

# annual report

department of northern affairs

and national resources, fiscal year 1965-1966







# **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, F.R.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,

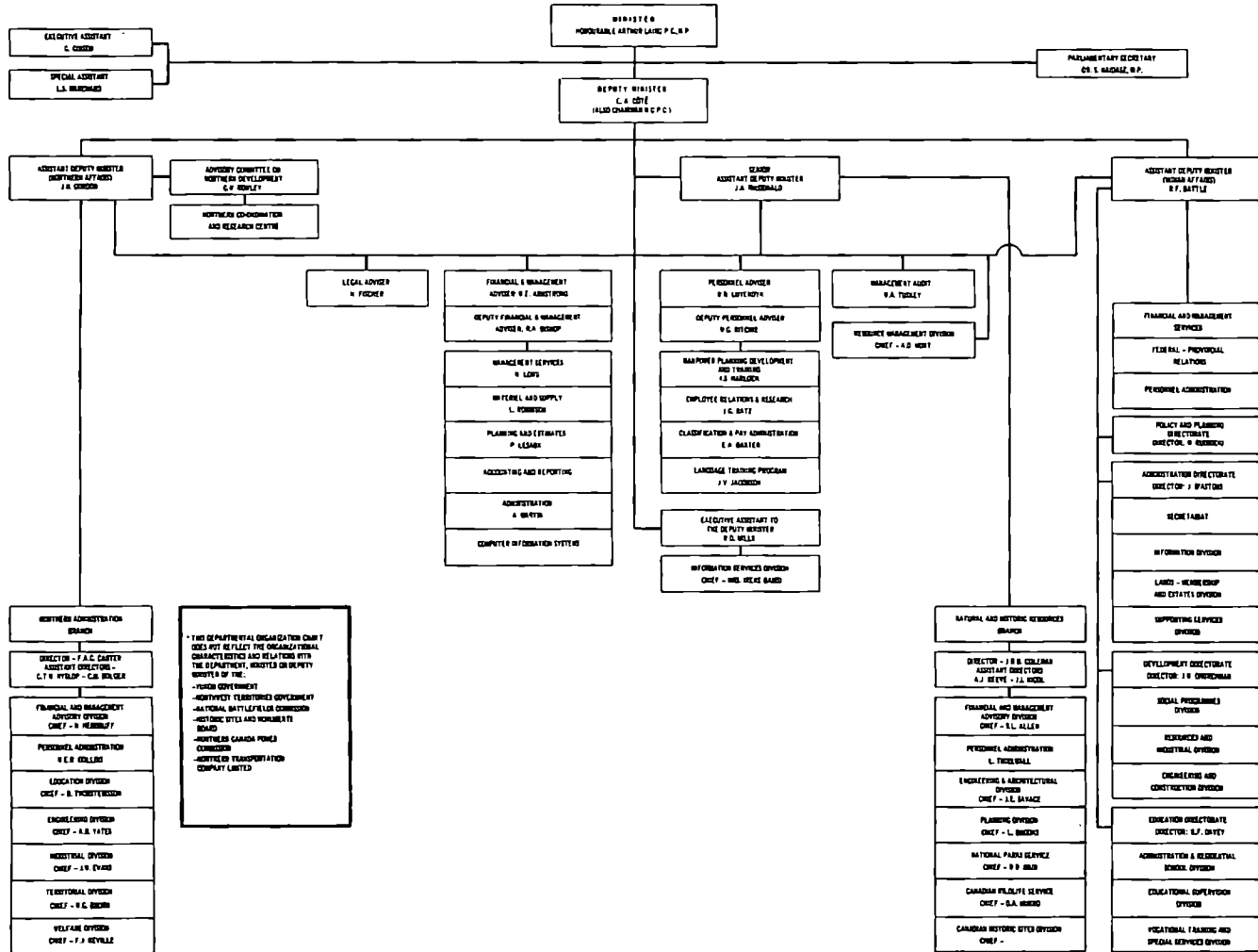
E. A. CÔTÉ,  
*Deputy Minister.*



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**DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES  
ORGANIZATION CHART \***





## The North

In the two territories north of the sixtieth parallel, the duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Northern Affairs extend to all matters not assigned to any other department, branch or agency. The Minister co-ordinates the activities of several departments, branches and agencies in both territories; recommends measures for their further economic and political development and fosters, through scientific investigation and technology, knowledge of the Canadian north and of the means of dealing with conditions related to its further development.

In practice some degree of government administration has been decentralized to the territories, in particular to the Yukon where the public service is responsible to the Commissioner.

In 1962, Parliament voted \$7 million for capital expenditures in the Yukon, over the five year period from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1967. Advances from this fund were made to the Yukon during the year to cover the Territory's capital requirements for loans not exceeding \$1,882,450. In addition to this, the annual operating grant which for this year was \$2,631,000 was made to the Yukon for operation and maintenance in relation to such activities as the education, welfare, area development programs. Officers of the Department act in an advisory capacity in accordance with instructions that have been issued from time to time by the Minister.

With the exception of game, the Department is directly involved with the administration of natural resources in both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. To carry out this function, federal mining engineers and inspectors, land agents, mining recorders, forestry officers and administrative officers are stationed throughout the territories.



The modern concentrator at Pine Point includes zinc-coated steel siding for protection against corrosion and severe winter weather.

*(photo by Cominco)*

## Northern Resource Development

During the year, the former Resource Management Division combined with the Economic Adviser's Office to form the Resource and Economic Development Group. The Group has two Divisions: Economics and Resource Management.

In the Yukon Territory, the Ross River staking rush dominated the 1965 mining season. Anvil Mines Ltd. (Dynasty Explorations Limited) which acquired large groups of claims in the area adjoining the Vangorda lead-zinc deposits, was the most active company carrying out exploration work. Geophysical and geological surveys were conducted over a large area and numerous anomalies were found, some of which were drilled with encouraging results. The company indicated that the potential of its holdings amounts to 40 million tons of lead-zinc ore. This sparked a staking rush late in the season and by the end of the year, 5,500 claims were recorded. The rush is continuing and is expected to become more intense in 1966.

Kerr Addison Mines Limited, which owns the Vangorda property where approximately 9 million tons of high-grade lead-zinc ore have been blocked out, initiated a diamond drilling program on a second anomaly on its Swim Lake property. Good tonnage possibilities of lead-zinc are indicated in this area.

New Imperial Mines Limited continued diamond drilling and now has an estimated 6 million tons of copper ore outlined on its holdings in the Whitehorse Copperbelt. A feasibility study has been completed. The company has announced production plans for this property and an agreement has been completed with a Japanese firm.

The Cassiar Asbestos Corporation has announced production plans for its asbestos property on Clinton Creek in the Dawson area. The Federal Government is spending \$2,800,000 in connection with this project as part of its Northern Roads Program. This includes reconstruction of the Dawson-Sixty Mile Road, contribution to the costs of an access road to the property and a bridge over the Forty Mile River.

Mount Nansen Mines conducted underground lateral development as well as diamond drilling on its gold property in the Mount Nansen area west of Carmacks. Several thousand feet of drifting and cross-cutting were completed. Yukon Antimony Corporations' principal effort was concentrated on providing access to its Carbon Hill property by the construction of a bridge across the Wheaton River and work on an access road. Some diamond drilling was completed and good values in antimony were indicated.

Small underground exploration programs have been reported in the Carcross, Keno Hill and Mount Nansen areas; these are being done by Arctic Mining and Exploration, Silver Titan Mines and Mount Nansen Mines respectively. Nordex Exploration also is reported to be active at its Casino Creek silver-lead property.

Discovery Mines started production at its Laforma mine in the Mount Freegold area in June but has been forced to suspend operations owing to a combination of circumstances. The Yukon Coal Company maintained normal production throughout the year.

Forty-two prospectors operated in the field under the Prospectors' Assistance Program.

Although total output is expected to increase significantly in the years ahead, the value of mineral production for 1965 in the Yukon declined 13 per cent over the previous year (1964) for two reasons. The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, which plans on phasing out its dredging operations in 1966, cut back to five dredges in operation and 200 men employed compared with six dredges and 280 men in 1964. Secondly, United Keno Hill Mines was compelled to reduce its production because of a manpower shortage. The mill's daily average declined from 500 to 400 tons and its labour force dropped from 650 men in 1964 to 545 men in 1965.

The following tabulation shows the preliminary production figures for 1965 and comparative figures for 1964:

Mineral	1964		1965*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	57,844 oz.	\$2,183,611	46,878 oz.	\$1,768,707
Silver	5,638,712 oz.	7,894,196	4,495,121 oz.	6,288,674
Lead	20,418,415 lbs.	2,744,235	17,015,000 lbs.	2,637,325
Zinc	13,094,653 lbs.	1,855,512	14,000,000 lbs.	2,114,000
Cadmium	132,222 lbs.	428,399	152,000 lbs.	422,560
Coal	7,229 tons	98,150	9,000 tons	110,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$15,204,103</b>		<b>\$13,341,266</b>

\*Preliminary

In 1965 the total value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories quadrupled the 1964 figure (\$17,611,789 to \$72,371,468) primarily as the result of production from Pine Point. In 1966, total mineral production may amount to \$90,000,000.

Highlight of the year was the staking rush (largest in the history of northern Canada) initiated by reports of discoveries of high grade lead-zinc ore on property adjoining the claims of Pine Point Mines Limited. More than 23,000 claims were recorded in the Pine Point vicinity; the total area staked was about 80 miles in length and 25 to 30 miles in width. Some 80 companies acquired claims and started, or planned to start, geophysical and geochemical surveys and diamond drilling of anomalies. A sub-office was established by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources at Hay River which relieved some of the pressure on the Yellowknife Mining Recorder's office.

In spite of the extremely cold weather, staking activity continued during the winter months and indications are that it will continue for some time and extend northeasterly through the Thubun Lake area.

Activity in other areas of the Northwest Territories, while not on a scale comparable to Pine Point, was nevertheless pronounced.

Baffinland Iron Mines explored its high grade iron showing (originally discovered in 1962) in northern Baffin Island. A tote road 65 miles in length was completed connecting the base camp at Mary River with the harbour site at Milne Inlet. The Federal Government contributed \$15,000 to the construction of the tote road and \$40,000 toward the construction of an airstrip at each site. Detailed surveys were made for a proposed railway to Milne Inlet as well as the proposed townsite and harbour area. Closely spaced diamond drilling was done on the No. 1 zone and bulk samples were shipped out for test purposes.

Texas Gulf Sulphur carried out additional development work on its Strathcona Sound lead-zinc property on the south shore of Admiralty Inlet. The Selco people were active on holdings in the southern Keewatin District; Kennco carried out development work on property in the Rankin Inlet area. On Little Cornwallis Island the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company entered into an agreement with Bankeno to develop its lead-zinc showing.

Anglo United Development conducted a diamond drill program on its Snare River gold showing, and Gunnex examined and drilled a gold discovery made in 1964 at Clan Lake north of Yellowknife.

A geophysical survey was made by Fort Reliance Minerals on copper showings on the east arm of Great Slave Lake. The James River Syndicate and McIntyre Mines worked on gold showings in close proximity to Coronation Gulf on the Arctic coast. On a favourable showing at Sulphur Bay on the west shore of Great Slave Lake, Rayrock Mines performed a diamond drill program to probe the possibility of lead-zinc minerals. The Roberts Mining Company employed prospecting parties in several areas of the Northwest Territories.

Thirty-four prospectors participated under the Prospectors' Assistance Program sponsored by the Federal Government. During the 1965 calendar year, 15,492 mineral claims were recorded as compared with 4,377 the previous year.

The concentrator at Pine Point was completed and began operating in November 1965. The first shipment of concentrates left the property on November 29.

Giant Yellowknife Mines, Con-Rycon-Vol, Discovery and Tundra (the four northern gold mines) maintained normal rates of production. Due to the higher grade ore milled, however, the value of gold production surpassed the 1964 figure by 10 per cent in spite of difficulty in securing adequate manpower. Silver production increased about 100 per cent due to the production from Echo Bay Mines on Great Bear Lake where operations were conducted for a full year. Echo Bay Mines accounted for all copper production in the Northwest Territories for the 1965 season.

Canada Tungsten continued mining and milling on its tungsten property in the Flat River area.

The following tabulation shows the preliminary production figures for 1965 and comparative figures for 1964.

Mineral	1964		1965*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	412,879 oz.	\$15,586,182	452,000 oz.	\$17,053,960
Silver	65,223 oz.	91,312	1,274,200 oz.	1,782,606
Copper	—	—	850,000 lbs.	319,600
Lead	6,125,588 lbs.	823,279	156,724,000 lbs.	24,292,230
Zinc	7,840,620 lbs.	1,111,016	187,125,000 lbs.	28,255,875
Cadmium	—	—	240,000 lbs.	667,200
Tungsten	1,623,980 lbs.	1,081,927	3,749,267 lbs.	3,112,933
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$18,693,716</b>		<b>\$75,484,404</b>

\*Preliminary

Oil and gas exploration expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories reached \$23,000,000 in 1965. Offshore explorations amounted to \$8,000,000.

Continued interest is being shown in the Peel Plateau area. In three work bonus sales, an additional one million dollars was committed for exploration. This should result in the drilling of an additional two or three wildcat wells during the next two or three years. A total of 20 wells may be drilled in the Liard Plateau and Great Slave Lake area in 1966.

Plans for 1966 include a seismic program to be carried out over Prince Patrick, Mackenzie-King and Melville Islands by an airborne geophysical party. This is the first time such a survey has been planned in the Arctic Islands.

A gas discovery was made in 1965 in the Liard area of the Northwest Territories and one gas and one oil well were discovered in the Eagle Plains of the Yukon.

In 1965, surface geological surveys by the oil industry decreased from 1964. Geological parties continued extensive investigations of the stratigraphy and structure in the sedimentary ranges of the Mackenzie and Richardson Mountains in the Northwest Territories, on the Eagle Plains in the Yukon and in the Hudson Bay Lowlands.

Aircraft are becoming increasingly important. Today most supplies and personnel are transported to and from the field by plane, and surface investigations are carried out by helicopter-supported parties.

