		118	59	62	46	77	59	50	43	26	18	6	2		27		13	606
TOTAL	1,141	567	3,022	2,484	2,312	2,174	2,238	2,133	2,053	1,851	2,091	1,220	685	461	47	551		5,466	29,355

Indian School Enrolment, by Province, January, 1966

Province	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades													
	Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Spec.
Prince Edward Island	29	20	49	8	13	7	1	7	2	5	5	1					
Nova Scotia	374	373	747	104	87	87	105	88	93	93	60	30					
New Brunswick	355	310	665	47	116	166	90	65	67	53	37	24					
Québec	1,684	1,692	3,376	536	647	484	486	473	380	145	94	12					119
Ontario	3,445	3,267	6,712	684	1,169	990	961	832	666	530	388	299	40	15	12		126
Manitoba	3,039	3,003	6,042	451	938	969	798	725	686	553	389	277	105	75	40	24	12
Saskatchewan	2,520	2,460	4,980	566	829	718	712	612	561	405	280	207	33	32	17		8
Alberta	1,981	1,931	3,912	378	634	522	475	362	393	375	245	206	126	33	23	14	126
British Columbia	2,797	2,657	5,454	303	1,007	811	678	694	629	485	416	233	79	48			71
Yukon	56	47	103	16	21	18	25	23									
TOTAL	16,280	15,760	32,040*	3,093	5,461	4,772	4,331	3,881	3,477	2,644	1,914	1,289	383	203	92	38	462

*Does not include 1,222 pupils who do not have Indian status.

Enrolment in Residential Schools and Hostels, Classified by Denomination and by Province or Territory, January, 1966

Denominational Auspices	Residential Schools and Hostels									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	TOTAL	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church		2	4	1	2	3	2	1	15	1,240	1,216	2,456
Presbyterian			1	1					2	143	146	289
Roman Catholic	1	4	4	7	7	9	9	1	42	3,072	3,079	6,151
United Church				3		2	1		6	445	417	862
Federally Operated Hostel								1	1	61	56	117
TOTAL	1	6	9	12	9	14	12	3	66**	4,961	4,914	9,875*

* Includes 3,158 boarders attending Non-Federal Schools.

** Includes 15 units providing hostel services but not classroom instruction.

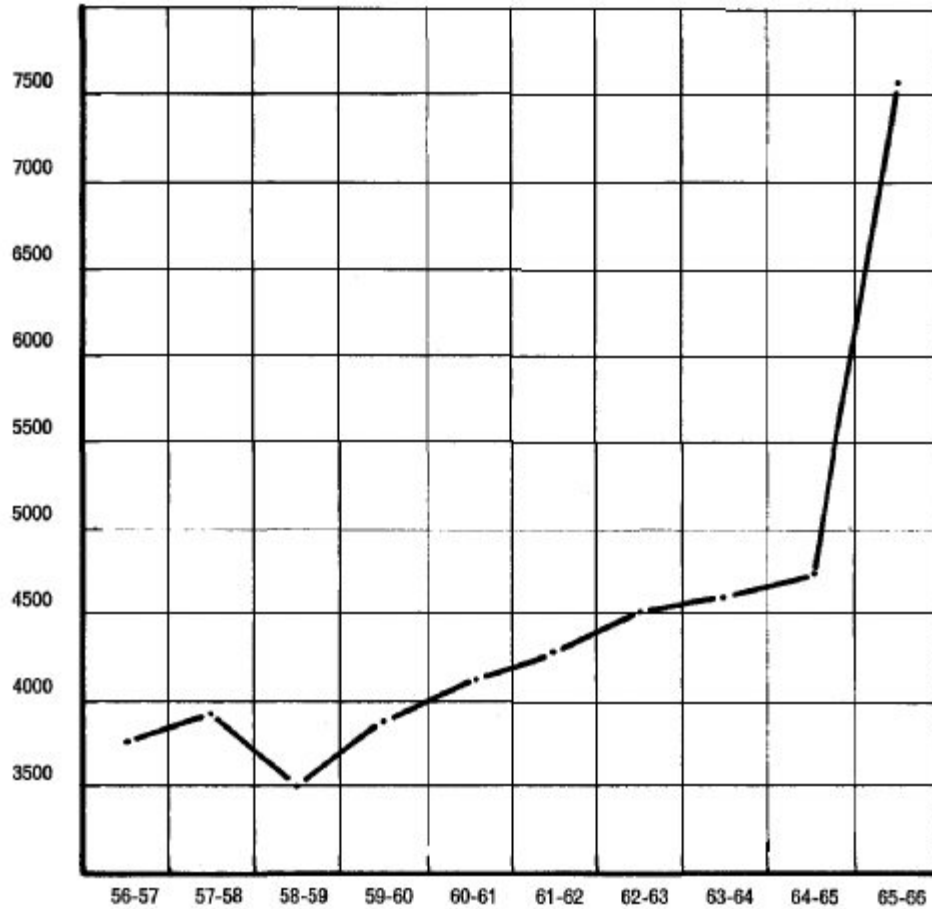
Summary of Enrolment of Indian Pupils, January, 1966

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades															Absent from Reserve	Total
	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Spec.		
Federal Schools	3,093	5,461	4,772	4,331	3,881	3,477	2,644	1,914	1,289	383	203	92	38		462		32,040*
Non-Federal Schools	567	3,022	2,484	2,312	2,174	2,238	2,133	2,053	1,851	2,091	1,220	685	461	47	551	5,466	29,355
Grand Total	3,660	8,483	7,256	6,643	6,055	5,715	4,777	3,967	3,140	2,474	1,423	777	499	47	1,013	5,466	61,395
Pupils without Indian status in Federal schools	130	198	170	170	165	119	114	72	56	12	10	1	1		4		1,222

* Does not include 1,222 pupils who do not have Indian status attending Federal schools.