In the Hudson Bay area, a geological party investigated outcrops along the coast and in river valleys. Another party specialized in underwater surveys and collected samples along the sea-bottom. A conventional seismic survey and gas exploder survey was run to assist in the interpretation of structures and to determine the thickness of sediments.

During the year under review, an aeromagnetometer survey was conducted covering approximately the west half of Hudson Bay. Light mobile seismic equipment adapted for transport by helicopter was used in muskeg and highly dissected terrain during the summer months. In 1965, three companies used this equipment in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Operational costs are comparable to conventional seismic methods and operations can be carried out during the whole year. In previous years, geophysical operations were restricted to winter months.

Three geological parties conducted surface investigations throughout the Arctic Archipelago. An aeromagnetometer survey by Hunting Survey

Corporation covering most of the central and western Arctic Islands was completed during the year.

Federal participation in, and encouragement of resource development is accomplished through incentive programs such as road programs and resource airstrip assistance. Roads to Resources is a national program designed to provide access to areas potentially rich in natural resources.

The northern roads program is a ten-year, \$100 million program for the construction of roads in the Yukon and the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. It plans a broad pattern of trunk roads to open up the country with areas of resource potential not more than 200 miles distant from a network road. The program provides for construction of resource development roads and area development roads, as well as tote trails, initial access roads and permanent access roads, the last three on a cost-sharing basis with private developers. As part of this program, tote road assistance for each territory was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Federal Government now provides loans to Canadian individuals and to corporations which are not eligible for the mineral exploration incentive under the Income Tax Act whereby exploration expenditures can be charged off general income regardless of source. This Mineral Development Loan Fund is designed to make funds available for exploration in an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of the cost of approved exploration programs.

The Northern Resource Airport Policy provides further assistance for airport construction to aid resource development on a cost-sharing basis. On early *exploration* aerodromes, federal assistance is \$20,000 or 50 per cent of the actual cost, whichever amount is less; on early *production* phase airports, federal assistance is a maximum of \$100,000 or 50 per cent of the actual cost, whichever amount is less.



## Lands

In the Yukon, to prevent uncontrolled and haphazard development around larger townsites, vacant Crown land adjoining the townsites is reserved in the name of the territorial government.

At Clinton Creek where the Department is spending \$2,800,000 as part of the northern road program, the area has been protected from nuisance staking by withdrawing the surface of the lands concerned from disposal by Order in Council under the Territorial Lands Act. The Cassiar Asbestos Corporation has constructed an airstrip and proposes to develop the townsite.

During the year, almost all items listed for survey in 1965 were completed. Among surveys undertaken were the subdivisions at Watson Lake and Ross River and additions to the public campgrounds at Watson Lake, Tagish and Pine Lake.

The survey program for 1966 is more extensive; surveys will be made at Teslin, Destruction Bay and Whitehorse. Twelve public campgrounds will also be surveyed.

At the end of the fiscal year there were slightly more leases and agreements in force than last year. This is consistent with the small but steady increase that has been apparent in previous years.

### *Present status*

Leases in force . . . . .	490
Agreements of sale in force . . . . .	201
Land sales completed . . . . .	63
	—
TOTAL . . . . .	754

28 assignments were registered during the year, and 16 parcels of land were acquired by purchase or other means.

A break-down of the 490 leases in force indicated the following land uses:

Agricultural.....	9
Commercial.....	133
Gardening.....	7
Grazing.....	56
Quarrying.....	5
Recreational.....	6
Religious and Educational.....	17
Residential.....	257
TOTAL.....	<u>490</u>

Revenue from the administration of Crown lands in the Yukon Territory amounted to \$52,765. Of this \$27,289 was derived from the sale of lands under the control of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory; proceeds were credited directly to the Territorial Revenue Account.

In the Northwest Territories one of the main activities in lands was centered in the townsite of Inuvik where three new residential blocks were surveyed. At Hay River surveys of the commercial and town centre area, and the residential area were completed.

At Pine Point a readjustment in the commercial area has been made. A sale of lots by public tender was held and sites for a hotel and department store complex and two blocks of shopping modules were sold. Pine Point Mines Limited bought—as a unit—and will operate the trailer park of 28 lots.

During the construction of the Great Slave Lake Railway, a strip of land two miles wide bordering the track was withdrawn from disposal. When the railway was completed and the land released to disposal, mining and petroleum and gas interests quickly blanketed the area with mineral stakings and oil and gas permit applications.

About 5,454,000 cubic yards of sand, gravel and ballast were used in construction of the portion of the Great Slave Lake Railway lying in the Northwest Territories.

Although the field work has been completed, the report of a study of potential grazing and farming areas in the basin of the Slave River by the Department of Agriculture is not yet ready.

Across the Northwest Territories townsite subdivisions were surveyed at Holman, Whale Cove, Eskimo Point, Coral Harbour, Pond Inlet and

Pangnirtung. The disposal of lots will go ahead as soon as survey plans have been registered. Depending on the amount of planning that can be done, it is hoped that at least six additional Arctic settlements will be surveyed during the summer of 1966.

Other items on the survey program for next year are a new townsite at Wrigley and another addition to the town of Inuvik.

The number of leases, agreements and other land privileges in force is comparable with the figures for last year.

*Present status*

Leases in force . . . . .	421
Agreements of sale in force . . . . .	217
Land sales completed . . . . .	74
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>712</b>

The following break-down of the total number of leases in force indicates land uses:

Agricultural . . . . .	12
Commercial . . . . .	212
Gardening . . . . .	13
Grazing . . . . .	—
Quarrying . . . . .	7
Recreational . . . . .	5
Religious and Educational . . . . .	32
Residential . . . . .	140
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>421</b>

13 assignments were registered during the year, and 14 properties were purchased or otherwise acquired.

Revenue from the administration of Crown lands in the Northwest Territories amounted to \$168,708.

*Forests*

The role of the Yukon and Mackenzie Forest Services has shifted in emphasis from forest protection to forest management. Fire control forms the basis of the strengthened management program, but is no longer the only responsibility of the Forest Services.

Northern forests are being used to an increasing extent for recreational and industrial purposes. Their value as a wildlife habitat and for watershed control has added to the urgency for a fuller management program.

For the growing number of tourists who visit the north each year, 52 campgrounds have been developed and are maintained by the Yukon and Mackenzie Forest Services. These are located at strategic spots throughout the territories and provide cooking and overnight camping facilities.

**Timber production figures for the Yukon are:**

Lumber .....	6,358,457 f.b.m.
Fuel wood .....	7,578 cords
Round timber.....	1,608,346 linear feet

The 1965 fire season in the Yukon was the heaviest since 1958. A total of 75 fires burned an area of 18,674 acres. This loss is considerably lower than average for the number of fires and can be attributed to improved fire fighting equipment and greater use of aircraft.

**Timber production figures for the Mackenzie District are:**

Lumber .....	472,862 f.b.m.
Fuel wood .....	2,404 cords
Round timber .....	1,269,741 linear feet

In the Northwest Territories the 1965 fire losses were the lightest in many years. The summer was comparatively wet and fire fighting methods were more effective than in the past. The Mackenzie Forest Service, in charge of fire control in the Northwest Territories and Wood Buffalo National Park, reported that 109 fires had burned 9,203 acres of Crown forests.

## Education

In the Yukon, capital loan grants, amounting to \$572,685 were made toward the school construction during the year; an estimated \$443,445 in school fees (from Indian Affairs Branch for Indian students and federal departments for the children of federal employees), was applied to school operating costs. Schools in the Yukon are operated by the territorial government.

In the Northwest Territories, schools are operated by the Department with the exception of Public and Separate schools at Yellowknife and the separate school in Hay River.

During the year under review, school enrolment in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec increased by 573 pupils to a total of 7,280. Of these, 3,036 were Eskimos; 1,318 Indians and 2,926 others. Twenty-two additional classrooms were opened during the school year.

In the small sealing community of Holman (population 175) on Victoria Island, a new two-room school was built, and Eskimo children attended classes in their home settlement for the first time. A four-room school was completed to accommodate youngsters at the booming mining centre of Pine Point.

Renovations to the vacated military complex at Fort Churchill, Manitoba provided classroom, shop and pupil residence facilities for another 100 children from the Eastern Arctic, increasing its capacity to 250. The classrooms are equipped to teach commercial courses, home economics and child care as well as academic subjects to support the pre-vocational training program. In a spacious hangar vacated by National Defence, courses in carpentry, metal work and the maintenance and repair of motors are attended by Eskimo youths. During the school year, 228 youngsters lived in residence in the Fort Churchill complex. Of these, 59 took straight academic courses at the Duke of Edinburgh School, the remainder were in pre-vocational training.

A long-range program to provide a complete school system throughout the north by 1971 (including matriculation, diploma, vocational high

school and occupational courses) was approved. Classrooms are most needed for children who will reach school age in the next six years, and for older students (in the 16 to 21 age group) who would remain in school if appropriate facilities were available. The objective of the program is to provide classroom accommodation and special facilities for approximately 11,500 pupils within the next few years. Facilities to house about 1,550 resident students and 200 members of the teaching staff will be completed as well. The present capacity of northern schools will be expanded by approximately 58 per cent under the new program.

Basic plans and building schedules were prepared for the ensuing major construction projects and work will go ahead on these during 1966-67. A 16-room secondary school will be started at Inuvik, a 14-room school and 200-bed pupil residence at Cambridge Bay and a 12-room elementary school at Hay River. When these buildings are finished, the crowded conditions in many of the northern schools will be greatly relieved.

The principal responsibility of the Curriculum Section is to develop integrated sets of school programs and teaching resources. The Section also carries out those related services including Testing and Evaluation, Special Education, Audio-Visual Materials, School Library, Teacher Education and Research.

In Audio-Visual Services, new committees were appointed (with representatives from Adult Education and the Industrial Division) to develop a new series of filmstrips on northern co-operatives. In School Library Services, a supplement to the Northern School Library list was prepared. In Testing and Evaluation Services, a system-wide testing program was conducted and norms were published for a number of selected standardized tests. In Language Arts, a summer school for northern teachers who teach English to speakers of northern languages was conducted and a manual for teachers produced. In Mathematics, a new workbook incorporating modern approaches to the teaching of Mathematics was especially prepared for northern schools.

Committees of teachers in the northern settlements continued to work on the development, evaluation and revision of new school programs and instructional materials, and several helpful publications were produced. Noteworthy in this respect are the publications "Eskimo Games" and "Physical Education Illustrated" prepared as supplements to the new "Arctic Physical Education Program".

For young adults who missed early academic training, continued emphasis is being placed on developing programs in pre-vocational areas. At the Sir John Franklin School in the Mackenzie, 151 students were given pre-vocational courses; 164 from the Eastern Arctic attended courses at Churchill. The students spend half of their school day in shops, commercial, or home economic rooms and the remainder of the day in special academic upgrading programs.

Youngsters who have successfully completed the pre-vocational programs, may go on with academic courses, take further vocational courses in the north or in southern Canada, enter the apprentice training program or go direct into employment or on-the-job training.

During the year under review, the Department established 41 positions for trade apprentices. In some cases Eskimos had been working in trades for several years; their knowledge of the trade was tested, through interpreters if required, to determine their level in the program. On-the-job training was combined with part-time classes in Mathematics, English and Science to assist in upgrading northern residents to a required level.

A total of 18 certificates of trade proficiency were issued during the year on the basis of provincial or other trade certifications; 81 certificates were issued as the result of written examinations, and 47 apprentices were registered. Twenty occupations are now represented in the apprentice training program and another five are being developed.

Positions for apprentice clerks were also created in administrative offices in northern settlements. These apprentices are required to have a minimum of Grade IX. For three years they will combine on-the-job training and correspondence courses in Elementary Mathematics, Book-keeping, Typing, Commercial Law and Business Arithmetic. At the end of the course, apprentice clerks are expected to qualify for clerical positions in open competitions across Canada.

Fur-grading courses at Yellowknife in August 1965 for twelve members of co-operatives and at Churchill in February 1966 for ten members of Eskimo co-operatives are examples of training in basic skills necessary for their work in the north. Other courses included tourist guiding, the building of boats and log houses and the manufacture of fur garments.

Increasing emphasis is placed on longer courses related to specific employment that may include multi-year courses at southern institutes of technology. In co-operation with the Department of National Defence, courses were arranged at various service schools. Northern residents are

also being trained, through arrangements with the Department of Transport and the Department of National Health and Welfare, for service with these Departments in the north. During the year under review, a total of 366 Eskimos, 141 Indians and 252 others received vocational training in 108 different occupations.

Preparatory plans for extending adult education services were made during 1965-66. The staff will be increased from two to fifteen in the coming fiscal year. In addition, adult educators will be hired on contract to conduct the adult education component of the new Rental Housing Program for Eskimos, which will commence in the Frobisher Region in 1966.

During the year further work was done on the preparation of adult education materials for the functional literacy program. These were related to helping parents understand the importance of sending a child to school at the age of six years. A course called "The Child at Home and at School" shows the influence of the home, community, church and the school on the life of the child. A supplementary course presents to the parents whose child must go away to school, a picture of the foster settlement. Fort Simpson was chosen for the initial illustrated workbook. Kits of instructional materials, including colored slides and pictures for use in both courses, were assembled. Two workbooks "Learning to Write" and "Learning to Print" were prepared for use with all adult education courses.

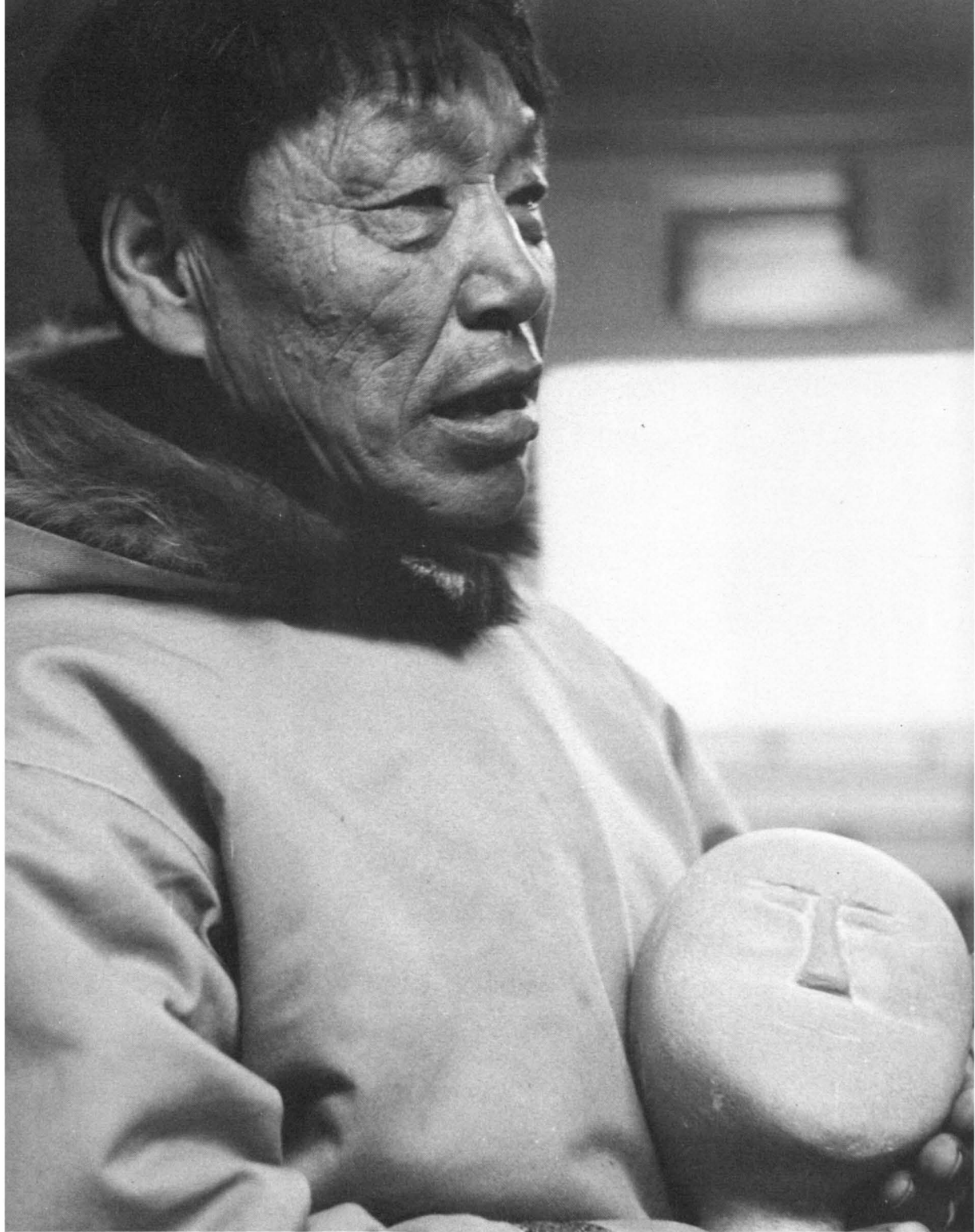
The increase in the Adult Education Section staff at Branch Headquarters in Ottawa (from one to five) will permit conducting experimental projects, providing consultant services, preparing suitable materials for adults (especially the Indian, Eskimo and Metis who have had little or no schooling) and providing support adult education services for programs of other divisions or departments working in the north.

The past year, 41 applications for financial assistance were approved under the Northwest Territories Financial Assistance for Higher Education Program. Fifteen of the 41 successful applicants received both grants and loans. The total financial commitment for the year was \$33,296 which is an increase of \$11,365 over the previous year. Under the Canada Students Loans Act passed in July 1964, loan applications for eight students (totalling \$7,115) were approved.

The \$800 Northwest Territories scholarship was awarded to Miss Gail Patricia Robinson of Yellowknife who attended the University of



Alberta in the Faculty of Science (Nursing) during 1965-66. The national chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire offered 20 achievement awards, valued at \$25 each to students in secondary school grades. The awards which were given for the first time in the 1964-65 school term are made on the basis of achievement during the school year.



Soapstone carvings by Tiktak of Rankin Inlet are highly prized by collectors of Eskimo art.  
*(Photo by H. Burgess)*

## **Tourism, Arts and Crafts, Co-operative Development**

The volume of tourist traffic to the Yukon and Northwest Territories showed a healthy increase during the year. In the Yukon, tourism is encouraged by territorial Department of Travel and Publicity, in Whitehorse; in the Northwest Territories, promotion for the tourist industry is done by the Northwest Territories Tourist Office of the Industrial Division.

An estimated 6,000 tourists spent approximately \$1,500,000 in the Northwest Territories in the 1965-66 season. Two new sports fishing lodges opened, bringing the total to 16 lodges now in operation. Several applications were made to lease land for the development of additional tourist facilities. Seven hotels and four motels offer accommodation throughout the territories. Sports hunting in the Mackenzie mountains opened during the year. Six outfitters were licensed; at the end of the season one outfitter reported that his parties had taken 11 grizzly bears, numerous Dall sheep, caribou, moose and a few wolves.

An over-all survey of the tourist potential of the territories is planned. The first travel development survey was made during the summer, 1965 along the Mackenzie Highway; a detailed travel development survey is also planned for the region around Great Slave Lake.

Publicity and promotional tours were sponsored for groups of writers, resulting in excellent publicity. Display cases featuring the lure of northern sports fishing were placed in Toronto and Ottawa air terminal buildings. Manned exhibits in two sport and travel shows in the mid-western United States were maintained for the first time.

A major source of revenue for the Eskimo residents of Northwest Territories is the world-famous arts and crafts program.

During the year under review, a fresh source of artistic talent was revealed in the work of five Eskimo artists from Holman on Victoria Island. Four of the group—the hunters and trappers—drew scenes of primitive Eskimo life and the hunt. The work of the fifth artist—a 70-year old woman—reflected her knowledge of the age-old culture and legends of her people, the Copper Eskimos.

The Holman artists, organized in the Holman Eskimo Co-operative, had been experimenting with print-making since 1962; in 1963, an artistic adviser was appointed by the Department to work at Holman and assist with the technical aspect of print-making. After months of work, a collection of prints was approved by the Eskimo Art Committee and shown for the first time at the New Brunswick Museum in Saint John in November 1965. During the year the people at Holman extended their program to include printing of designs on linen fabric.

In the former mine building at Rankin Inlet an extensive arts and crafts program is producing fur-trimmed and duffle clothing, experimental work in ceramics and carvings in walrus ivory and soapstone. Several of the Arctic's most talented carvers live in Rankin; the monthly budget, paid to the Rankin carvers and handicraft workers is \$9,000. A permanent craft centre will be built at Rankin in 1966. At Baker Lake in the Central Keewatin, the arts and crafts program brings \$7,000 a month into the community.

Arctic co-operatives play an integral part in helping the people to benefit from their artistic talent and the development of resource harvesting programs.

At Fort Chimo in Arctic Québec, the Fort Chimo Co-operative Association was incorporated in 1961; a loan of \$15,000 was granted to develop a fishing program. Later a \$10,000 loan was made to develop the handicrafts program. Today the Fort Chimo Co-operative Association is one of the largest in the Arctic. Both loans have been repaid and sales of handicrafts, Arctic char and lumber passed the \$100,000 mark in 1964. "Ookpik" was designed by Mrs. Jeannie Snowball, a member of the Fort Chimo Co-operative Association. For the centennial year, 25,000 sealskin Ookpiks have been ordered from the co-operative; these are being sewn by hand at the rate of 1,000 a month.

Arctic producer co-operatives offer the greatest possible participation by the people themselves. Through membership, the northern people have an opportunity to learn some of the economic facts of life and to get some control of their economy into their own hands.

At the end of this fiscal year, there were 22 co-operatives and two credit unions in the north. Twenty co-operatives and one union are given technical assistance by this Department; two co-operatives and one credit union are assisted by the Province of Québec. In several other settlements in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Québec, local groups are working

toward the establishment of a co-operative. Near the end of the year a new co-operative—Etsaredi Co-operative Association—was formed at Rae, N.W.T. Their main starting activity was the production of Indian handicrafts.

In 1963 delegates at the first conference of Arctic co-operatives held in Frobisher Bay asked the Department for assistance in establishing a strong central co-operative marketing agency to handle the increasing volume of arts and crafts. As an interim measure, a limited company—Canadian Arctic Producers—was established in October 1965, as a subsidiary of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Canadian Arctic Producers Ltd. will carry on marketing (previously done by this Department) until the central co-operative marketing agency is established by Arctic co-operatives. The establishment of such an agency was to be discussed at the second conference of Arctic co-operatives at Povungnituk at the end of April 1966.

During the year the first courses in co-operative information and fur-grading were held in Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Churchill, Manitoba. Participants were chosen to attend the course by their local co-operatives; and in most cases they were the men responsible for buying furs from the local trappers. A basic understanding of fur grades by buyers will guarantee fairer prices to the trappers from the co-operatives and better returns to the co-operatives after pelts had been sold at fur auctions in the south.

A total of 26 men from different settlements attended the courses. The talks on co-operatives and a guide book on fur grading were translated into Eskimo syllabics.

During the 1965 season, a new char fishery was in operation at Daly Bay and total production was 13,000 8-ounce cans of Arctic char; 11,000 cans were sold on southern markets. The fish resources of the Daly Bay area were not as plentiful as had been anticipated and during the winter months, the cannery was dismantled and moved to Rankin Inlet, an area more central to the resources of the region. Many of the Eskimo people trained at Daly Bay will continue to work at the re-located fishery: the quota for the 1966 canning season is 80,000 8-ounce cans of Arctic char and 90,000 8-ounce and 4-ounce cans of trout. About 80 per cent of the canned fish will be sold in southern Canada.

At Whale Cove on the west coast of Hudson Bay, more than 78,000 pounds of whale and seal meat were brought in by Eskimo hunters. Choice sections of the meat were fast frozen and canned in the south as

specialty foods with added seasoning (pickled muktuk, muktuk sausage and seal meatballs). The balance of the meat (about 52,000 pounds) was used locally. The quota for the Whale Cove operation in 1966 is 150 white whale and 30,000 pounds of seal meat. Construction will begin on a permanent cannery at Whale Cove in 1967.

At Port Burwell, storms and ice conditions cut back the catch of harp seals to 712, as compared to 1,928 the year before. The price of sealskins has dropped but demand for them remains strong. Most of the Port Burwell sealskins were sold directly to buyers; others were used by the handicraft industry to make stuffed sealskin animals, slippers and mukluks.

## Engineering

### *Housing*

Late in 1965, the Government approved a five-year rental housing program, designed to provide suitable living accommodation to all Eskimos in the Northwest Territories. The program is the result of study and research by various disciplines—Administration, Welfare, Industrial, Education, Public Health and Engineering—to meet the urgent need to provide better living accommodation for Eskimos.

The housing program will represent a large item in the budget of the Northern Administration Branch for several years to come. The objective is to provide houses relating to family size at a rental rate predicated on the family income and resources. Its success will demand careful administration.

The new low cost housing reflects the design and improved building methods suggested by the experimental Angirraq model built in 1964. Simplified joints, panel construction and new building materials have been combined to produce larger, more attractive houses that cost no more to build and maintain. The Engineering Division worked with other government agencies, manufacturers and private building groups and companies to develop improved building methods and design.

A progressive design in northern housing is the recently-developed three-bedroom staff house with suspended basement. Expanding on the "crawl-space" theory for warm living area floors, as well as service space for plumbing and heating, the suspended basement house was developed for permafrost areas. The basement level is the first or utility floor and the living area is the second floor. Prefabrication and standard construction are incorporated in the one unit to increase strength, stability and the area of the house, while maintaining capital costs. The increased ratio of "on-site" labour to southern manufacturing labour will assist the local economy.

In 1965 the following prefabricated buildings were purchased: three-bedroom houses (22); portable classrooms (8); powerhouses and extensions

(6); technical workshop (1); three-bay garage (1); warehouse garage (1); one-bedroom low-cost houses (30); three-bedroom low-cost houses (30); and one-room low-cost houses (170). The majority of the buildings have been delivered to the sites. Construction is planned in 1966.

With the expanding building program for housing and school facilities, electrical services are being standardized throughout the territories; this will facilitate the maintenance, expansion and replacement of installations. Diesel generators of larger capacities (75KW, 100KW and 125KW) have been installed in a number of settlements to provide for increased consumption. Seven additional plug-unit freezers are being produced and will be used to bring certain freezers in the Eastern Arctic up to a more efficient standard. Specifications for a standard freezer were reviewed and production of three freezers is underway.

In many remote settlements water is difficult and expensive to obtain; it must be hauled by truck or sled from the source to various buildings. In winter ice has to be cut. These factors rule out the provision of normal plumbing facilities due to the high consumption of fresh water.

In an effort to reduce the amount of water required an experimental recirculating sewer system was installed in the Cape Dorset school last year. Mechanical adjustments have been completed and the system is reported to be functioning satisfactorily. A smaller, house-sized recirculating sewage system, based upon the same principles as the larger unit at Cape Dorset, has been developed by a commercial manufacturer. This system is still experimental and a number of units are to be installed in Arctic houses for observation.

In Frobisher Bay an experimental water and sewer circulating system using an insulated plastic pipe casing will be put into operation. In cooperation with the National Research Council the system will be metered and instrumented to show the effects of flows under varying conditions. The results will provide valuable information for the design of piped water and sewer systems in northern communities, both large and small.

### *Community Planning*

The preparation of basic information for settlement planning is continuing; this includes topographical plans on a scale of 1" = 100 with 5' contours showing all physical and cultural features. Ninety sites are under survey. One hundred and forty-four standard plans, thirteen advance plans and seventeen preliminary have been completed to date. During



1965, thirty-three sites were photographed vertically and precise ground control was established at four locations.

Settlement plans (land division, layout and zoning) and legal land surveys were completed for five sites—Whale Cove, Eskimo Point, Coral Harbour, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet.

During the year consulting engineering firms were employed to carry out onsite engineering planning studies for eight sites and the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works will carry out the required studies on four additional sites. Reports have been received for six sites—Broughton Island, Rae, Enterprise, Hay River, Igloolik and Cambridge Bay. Reports on Clyde and Inuvik were expected by May 15th, 1966, and the balance by the spring, 1967.