Includes 1,627 Indian pupils who attend Federal schools in which language of instruction is French.

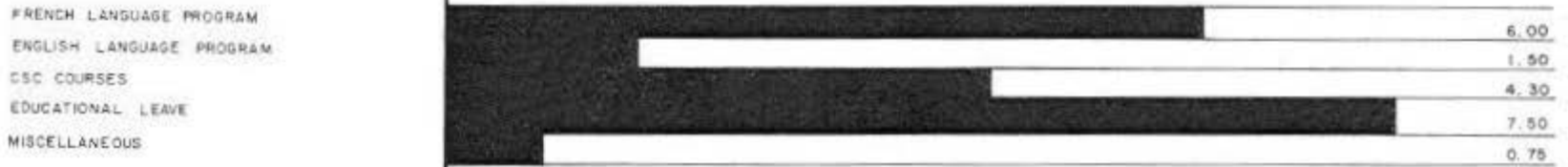
**GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS & NATIONAL RESOURCES (1956 TO 1965)**



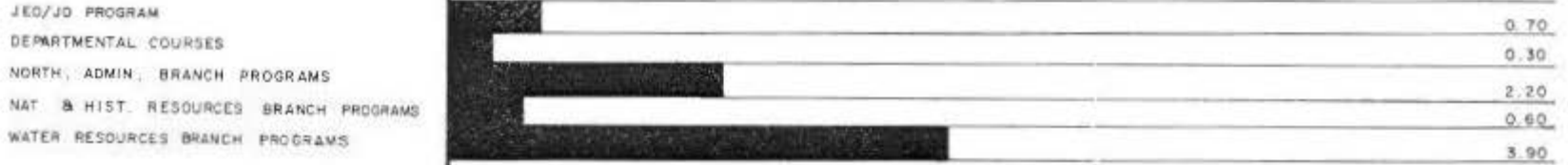
The above figures represent authorized establishment as at March 31 of each fiscal year. On January 1, 1966, with the transfer of the Indian Affairs Branch, 2893 positions were added to the staff; on the same date, Water Resources Branch (277 positions) was transferred to the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

MAN YEARS OF TRAINING 1965-66

EXTERNAL TRAINING



INTERNAL TRAINING



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

MAN YEARS

SUMMARY:

EXTERNAL	-	20.05 MAN YEARS
INTERNAL	-	7.70 MAN YEARS
TOTAL		27.75 MAN YEARS

Summary of Revenues and Expenditures, 1965-1966		
	Receipts	Expenditures
ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	\$ 4,445.17	\$1,435,559.41
NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION AND RESEARCH CENTRE	490.00	433,977.78
NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES BRANCH		
Branch Administration		528,216.78
National Parks and Historic Sites	3,006,963.97	26,363,290.53
Grant to Jack Miner Migratory Bird Foundation		10,000.00
Grant in aid of the development of the International Peace Garden in Manitoba		15,000.00
National Battlefields Commission		275,000.00
Canadian Wildlife Service	4,786.53	1,791,105.71
	3,011,750.50	28,982,613.02
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH		
Branch Administration	4,001.75	1,514,201.25
Education	331,899.93	10,225,585.71
Welfare and Industrial	506,079.38	4,637,304.16
Yukon Territory	813,024.99	8,049,347.05
Northwest Territories	9,839,217.57	19,433,982.56
	11,494,223.62	43,860,420.73
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH		
Branch Administration	3,365.68	1,598,131.22
Indian Agencies	287,462.26	7,604,110.56
Social Programmes	86,798.03	24,791,132.19
Economic Development & Community Employment	370,700.93	5,318,689.30
Education	650,662.78	41,707,327.31
Grant to Provide Additional Services to Indians of British Columbia		100,000.00
Indian Annuities		562,138.00
	1,398,989.68	81,681,528.58
OTHERS	946.48	40,425.38
TOTALS FOR DEPARTMENT	\$ 15,910,845.45	\$156,434,524.90

DIRECTORY TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information	Information Services Division, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 400 Laurier W., Ottawa
Monthly oil and gas report	Resource and Economic Development Group, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 400 Laurier W., Ottawa
*north (a bi-monthly magazine)	The Editor, north, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 400 Laurier W., Ottawa
National Parks	Natural and Historic Resources Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 400 Laurier W., Ottawa
Canadian Wildlife	Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 400 Laurier W., Ottawa
Indian Affairs	The Secretariat, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 400 Laurier W., Ottawa

*Available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.