### *Services*

Fuel oil was distributed to private consumers through the Hudson's Bay Company on a regional price basis. In one region the price was reduced by 11 cents per gallon; it remained approximately the same in others. Shell Canada Limited contracted to supply bulk fuel oil to Povungnituk and Inoucdjouac.

Non-directional radio beacons were installed by the Department of Transport at Bellin, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay and Grise Fiord.

Specifications were drawn up for twenty boats of six sizes, purchased by the Department for its own use, and for sale under the Eskimo Small Boats Assistance Plan. Specifications were also prepared for about 90 pieces of construction and mechanical equipment and vehicles.

### *Maintenance*

In accordance with the recommendations of the recent Glassco Commission Report concerning "make or buy", maintenance operations were reviewed to determine the day labour projects that could be adapted to contract work.

At Frobisher Bay, contracts were negotiated for the delivery of water and the collection of garbage and sewage at an estimated annual cost of \$480,000 over a three-year period. Janitorial services will be provided for federal buildings, schools and the Frobisher Hospital for three years at an estimated annual cost of \$171,200.

Contracts were also signed to provide petroleum oil, water and garbage and sewage services at Cambridge Bay for a period of five years

at an estimated cost of \$275,000. These contracts will be carefully controlled and the results will be appraised against the cost involved in the former day labour operations.

### *Territorial Operations*

The design for a trucked water and sewage system for Fort Norman and a preliminary investigation for a water system at Arctic Red River were undertaken. The construction of a water and sewer system was started in Aklavik. In 1967 a new water and sewer policy will come into effect which calls for the extension or provision of services to all residences in any community now serviced by limited systems. During the five year period 1967-1972 an additional 14 communities will have both services provided.

Additional fire fighting facilities (both equipment and buildings) were purchased during the year; the design of a fire hall for Fort McPherson and Pine Point was completed. An extension to the emergency landing strip was started at Fort Simpson.

In the Yukon, a contract was awarded for a territorial jail at Whitehorse.

### *Roads*

In the Yukon, the McCabe and Minto Bridges were replaced on the Whitehorse-Keno Road and guide rails were installed between Mile 35.5 and Mile 34 and on the south side of Two-Mile Hill. Pre-engineering studies were carried out to bring the remaining sections of the road up to trunk highway standards.

On the Watson Lake-Ross River Road construction was completed between Mile 144 and Mile 172. The equivalent of 9½ miles remains to be completed on the section between Mile 69.2 and Mile 144.

Six bridges were replaced along the Stewart Crossing-Dawson Road. Approximately ten miles of road were completed on the Ross River-Carmacks Road; an access road to the Ross River settlement was built. A survey was carried out on the first 37 miles of the Boundary Road.

In the Northwest Territories, the Hay River and the Buffalo River bridges were completed on the Fort Smith Highway. The section of the highway from Mile 97.5 to Mile 158 was 65% completed under contract; the work is expected to be finished during 1966. Approximately thirty miles of gravelling and stockpiling has been done on the Fort Smith Highway;

on the Pine Point Highway gravelling and stockpiling has been completed.

A survey was carried out on the Hay River Highway within the Municipal District of Hay River; this section of road will be reconstructed for flexible surfacing in 1966.

The M.V. "Johnny Berens" ferry across the Mackenzie River near Fort Providence made 8,018 trips between May 20 and November 7, 1965 and carried 8,530 vehicles.

The progress and testing of the Hovercraft have been followed, with the hope that it will be developed to a stage where it can be used economically in the north.

## Welfare Services

The Northern Welfare Service of the Department is responsible for planning and providing social welfare measures for Eskimos in Canada. It carries out a similar responsibility for the benefit of those persons in the Northwest Territories who come under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

In general terms, the Northern Welfare Service provides assistance to individuals and families who find themselves in serious financial and social difficulties. The service also provides special measures to advance the social and cultural development of northern groups and communities. In the Yukon, welfare programs are operated by the territorial public service; in the Northwest Territories programs are operated by a field staff under the direction of two District Welfare Superintendents. Professional social workers are located at six regional centres and in five other communities. In smaller centres part of the program may be carried out by teachers, administrators or other officers of the Department. Program planning and policy development are centered in the Welfare Division in Ottawa under five sections: Family Services, Special Care, Corrections, Community Welfare and Linguistics.

The Family Services of the Welfare Division include two main functions: Public Assistance and Child Welfare. Northern Canadians receive aid in the same manner and in the same amounts as other residents of Canada under federal programs such as Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance and Disabled Persons' Allowance. The social assistance program provides food, clothing, shelter and other items for persons who are in financial distress. The amount of social assistance for which any person is eligible is the difference between what he can obtain from all sources—including wages, the sale of skins or crafts, the value of country food—and what is required to maintain himself and his dependents at a level which safe-guards health and permits normal growth and development.

The Child Welfare Program provides for children whose parents are temporarily unable to care for them and for children in need of protection.

Care is provided in boarding homes, foster homes and Children's Receiving Homes. Small institutions for the care of children are located at Frobisher Bay, Fort Smith, Yellowknife and Churchill. Adoption services and services for unmarried mothers are also provided.

Both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories have approved in principle comprehensive corrections programs in each territory; these include maximum use of adult and juvenile probation and after-care services, and the provision of institutional facilities for those adults and juveniles requiring custodial care.

A great deal of preparation and planning has been done regarding these corrections programs. Medium security prisons are being built by the Federal Government in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. Construction is expected to be finished in August 1966, and the buildings should be operational before the end of the year. Mobile minimum security camps are being developed for each territory, near Yellowknife and Whitehorse. These should be operational at the same time as the medium security institutions.

The immediate development of temporary detention and treatment facilities for juvenile offenders was also approved and a unit is now completed at Fort Smith. It will become operational as soon as the necessary staff are recruited.

Probation services have already been initiated in the Yukon with the appointment of a probation officer last year. The service will be expanded in 1966 and a similar service inaugurated in the Northwest Territories.

Both the Yukon and Northwest Territories conducted staff recruiting programs for senior corrections personnel in February and March, 1966. Suitable candidates have been found for practically all the positions. They will take up their duties shortly and make all necessary preparations for the inauguration of corrections services in both territories this year. Further recruiting will be done in 1966-67 for intermediate and junior corrections institutional staff.

The corrections programs in both the Yukon and Northwest Territories are the responsibility of the territorial governments implemented and administered by territorial staff.

During the year, the development of the Eskimo Language Course for the benefit of non-Eskimo-speaking staff on northern duty continued and now constitutes 132 lessons, each 15 minutes in length, recorded on tape with the corresponding written material divided into eleven units.

There is a long way to go before the basic research is completed and the Eskimo Language Course is revised accordingly. Some 125 hours of language instruction, in the classroom and in the laboratory, were given to the Northern Service Officers in training in Ottawa.

A draft copy of an Eskimo dictionary consisting of some 4,000 basic words was compiled. Here also a great deal of work remains before it can be published. Many items peculiar to the Eskimo need to be illustrated in order to be meaningful to non-Eskimos. The basic research on the language will eventually result in the publication of a grammar.

Many literary items are being transliterated from recorded tapes and syllabic texts into the new orthography for publication. A diary, an autobiography, twelve folk tales and original stories have been produced by Eskimo authors.

Planning continues for the implementation of the new orthography as part of a widespread literacy program among the Canadian Eskimos.

Community Welfare Services provided programs that assisted Eskimo communities as a whole (or groups within these communities), to deal with local social problems such as unemployment, alcoholism, delinquency and poor housing.

A program was introduced under the auspices of the territorial government to provide low-cost accommodation for young single adults in various northern communities. In addition the young people will be given guidance and counselling services at these residences to help them develop the social attitudes and skills helpful in establishing their own homes. The first residence will be constructed at Inuvik in 1966-67, and will accommodate 50 young adults of both sexes.

The Community Development Fund, established in 1964-65 as a means of stimulating community initiative and reducing local unemployment, enabled a number of northern communities to undertake a variety of useful projects which were originated and carried out under local responsibility. Under this program \$82,500 was allocated to the Arctic District, and \$30,000 to the Mackenzie District. Communities undertook such physical improvement projects as the construction and operation of community bath houses; renovations to community halls; the construction of dog-corral, docks, community workshops, ice-houses; the provision of fresh water supplies and the establishment of supervised recreation areas. Locally-initiated economic development projects included the making of narwhal and fish nets, the collection of biological specimens,

the establishment of an experimental fox farm, a motor repair service and tourist facilities. Many similar activities are planned for the coming year.

Arrangements were completed for a program to be carried out under the auspices of the territorial government to reduce problem drinking in the Northwest Territories. Work will be conducted at the community level, and will aim at developing resources within communities that can be used by the residents for the prevention and treatment of problems associated with the abuse of intoxicants.

During the year a variety of activities, aimed at developing and sustaining various forms of cultural expression native to the north, were undertaken. Exhibitions of Eskimo art were arranged in the United States and Canada, and more are planned for the coming year. Assistance was requested by one of the prominent art-producing Eskimo communities to train young persons in carving and printmaking so that these arts would continue to flourish. The Eskimo language magazine, "Inuktitut", was published and plans for the coming year call for its expansion, improvement and more frequent publication.

With the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a number of radio programs were produced for transmission to the North on activities of the Branch in general, and on community welfare services in particular.

Increased opportunities for employment in the North and the development of economic projects by the Industrial Division have absorbed the majority of residents from the rehabilitation centres at Inuvik and Frobisher Bay. The centres were closed down in 1965. Other aspects of the work done by the centres—group counselling and community activities—are now being carried on under the Community Welfare Services Program.

Rehabilitation services of a specialized nature will be purchased from agencies in the south.

Medical Social Services are provided to alleviate the social problems of hospital patients and particularly Eskimos hospitalized in the south. Communication is established between the patient and relatives in the north and the patient and hospital staff. Pre-discharge planning is carried out, particularly for those having residual disabilities. The Department is responsible for the repatriation of Eskimo patients from the hospital to their homes in the north. Those awaiting onward transportation are maintained at government-operated transit centres at Frobisher Bay,

Churchill, Fort Chimo, Yellowknife, Cambridge Bay and Inuvik, and on occasion, in privately operated facilities in the provinces.

A small home for the aged is operated by the Department at Aklavik; services in institutions are bought for the aged at several locations in the territories from the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. Care for the aged was also provided through boarding homes.

A five-year program of care for the aged of all ethnic groups in the Northwest Territories was presented to the Territorial Council and approved. This program includes the construction of a 15-bed hostel at Yellowknife in 1966 and two smaller hostels at Hay River and Fort Simpson at a later date. Homemaker and boarding home care will be expanded.



## **Indian Affairs**



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 foster homes 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 non-Indian 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 non-Indians 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:

	Year ended March 31, 1956	Year ended March 31, 1966
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
Basement 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>
<b>MARITIMES</b> Miramichi Eskasoni P.E.I.	Amherst, N.S. Chatham, N.B. Eskasoni, N.S. Lennox Island, P.E.I.	St. John River Shubenacadie	Woodstock, N.B. Micmac, N.S.
<b>QUÉBEC</b> Abitibi Bersimis Caughnawaga Maniwaki Odanak-Lorette Oka	Québec City Amos Betsiamites Caughnawaga Maniwaki Village des Hurons Oka	Pointe-Bleue Restigouche Seven Islands Timiskaming	Pointe-Bleue Restigouche Sept-Iles Notre-Dame-du-Nord
<b>ONTARIO</b> Southern Ontario Caradoc Christian Island Golden Lake Simcoe Peterborough Northern Ontario Chapleau Fort Frances James Bay Kenora Manitoulin	Toronto Muncey Penetang Golden Lake Sutton West Peterborough Fort William Chapleau Fort Frances Moose Factory Kenora Manitowaning	Sarnia Bruce Six Nations St. Regis Tyendinaga Parry Sound  Nakina Nipissing Port Arthur Sault Ste. Marie Sioux Lookout	Sarnia Chippewa Hill Brantford St. Regis (Quebec) Deseronto Parry Sound  Nakina North Bay Port Arthur Sault Ste. Marie Sioux Lookout
<b>MANITOBA</b> Clandeboye Dauphin Fisher River Island Lake	Winnipeg Selkirk Dauphin Hodgson Island Lake	Nelson River Norway House Portage-la-Prairie The Pas	Ilford Norway House Portage-la-Prairie The Pas
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b> Battleford Carlton Crooked Lake Duck Lake	Battleford Prince Albert Broadview Duck Lake	File Hills-Qu'Appelle Meadow Lake Pelly Shellbrook Touchwood	Fort Qu'Appelle Meadow Lake Kamsack Shellbrook Punnichy
<b>ALBERTA</b> Athabaska Blackfoot Blood/Peigan Edmonton Fort Vermilion	Edmonton Fort Chipewyan Gleichen Cardston Edmonton Fort Vermilion	Hobbema Lesser Slave Lake Saddle Lake Stony-Sarcee	Hobbema High Prairie St. Paul Calgary
<b>DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE</b> Aklavik Fort Smith	Fort Smith, N.W.T. Inuvik Fort Smith	Yellowknife Fort Simpson	Yellowknife Fort Simpson
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b> Babine Bella Coola Burns Lake Cowichan Fort St. John Kamloops Kootenay-Okanagan Kwakwewlth Lytton	Vancouver Hazelton Bella Coola Burns Lake Duncan Fort St. John Kamloops Vernon Alert Bay Lytton	Nicola Queen Charlotte Skeena River Stuart Lake Terrace Fraser West Coast Williams Lake	Merritt Masset Prince Rupert Prince George Terrace Vancouver Fort Alberni Williams Lake
<b>YUKON</b> Yukon	Whitehorse		



## Staff Development

The Indian Affairs Officer Series, now in its second year, is proving to be a major factor in enabling a logical pattern for career development in the service. It provides a level where training in the particular requirements in the job may be given and nine working levels to which employees may be promoted as their experience and other qualifications warrant. A positive effort has been made to insist that the Community Development approach be used by these officers in their work and this has increased their value to the Branch.

Indian Affairs Branch staff have participated in training as shown below:

Branch Letter and Report Writing (Correspondence) . . . . .	36
Departmental Basic Supervision . . . . .	9
Community Development . . . . .	340

*Civil Service:*

Basic Administration Course . . . . .	8
Cost Accounting . . . . .	2
Intermediate Government Administration Course . . . . .	3
Management Improvement Training . . . . .	15
Secretarial Training Course . . . . .	5
Language Training—French (1 hour-a-day) . . . . .	11
" (half day) . . . . .	1
" (full time) . . . . .	1
—English (full time) . . . . .	1

Approximately 7 staff members attended outside training courses of from 2 days to 2 weeks duration.

Training in Community Development principles has received major emphasis, with training courses and seminars as detailed elsewhere in this report. It is hoped by means of these courses the Community Development philosophy will permeate Branch operations in all areas and at all levels.



## **Nature and History**



"Erratic" boulders, rounded by glacial action, are an unusual nature feature along the rock-bound shore line of north Beausoleil Island, Georgian Bay Islands National Park.

## The National Parks

The full enjoyment of national park lands today must combine with their careful management for the use of future generations. The double-barrelled program for present and long-range use is the responsibility of park administrators and planners.

During the year under review, visitor attendance across Canada reached a record high of more than 9½ million people. This is nearly three times the attendance figure (3⅓ million) set ten years ago in 1955.

To meet the increased use of land and facilities, a number of studies were undertaken this year to plan recreation and development possibilities in various areas. Typical of these was the study at Fundy National Park where visitors are concentrated at the coastline. The proposed plan for Fundy would relocate the main road that follows the shore and restrict use of the old road to pedestrian traffic only. The relocated road would open up sunny higher ground to visitors, dispersing crowds from the coastal area (which is often foggy) and provide access to campground and boating centres on Wolfe and Bennett Lakes in the central portion of the park.

To enjoy to full advantage the natural features of the coastal park, visitors may attend guided hikes conducted by the park naturalist. Those outings along the shore offer opportunities for visitors to observe marine life left by the tides, which, at Fundy, are channelled into a narrow bay to reach spectacular levels.

Similar shoreline and land reconnaissance studies were undertaken in Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Terra Nova National Parks. In the western parks in the Rocky Mountains, land surveys were done mainly in areas bordering main highways to determine their recreation potential.

Preliminary surveys were also made in two provinces of areas that are being considered as possible national parks. In Saskatchewan, an area which includes habitat of a type suitable for maintaining herds of antelope

and buffalo; a colony of prairie dogs on the land would be protected in their natural habitat. If the area became a national park, an interpretation of the natural history of the area would be offered; visitors would use footpaths to see the unusual features of the park and the prairie animals in their natural habitat; campground and picnic facilities would be provided.

In Newfoundland, air and ground transportation was arranged by the provincial government to survey a potential national park area on the west coast. The area (about 300 square miles) is a striking example of the fiord-like coast; the alpine plateau included in the survey is almost Arctic in character. In addition to the scene of towering cliffs and blue fiord-like fresh water lakes, the area offers fresh and salt water fishing, boating and canoeing. The area would require new park management techniques and unusual visitor facilities.

During the year under review the number of campers increased even more, by percentage, than the number of visitors. More and more people who first came to parks for a daytime swim and picnic are returning with tents and trailers for holidays extending from weekends to periods of one or two weeks. The upward trend is expected to continue.

From the sum of \$552,502 spent on campground development in the fiscal year 1958-59, the estimates have risen to \$1,409,500 for 1966-67. An additional 10,000 individual sites are expected to be required by 1970, and to meet this demand, park planners are recommending an average of 2,000 sites each year.

To keep up with changing needs—in variety of accommodation as well as rising attendance—surveys were carried out to determine the type of camping equipment used and the type of facilities desired. In the spacious mountain parks where nights are cool, trailers are used extensively; in the central and maritime parks the tent is the popular form of overnight shelter. As tents expand in size and add screened-in porches, awnings and possibly a dining shelter, camping sites must be larger accordingly. Portable stoves for cooking (used by over 82% of the campers at Banff in 1963) are favoured over the wood-burning fireplaces provided on individual sites. The atmosphere provided by an outdoor fire is still a great favourite however and the day is not foreseen when outdoor fireplaces will be no longer used.

During the year studies were made of visitor use of park land and facilities at Kootenay and Yoho National Parks and in five National

Historic Parks in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The long-range plans for the spacious western parks is to establish visitor centres in areas of heavy use rather than services scattered at random along main park roads. Motels, restaurants, gas stations, general stores and serviced camp areas will be grouped together to give service to visitors. In some of the most heavily visited areas, already established townsites will offer an even more extensive variety and volume of services. At Prince Albert National Park, a preliminary master plan was completed for the Townsite of Waskesiu; studies were begun on long-range plans for the Townsites of Waterton in Waterton Lakes Park and Wasagaming in Riding Mountain National Park.

Beyond the visitor centres, spacious wilderness zones will remain undeveloped. Visitors who find recreation in walking on quiet woodland trails will move farther into the park on foot and spend the night in primitive shelters. The zoning concept is intended to keep scenic wilderness areas virtually unchanged for the enjoyment of future generations.

The conservation of park lands also depends on visitor understanding and appreciation of irreplaceable natural features.

At Point Pelee (an exceptional vantage point for the observation of bird migrations) a large, fresh-water marsh and a hardwood forest typical of more southern regions are unusual nature features. Here, in the summer of 1966, a nature centre, the first of its kind in the National Parks of Canada, will be opened to introduce the Park to the visitor. Its exhibits will interpret the formation of this sandpit by the action of winds, waves and currents. The visitor will learn that the Park is the most southerly point of mainland Canada and become aware of its peculiar flora and fauna. He will be encouraged to use the labelled trail through the woodland and to hike on the boardwalk, which extends above the marsh for more than a half-mile.

There will be a link with the past through exhibits, which tell of earlier visitors, such as the two Sulpician priests, Father Casson and Father Galinée, who, with their seven companion explorers, in early April, 1670, camped on the east beach. Father Galinée wrote:

“We landed there on a beautiful sand beach on the east side of the point. We had made that day nearly twenty leagues so we were very much tired. That was the reason we did not carry all our packs up on the high ground, but left them on the sand and carried our canoes up on the high ground.

During the night a severe storm had time to agitate the lake with so much violence that the water rose six feet where we were, and carried away the packs of M. Dollier's canoe that were nearest the water, and would have carried away all the rest if one of us had not awoke".

The natural history of Pelee (Pelee originates from pelé(e) meaning peeled or bare because of the absence of trees on the east shore) is based on change. Violent storms have been a characteristic of the Point for centuries. Tremendous winds tear at the sand bar, and topple the shallow-rooted trees. At one stage of its evolution, Pelee was much longer and in time it may build up again.

Within far-ranging Wood Buffalo National Park, the nesting grounds of the whooping crane were given protection against human intrusion and fire. Herds of buffalo were rounded up and inoculated; reactors to tuberculosis and brucellosis tests were culled. During 1965, for the first time in four years, no buffalo died as a result of anthrax as far as is known. A small herd of pure wood bison were captured and moved to an isolation corral at Elk Island National Park as part of a program to ensure the survival of this rare and interesting subspecies.

The transfer of 160 elk from Banff to the Spirit River area of Alberta was approved; fifty-four animals were shipped in 1965, and the remaining 106 will follow in 1966.

Interest in the natural history of the parks was stimulated by conducted hikes with parks naturalists and illustrated talks at the campgrounds in the evening. In parks where the naturalist had been appointed on a year-round basis, programs were presented to a total of more than 240,000 visitors.

Year-round use of the parks is encouraged by the Department; winter attendance is rising, particularly in the mountain parks where ski trails are attracting an increasing number of visitors.

At Banff the facilities at three major ski developments (Mount Norquay, Sunshine and the Whitehorn-Temple ski area near Lake Louise) were used by 140,000 skiers during the winter season 1964-65; this figure has risen from 18,000 in 1957-58.

The long-range plan for Mount Norquay is to develop it as a day skiing area with a capacity of 3,000 skiers. Sunshine Valley is planned as a self-contained alpine ski centre with overnight accommodation for 350 and skiing facilities for over 1200. During the year, the access road to the primary parking lot at Sunshine was widened and improved. Dis-



cussions were well underway for a major redevelopment of the Whitehorn-Temple ski area which is adjacent to the Lower Lake Louise Visitor Service Centre.

In Jasper National Park, ski trails on the Alpine and sub-Alpine slopes of the Marmot Basin were opened to skiers for the first time in the winter season of 1964-65. Access to the area was much improved by upgrading the standard of the existing road.

To develop and maintain ski centres, teamwork between Government and private enterprise is essential. The Department selects the area (with a knowledge of the natural features that may be endangered in clearing the slopes and opening the area to crowds), plans the development and installs utilities in the Visitor Centre if one serves the area. Ski operators develop and operate the ski runs, lifts, lodges and other facilities.

Over a period of time, leases on park lands now in effect, will be brought to a reasonably standard basis in order to meet the fundamental requirements for control of land in National Parks. It is intended to accomplish this with a minimum of disturbance to existing leaseholders.

## Historic Resources

By the centennial year, the massive program to partially restore the Fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island will make a substantial showing. As work progresses, an increasing number of visitors are traveling to the area to watch the work from elevated walks and lookouts. During the summer 1965, 148,072 visitors came to Louisbourg; this figure compares with 113,000 in the 1964 season and 39,000 the previous year.

Activity was concentrated mainly at the Chateau St-Louis, one of the largest buildings in the world to be restored to original form. It will contain some 100 rooms, including the Governor's and officers' quarters to the left of the drawbridge gate and the soldiers' barracks and dungeon to the right. The original foundation walls have been dismantled and rebuilt to first floor level. Interior walls have been built to the height of the finished foundation and interior partitions have been partly installed. During the winter months, temporary plastic shelters were set up over the Governor's wing, the chapel area and the officers' quarters so that work could go ahead regardless of winter storms. A contract was awarded and work began on the construction of the masonry shell and installation of mechanical electrical work in the Chateau St-Louis.

Directly in front of the entrance to the Château St-Louis, the King's Bastion, strongest part of the fortification walls, is being reconstructed.

In the early stages of the restoration, the Royal Battery was excavated. This massive fortification is located on the coast over a mile from the Fortress. With the major emphasis shifted to the Château St-Louis, a concrete core wall was built along the outer walls of the Royal Battery to prevent its erosion by the sea until restoration work can be continued.

Mr. Maurice Berry, a distinguished and world renowned architect who specializes in the restoration and reconstruction of historic sites in France was appointed as a consultant to the Department on the Louisbourg reconstruction. During the year he inspected the historical reconstruction work at Louisbourg and met with officials and other con-

sultants to review progress and co-ordinate plans for further development. Mr. Jean Palardy, an authority on period furniture, continued research in Paris, France, on the furnishings to be used in the restored Château.

At the park headquarters and compound areas, fifteen buildings have been built; these include administrative offices; store houses for building materials—cement, lumber, flammable materials and cut stones; workshops for trades training, interpretation and artifacts research; archaeological research building; laboratory; fire hall; gate house; service station and yard office.

Roads have been built in the administrative complex; it is served by hydro-electric power and sewer and water facilities, including a 230,000 gallon water tank and a pump house. Sixteen houses and a four-unit apartment, two bunk houses and mess hall have been built to accommodate the staff which increases greatly during the summer months.

To satisfy the mounting interest of visitors, the Louisbourg Museum has been remodelled and its displays modernized. Four information centres with display exhibits have been built and two belvedere-type exhibit centres—one at the Dauphin's Bastion and the other overlooking the Louisbourg Lighthouse have been set up. A temporary visitors' reception centre has been prepared in a renovated country school. The booklet on Louisbourg was revised and introduced during the summer tourist season.

An estimated \$1.5 million was spent on the Louisbourg restoration during the year. The program will total \$12 million over the 12 year reconstruction period.

At the Halifax Citadel National Historic Park, preliminary plans were discussed for a major program to restore the Citadel to its original condition in the first half of the 1850's. In some areas, restoration will be complete and in others the existing remains will be stabilized. The extensive program will extend over a six to seven year period.

Archaeological excavations during the summer of 1965 at Côteau-du-Lac National Historic Park in Québec uncovered eighteen building foundations dating back to the early part of the 19th century. The building included the Commandant's House, officers' commissariat, octagonal blockhouse, two warehouses, hospital, powder magazine, carpenter shop, barracks for 288 men and the blockhouses that originally stood at each end of the canal.

A staff archaeologist will begin excavation of the canal and military buildings on April 15, 1966; most of the digging will be finished by mid-

June. A crew will remain at the site for the summer to complete the architectural recording of excavated structures. During the peak work period, the crew will include about 70 locally-hired labourers.

A new approach will be taken by the Historic Sites Division to present the history of Côteau-du-Lac. All masonry remains will be stabilized and remain open to viewers; the work is scheduled for completion by the spring of 1967. A scale model of the site is being prepared and will be installed in an information centre now under construction.

The original canal was built in 1780 at Côteau-du-Lac to bypass the dangerous stretch of rapids in the St. Lawrence River. Blockhouses were built at each end of the canal to defend it against American invasion. Over the years, various alterations and additions were made. Basically the site is a large earthwork fortification with the canal at its centre. The post was abandoned in 1851.

At Fort Lennox National Historic Park in Québec, archaeological excavation was carried out for the second season. Digging will begin again in June, 1966 to locate the French fortifications of 1759 and to excavate part of the late eighteenth century British fortifications and the early nineteenth century naval yard.

A third on-the-site summer course in archaeological field methods will be held at Fort Lennox in 1966 for university students majoring in archaeology. The course has recently been recognized by Laval University for academic credit; seven applicants have been selected for the coming summer.

A history of Fort Lennox has been prepared for distribution and a display "History of Artillery" has been installed in the Officers' Quarters which is now being used as a Museum building.

At Signal Hill National Historic Park, located at St. John's, Newfoundland, archaeological excavation was carried out in 1965 at the Queen's Battery and Lookout Point.

In the summer, 1966, excavation work will continue on the nineteenth-century signal tower, and a search will be made for the remains of earlier signalling establishments. The two-month program is expected to be the final season for excavation.

Signal Hill dominates the narrow harbour entrance looking out toward the fishing grounds of the Grand Banks. The present park includes some of the harbour defences constructed in the late 18th century and after.

A design is being prepared for a proposed visitors' centre by a consulting firm in St. John's. Displays to illustrate "A brief History of Signalling" and "A History of Signalling from Signal Hill" were set up in Cabot Tower.

At Beauséjour National Historic Park in New Brunswick a three-month excavation program will begin June 1966. Digging will concentrate on the buried structures and underground rooms located within the fort bastions. A one-month excavation program was carried out in 1965; it is likely that another season of work will be required in 1967.

The Indian village of Cahigue near Orillia, Ontario, will be excavated at the request of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to determine whether or not the site is actually the Indian village of Cahigue described by Champlain. The contract for the small three-month excavation program has been awarded to the University of Toronto who have excavated at the site on and off for about ten years. Excavation is also being done on the Indian Burial Mounds in the Rainy River district of Ontario to enable the Historic Sites and Monuments Board to assess the national importance of the site.

At Lower Fort Garry, north of Winnipeg, the first season of a two-year archaeological program was carried out during the summer of 1965. The main areas excavated were the warehouse, barracks, palisade, troop canteen, blacksmith shop and kiln. In May, 1966, the University of Manitoba will start the second season of excavation under a two-year contract with the Historic Sites Division. The four-months dig will concentrate in the industrial and agricultural areas outside the fort proper.

In June 1966 the new Fort Garry Museum was officially opened. Exhibits on the ground floor tell the story of the early fort built by the Hudson's Bay Company about 1832. The culture of Indian tribes who lived in the northern territory served by the early Hudson's Bay Company is illustrated by displays on the second floor. Displays in the modern fire-proof museum were prepared by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission from the very fine ethnological collection preserved by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Several years ago Rocky Mountain House near Red Deer, Alberta, was excavated by the University of Alberta. The trading post was built in 1799 by the North West Company, taken over in 1821 by the Hudson's Bay Company, and finally abandoned in 1861. During the year under review, the Department was negotiating a contract with the University to

carry out further excavation in the summer 1966. About twelve students will work on the project.

An underwater archaeological survey was made in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the summer of 1965 to determine the location of Walker's Fleet sunk in 1711. Five wrecks were found and a number of artifacts recovered.

During the year four new plaques were unveiled: Frenchmans Butte at Frenchmans Butte, Saskatchewan on June 29th; Rundle's Mission at Pigeon Lake, Alberta on September 12th; W. D. Lawrence at Maitland, Nova Scotia on September 11th; and Palliser Expedition at Banff National Park, Alberta on September 25th.

A contribution of \$20,000 was made to the New Brunswick Historical Society for the restoration of the Loyalist House in Saint John, New Brunswick. The Loyalist House, built prior to 1820 and occupied by the Merritt family, is historically important because it represents a particular age and federal style of architecture.

Other grants include \$50,000 to the Province of New Brunswick for the restoration of the Fredericton Military Barracks; \$27,500 to the Town of Perth for the restoration of the Matheson House in Perth, Ontario; and \$50,000 to the Nova Scotia Division of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires in Halifax, Nova Scotia for the restoration of the Black-Binney House.

At Kingston, Ontario, the portico of the historic City Hall will be reconstructed; a contribution of \$100,000 was made to the City of Kingston. Built in the classical style of the day, the City Hall was regarded as one of the finest municipal buildings of 19th-century Canada. The portico built of Kingston limestone was 63' wide with four columns supporting the delicately wrought overhead portion. In 1958 the portico was demolished after it was condemned as structurally unsafe. It will be reconstructed under the guidance of the Historic Sites Division of the Department.

**Wildlife**



About seventy per cent of the continent's most hunted ducks nest and raise their young on the marshes, sloughs and potholes of the Canadian prairies. The Wildlife Service is solving the critical problem of leasing wetlands from prairie farmers.



## Wildlife

The wildlife of Canada—from the powerful polar bear of the Arctic coastline to the colourful song birds of southern latitudes—is a rich part of the heritage of the Canadian people.

Vast stretches of Arctic and Alpine tundra and dense sub-Arctic forests account, in part, for the survival of many species of wildlife to the present day. Even in the remote north, however, excess hunting and the destruction of winter range by fire have drastically reduced the great migrating herds of barren-ground caribou.

National concern for wildlife was discussed at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference, and the Prime Minister's and Premier's Conference in July 1965. A National wildlife policy and program was developed and tabled by the Minister in the House of Commons on April 6th, 1966.

The Minister also announced that the Canadian Wildlife Service had been established as a separate Branch of the Department in recognition of the importance of the wildlife resource. The new national program provides for co-operative research and management with the provinces on common problems, establishes guide lines and goals for federal research programs and emphasizes the management of migratory birds and wildlife in the national parks, in the Yukon Territory and in the Northwest Territories.

For three years the Service has operated pilot projects in the west to lease wetlands from farmers and to find an adequate and workable method of compensating them to preserve marshes, sloughs and potholes as nesting for waterfowl. Some 70 per cent of North America's most hunted ducks nest and raise their young in the southern prairie provinces. Under agreement the farmer does not burn vegetation around his wetlands, or drain or fill them for ten to twenty years. He is paid in cash an amount based on the value of the surrounding land. About 75 per cent of the farmers who were approached during the initial stages of the program signed the agreements. In 1967 when administrative and legal questions

have been worked out, a ten-year program will begin to preserve about four million acres of wetlands at an annual cost of over \$5 million dollars.

An important aspect of the leasing program has been to find an acceptable way to share revenue produced by the wildfowl resource with the farmers. Ducks sometimes cause serious damage to grain crops, reducing the margin of profit. Provincial and federal crop damage insurance schemes are available, and wildlife officials are working closely with landowners to inform them of up-to-date methods of crop protection. An effective way of preventing crop damage is to provide alternate feed.

An additional \$400,000 will be spent annually for five years to acquire by long-term lease or purchase larger wetlands for nesting and overwintering areas in other provinces of Canada.

The present threat of habitat loss can be met in part by improving the productivity of the nesting grounds that remain. Habitat may be improved by controlling water levels, alternating natural plant cover, and creating nesting and resting sites where it is economically feasible. Studies are also under way to determine what sorts of foods are needed by ducks, particularly the young ducks.

Given adequate habitat, the regulation of game bird kill is the principal means of population control. A new aspect of waterfowl management in Canada will be the National Kill Survey to determine the number of hunters and the quantity and kinds of birds harvested in different areas. Hunters will be recorded by the institution of a Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit, and with their co-operation, wildlife officers will be better able to assess the effects of changes in bag limits, timing and length of seasons, and hunting zones.

At airports and on the airways increasing traffic has emphasized the importance of reducing bird hazard at airports. Bird strikes can cause loss of human life and although they have not yet caused casualties in Canada, damage to aircraft (particularly to jets) is counted in millions of dollars. A program for the management of birds in airport areas was prepared by wildlife officials and accepted by the associate committee on bird hazards to aircraft. The Wildlife Service directs the biological aspects of the program; to co-ordinating agency, with the Department of Transport and major airlines, is the National Research Council.

The most effective long-term solution is to make airports as unattractive as possible to problem species. During 1965, garbage dumps near major airports were closed; trees, hedges and shrubs were cleared

away; ditches were cleaned, ponds drained, and low-lying lands filled, levelled, and seeded. Grass was clipped to a calculated height: too short to provide cover for field mice or rabbits, which in turn attract owls and hawks; too long to provide a comfortable resting and feeding spot for gulls and waders. Gulls, which are involved in many bird strikes, are attracted to airfields by earthworms. Methods of ridding the grounds of earthworms are being studied.

Tape-recorded bird distress calls have been used with limited success to move birds off runways; exploding shotgun shells, flares and revolving searchlights have proved helpful.

In 1965, for the first time, radar was used to observe the location of large flights of migrating birds, and flying operations were plotted accordingly. One major airline had only about three-quarters as many bird strikes in Canada in 1965 as in 1964 under the same operating conditions.

Other wildlife research programs will include studies on factors affecting the health of wildlife populations such as parasitic infection, disease, pesticides and other environmental pollutants. By the end of 1966, twelve wildlife-biocide studies will be underway, including the investigation (begun in the summer of 1964) of the effect on wildlife of spray operations against the spruce budworm in New Brunswick. A study of the effect of orchard sprays on California quail in the Okanagan Valley will also be made.

The use of dieldrin for grasshopper control has been largely discontinued in the prairie province, but the possible effects of residues on waterfowl and other birds are being investigated.

In 1964, facilities became available to determine biocide residues in wildlife tissues, and early in 1965 a start was made on monitoring wildlife species for pesticide residues on a nation-wide scale. A National Registry of Pesticide Residues in wildlife tissues now contains records of nearly 4,000 specimens of Canadian source materials.

The radionuclide contamination of northern vegetation and animals is of concern to the Department. Radio-active material from the air is absorbed by lichens, a main food of northern caribou and reindeer. An initial program conducted by the Radiation Protection Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare shows the Cesium 137 levels are higher in Eskimos eating caribou meat, but that the amounts have not exceeded permissible levels.

Radio-active fallout is not associated with the marked decline of the

barren-ground caribou population. The 1955-56 census revealed that barren-ground caribou herds had dwindled to about 277,000 animals from 672,000 in 1949. In 1965 the herds numbered about 250,000 animals. Excessive human kill, the destruction of winter range by forest fires and poor calf survival during the years of bad weather are the major causes of the decline.

During the year an illustrated booklet in Eskimo, Chipewyan, English and French was distributed to hunters in the north to tell them of the need for conservation. Fire control will begin on one major caribou range in 1966.

The 1965-66 research program will evaluate range conditions, collect data on human use and herd structures and investigate certain physiological problems which bear on reproductive rate and calf survival. Beginning in April, 1966, the Wildlife Service plans to conduct an intensive two-year study of herds in Keewatin and northern Manitoba to provide data for management.

Other studies will determine how many reindeer can be supported by ranges in the Reindeer Reserve near Aklavik in the Northwest Territories, and the production of forage and its use by deer and moose in the forests of the maritime provinces.

In the Northwest Territories, studies continued on fur bearers, such as beaver, mink, muskrat, and on the polar bear, a species whose continued survival is of concern to many countries. During the year, the Service represented Canada at an international conference in Alaska on the preservation of the polar bear. Investigations on wolf ecology in the Northwest Territories were completed. A monograph on muskox, by Dr. John S. Tener, was published by the Service.

In the Yukon Territory, an intensive study of the grizzly bear is underway to obtain data required for sound management of the species. Also in the Yukon, a co-operative U.S.-Canadian investigation is being carried out in the Old Crow area and adjacent Alaska to determine the distribution, numbers, and taxonomic status of nesting white-fronted geese. Three specimens taken in 1964 were thought to be representative of the rare Tule goose.

In Fundy National Park studies were made of the importance of snow to moose survival. In parts of the Park, serious overbrowsing by moose occurred, followed by a sharp decline in the population.

For the first time in four years, no cases of anthrax were reported in

bison in Wood Buffalo National Park. Since the first outbreak of anthrax in July 1962, fast and extensive action has been taken to restrict the spread of the disease. Efforts are continuing to eradicate anthrax from the area.

Major investigations were under way on Arctic nesting geese—the black brant (Anderson River), small races of Canada geese (McConnell River) and Ross' goose (Perry River). At least three major publications will result from these studies. On the prairies, studies of the behaviour of shoveler ducks, feeding and nutrition of ducklings, and factors affecting reproductive success in waterfowl were in progress. Much time was devoted to rare species of birds that are few in number or in danger of extinction, notably the trumpeter swan and the whooping crane. Field studies of snipe were continued on the breeding grounds in Newfoundland and Ontario and on the wintering grounds in Louisiana.

The nuclei of research groups to study the effect of pesticides, diseases and parasites on wildlife have been established. More biologists with highly specialized training and knowledge are needed. During the year under review the Department gave six scholarships in wildlife biology; ten will be available in the coming year. The Department will also concentrate on aid to university research in wildlife biology by providing contracts totalling \$10,000 in 1966. Under the National Wildlife Program such contracts will eventually reach an annual total of \$50,000.

## 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 re-allocated 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 re-organizing 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:

	Classified Positions			Prevailing Rate	Grand Total
	Ottawa	Field	Total	Positions	
Dept'l Admin.....	199	14	213	1	214
Resource & 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.....	350	740	1,090	514	1,604
	<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.





## Appendices

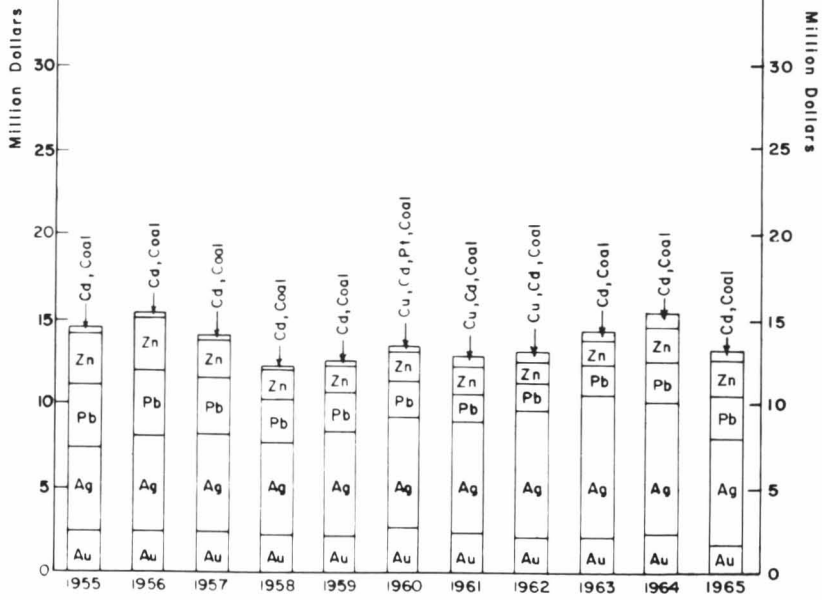
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## VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

### YUKON TERRITORY

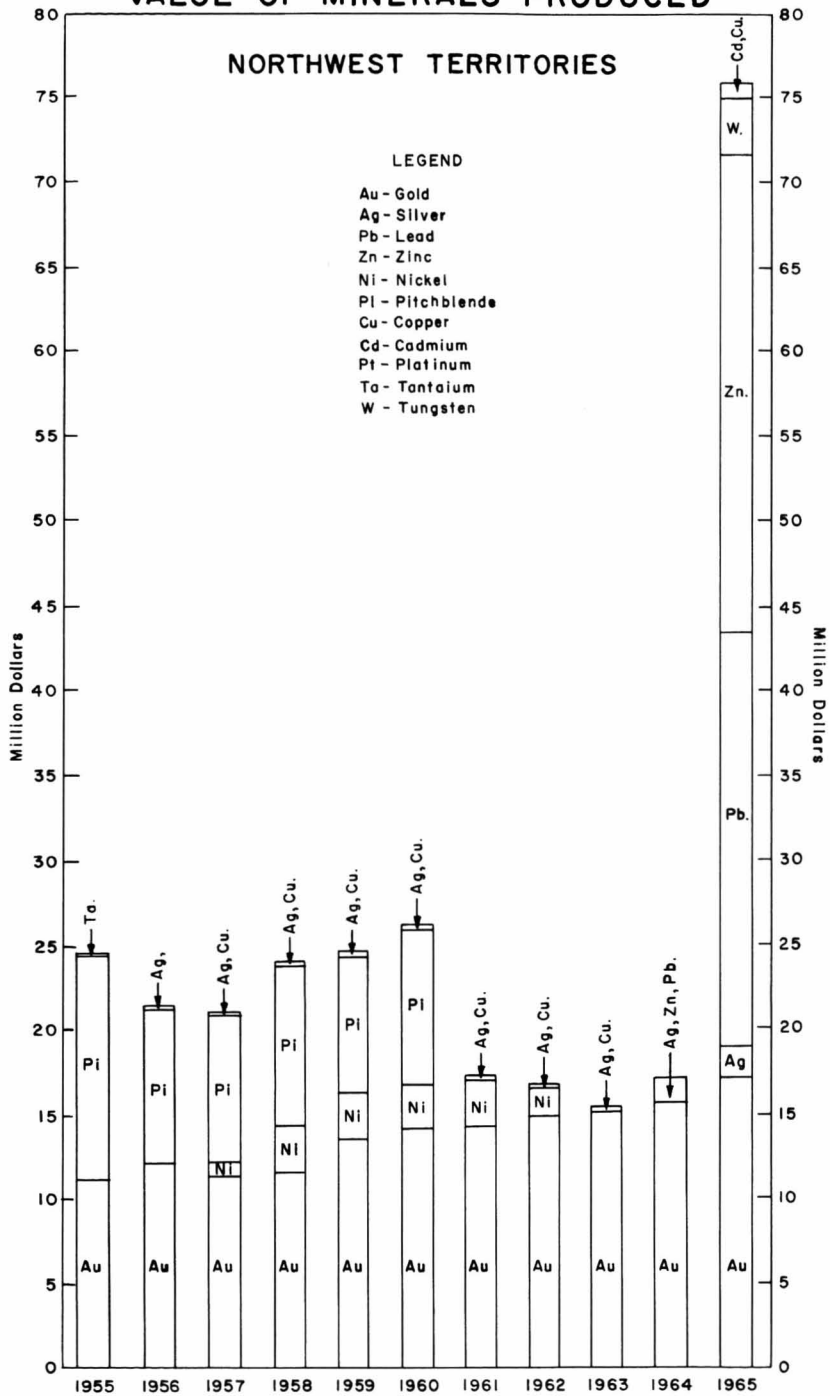
LEGEND

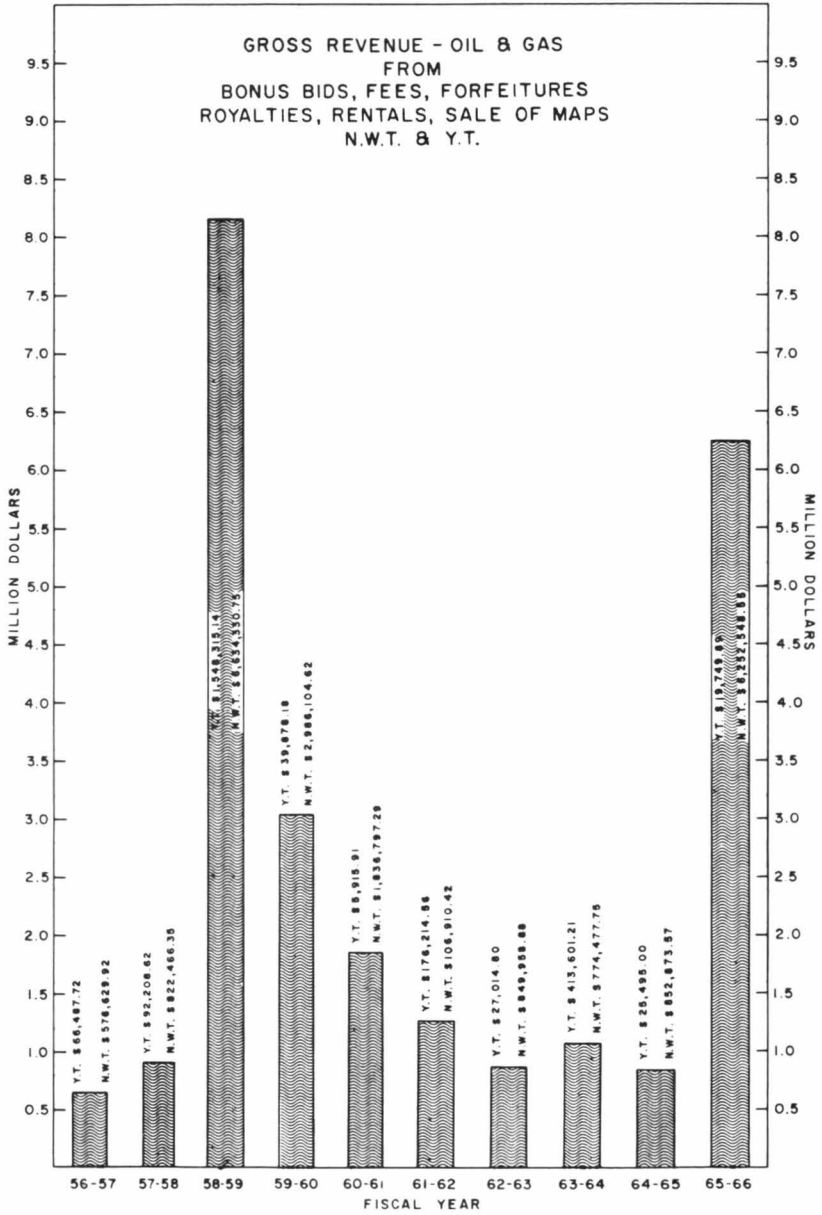
- Au - Gold
- Ag - Silver
- Pb - Lead
- Zn - Zinc
- Ni - Nickel
- Pt - Pitchblende
- Cu - Copper
- Cd - Cadmium
- Pt - Platinum
- Ta - Tantalum



## VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

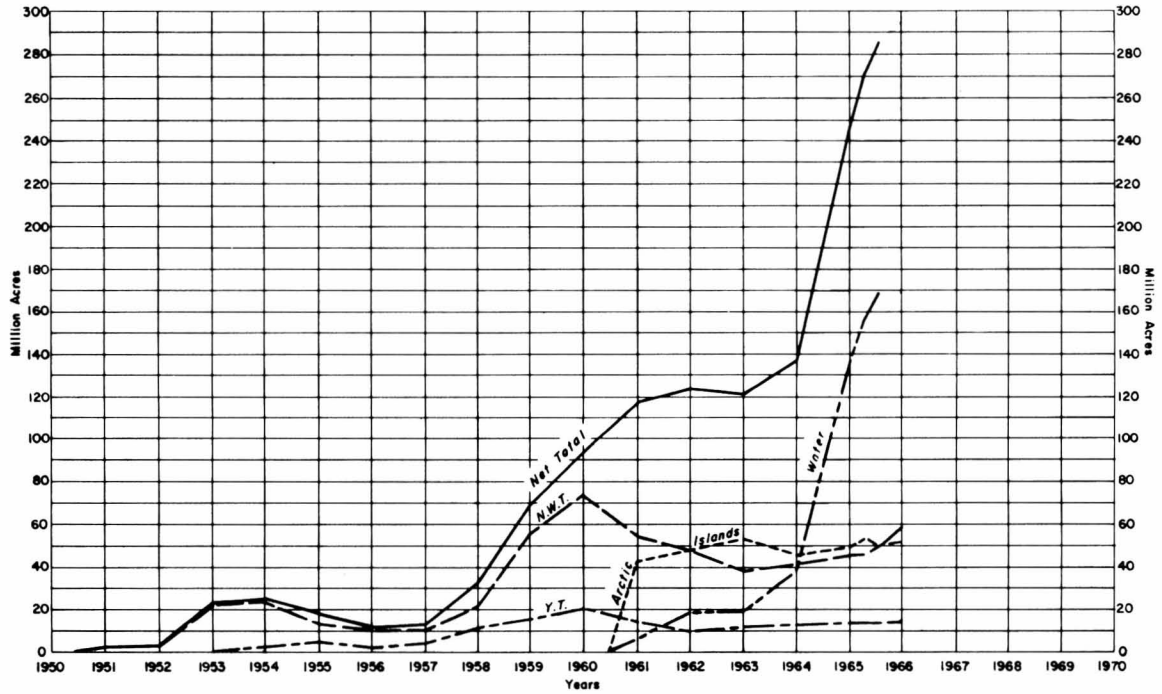
### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



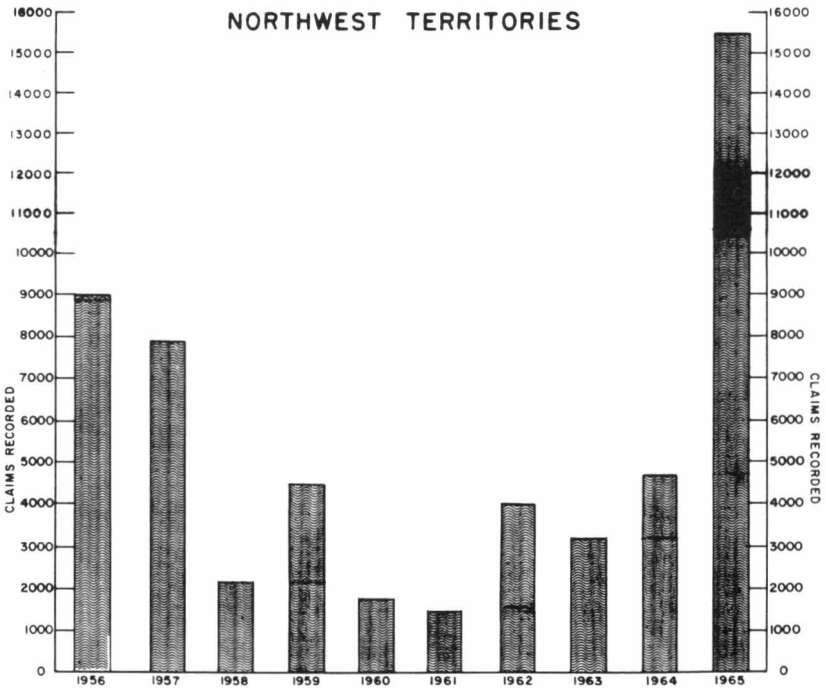
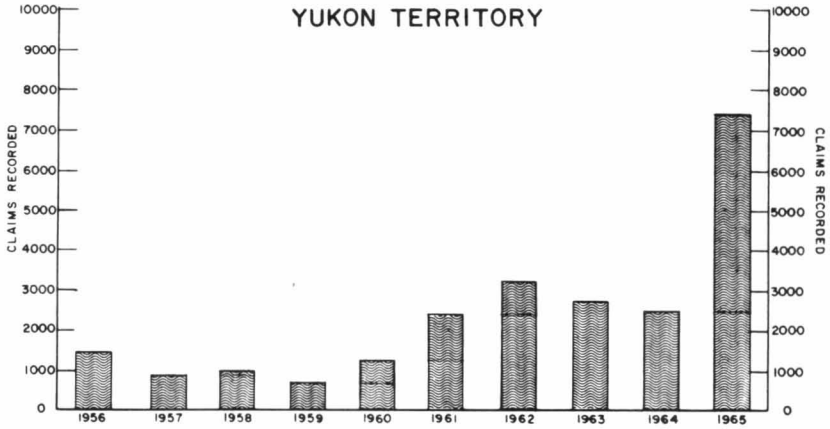


ACREAGE HELD UNDER OIL & GAS PERMIT  
CANADA LANDS

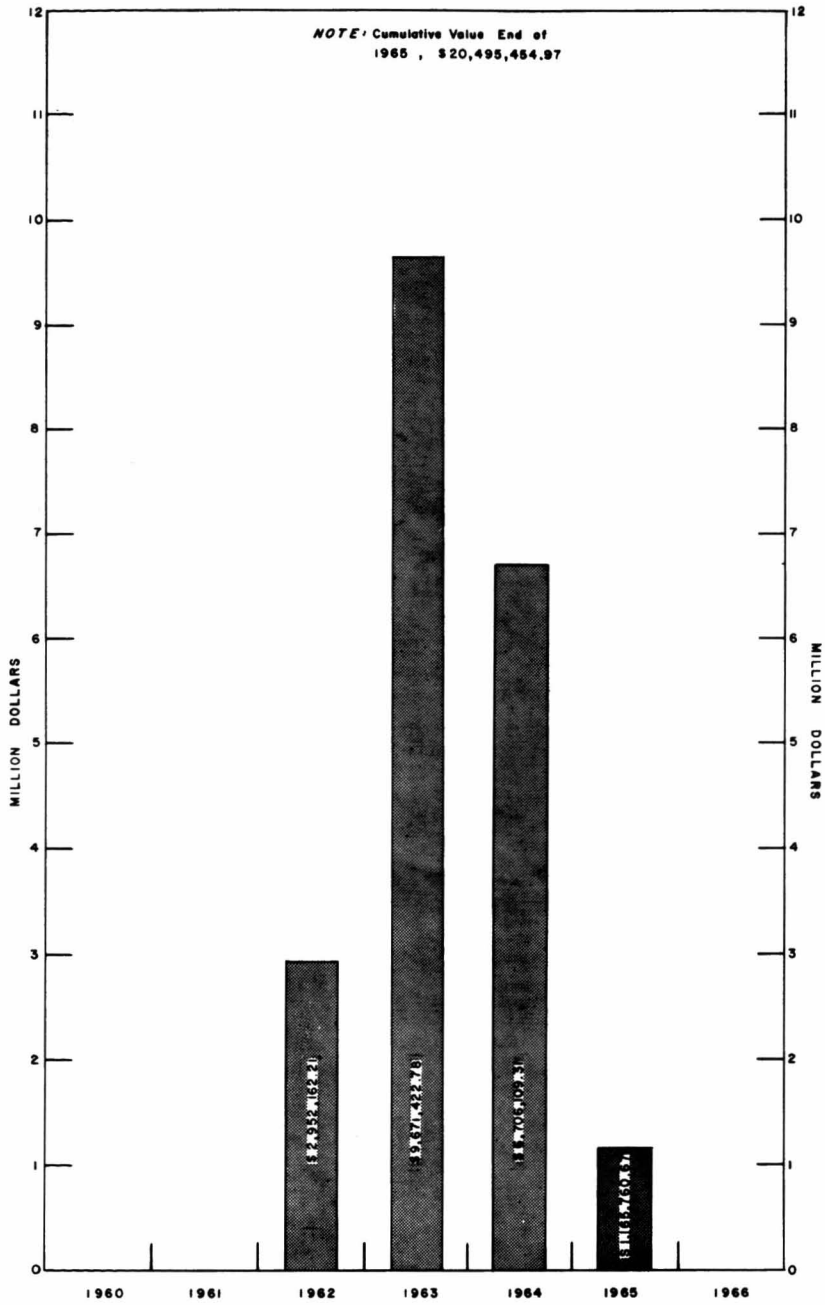
- NORTHWEST TERRITORIES PERMITS
- - - ARCTIC ISLANDS PERMITS
- - - WATER PERMITS
- - - YUKON TERRITORY PERMITS
- NET TOTAL (Excluding Reservations)



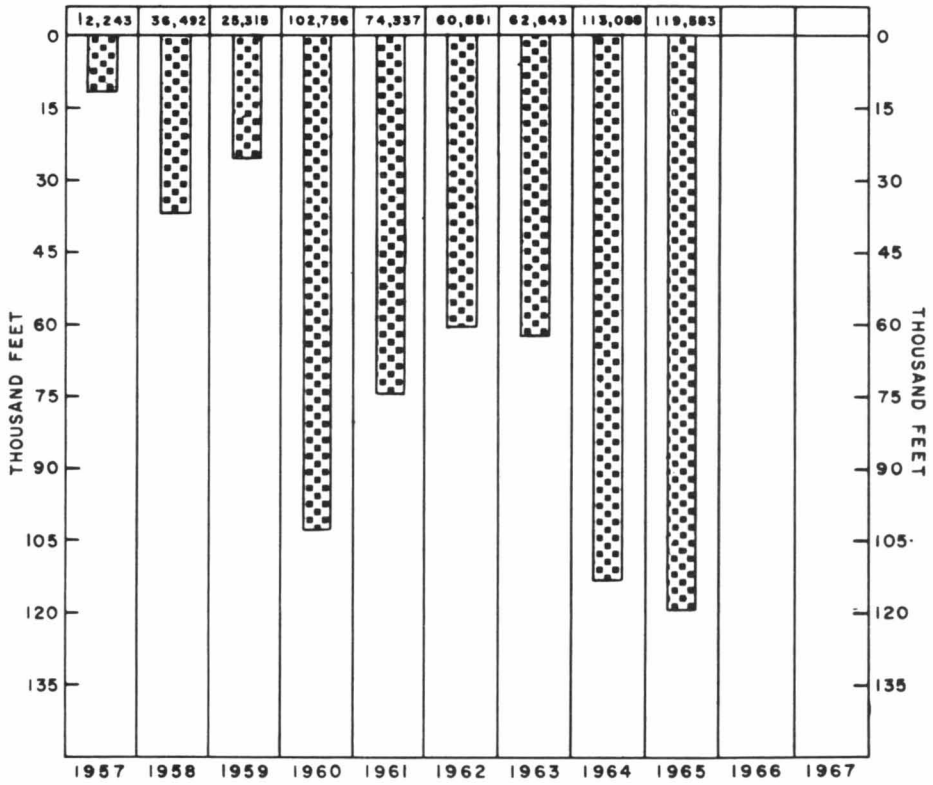
# MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED



### VALUE OF WORK BONUS BIDS

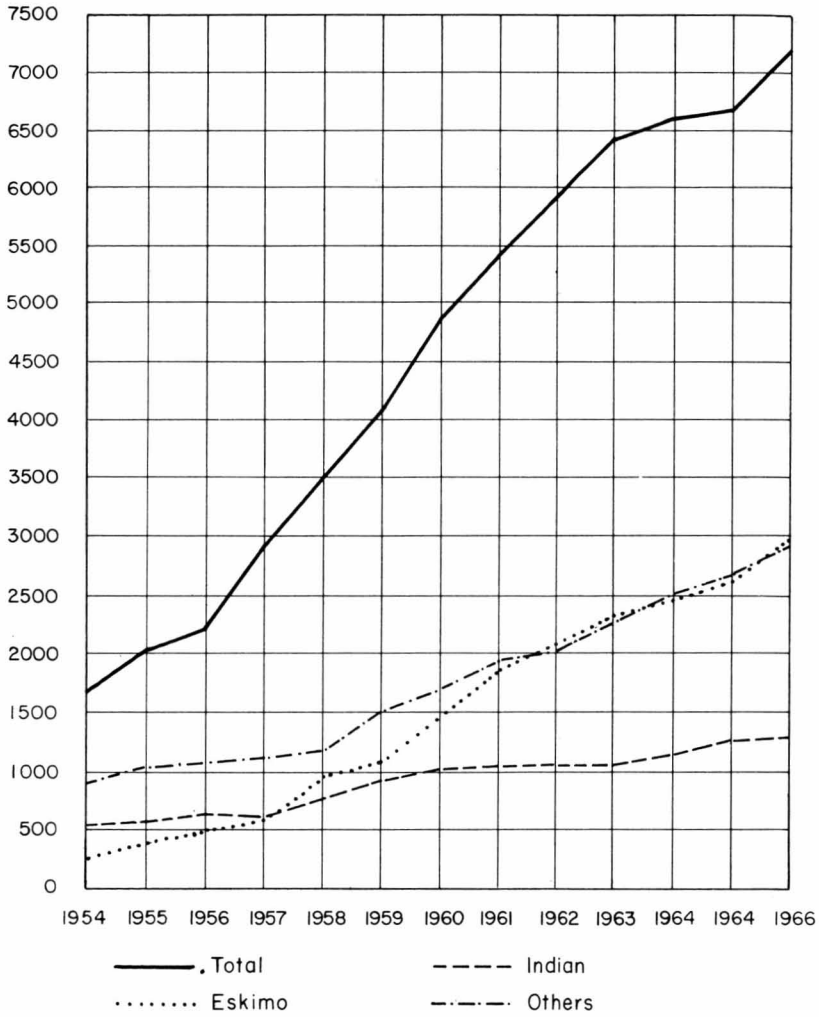


FOOTAGE DRILLED  
YUKON, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
& ARCTIC ISLANDS





## SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH



School enrolment—March 31, 1966—Mackenzie Education District

School	Type	Ca-pacity	No. Teach-ers	Classrooms			Enrolment by Status						Enrolment by Grade or Class												Religion		Total Enr't					
				Regular		Sp.	Eskimo		Indian		Other														RC	Prot						
				Elem.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F																				
													VT	AU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		RC	Prot			
Aklavik.....	FDS	150	7	5	1		34	33	9	14	25	19																16	118	134		
Cambridge Bay.....	FDS	75	3	3			25	26			5	4																5	55	60		
Coppermine.....	FDS	75	4	*4			42	47			2	7																11	87	98		
Discovery.....	COMP	25	1	1						5	5																	5	5	10		
Fort Franklin.....	FDS	100	4	3	1					36	49																	29	7	85		
Fort Good Hope.....	FDS	50	2	2						16	21	5	2															13	7	44		
Fort Liard.....	FDS	25	1	1						12	9	2	2															12	4	25		
Fort McPherson.....	FDS	200	9	7	1		2	1	42	73	15	25															30	33	158			
Fort Normand.....	FDS	50	2	2						15	18	8	6															21	4	25		
Fort Providence.....	FDS	100	4	4		1				25	36	12	9															19	9	82		
Fort Resolution.....	FDS	150	7	5	1					22	18	48	58															23	31	146		
Fort Simpson.....	FDS	325	18	11	5	5	23	10	84	107	57	44																82	40	325		
Fort Smith.....	FDS	725	38	21	9	12	6	1	95	104	254	227																78	82	687		
Gjoa Haven.....	FDS	40	2	2						17	17																	17	5	34		
Hay River.....	FDS	300	16	6	6	6				3	4	149	136															22	26	292		
Holman.....	FDS	50	2	2						15	21	2	2															27	5	40		
Inuvik.....	FDS	900	50	25	15	7	187	179	55	63	213	221		11														242	92	918		
Jean Marie River.....	FDS	25	1	1						3	2																		4	3	13	
Nahanni Butte.....	FDS	25	1	1						12	11																		6	5	23	
Norman Wells.....	FDS	25	1	1								13	11																5	6	18	
Pelly Bay.....	FDS	25	1	1			10	8																					9	3	18	
Pine Point.....	FDS	75	3	3								37	27																13	13	64	
Rae.....	FDS	100	4	4						49	46	11	7																55	15	113	
Reindeer Station.....	FDS	25	1	1			6	7																					1	2	13	
Snowdrift.....	FDS	25	1	1						21	15																		16	7	36	
Spence Bay.....	FDS	50	2	2			13	21				2	3																24	2	34	
Tuktoyaktuk.....	FDS	150	6	5	1	2	54	43	2	1	2	3																31	19	78		
Tungsten.....	COMP	50	2	2								12	19																6	5	105	
Wrigley.....	FDS	25	1	1						7	10																		3	7	31	
Yellowknife.....	FDS	400	26		10	14	17	17	32	30	87	62		109															3	7	17	
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		
TOTALS.....																																
MUNICIPAL																																
Hay River.....	SEP.	175	8	5	2	3				8	18	83	92																45	23	201	
Yellowknife.....	PUB.	650	23	15	5							229	204																56	58	433	
Yellowknife.....	SEP.	300	16	8	7	1	3	6	25	14	126	125																65	60	303		
Total Municipal.....		1125	47	28	14	4	3	6	33	32	438	425																166	141	937		
Total Mackenzie.....		5465	267	155	54	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



**Summary of Business Turnover of Arctic Co-Operatives**

		<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1965-66</u> (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
Aklavik	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
		<u>\$227,392</u>	<u>\$1,192,000</u>

### 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
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>151,558</b>	<b>191,709</b>	<b>198,220</b>	<b>204,796</b>	<b>211,389</b>	<b>217,864</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>3.0</b>

\*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 Territory . . . . .	15	26 (26)*	4,844.00
Northwest Territories . . . . .	15	29 (29)*	2,143.06
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,269 (76)*</b>	<b>5,976,317.08</b>

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

### Revolving Fund Loans

Outstanding advances April 1, 1965.....		\$ 714,319.60
<b>Advances 1965-66</b>		
British Columbia.....	\$45,141.68	
Alberta.....	91,098.41	
Saskatchewan.....	57,456.81	
Manitoba.....	51,612.22	
Ontario.....	64,314.65	
Quebec.....	4,397.37	
New Brunswick.....	20,171.00	
Nova Scotia.....	1,092.00	
Prince Edward Island.....	6,000.00	
		341,284.14
		\$1,055,603.74
<b>Repayments 1965-66</b>		
British Columbia.....	\$22,385.42	
Alberta.....	28,795.42	
Saskatchewan.....	55,631.05	
Manitoba.....	37,035.27	
Ontario.....	42,214.94	
Quebec.....	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 1965-66.....		\$ 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
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
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	112,032.90
	5,857,929.60	4,737,961.32
Balance April 1, 1965.....	25,133,094.63	26,253,062.91
Balance March 31, 1966.....		
	\$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**

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Agriculture.....	\$ 213,811.55	\$ 605,156.35
Operation of Band Property.....	24,572.16	399,098.09
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
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	
Miscellaneous.....	496,376.27	153,219.86
	<u>5,485,806.60</u>	<u>5,003,362.90</u>
Balance April 1, 1965.....	3,401,269.35	
Balance March 31, 1966.....		3,883,713.05
	<u>\$ 8,887,075.95</u>	<u>\$ 8,887,075.95</u>

**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.....	<u>\$431,178.67 (1)</u>

(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**

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Fur Projects .....	\$ 52,434.77	\$ 50,031.24
Handicrafts.....	12,856.17 <sup>(1)</sup>	13,749.53
Cowessess Leafy Spurge.....	4,466.38	4,133.36
Absent of Missing Heirs.....	1,482.53	1,321.49
Suspense		
Rental.....	2,345,907.77	3,056,536.66
Miscellaneous.....		36,155.21
	<u>2,417,147.62</u>	<u>3,161,927.49</u>
Balance April 1, 1965.....	1,430,112.85	
Balance March 31, 1966.....		685,332.98
	<u>\$ 3,847,260.47</u>	<u>\$ 3,847,260.47</u>

(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 year ended**  
**March 31, 1966**

Balance April 1, 1965.....	\$408,210.15
Receipts.....	80,443.44
	<u>488,653.59</u>
Disbursements.....	150,599.80
Balance March 31, 1966.....	<u>\$338,053.79 <sup>(1)</sup></u>

(1) Government Bonds held in Trust for various Indians total \$66,500.00 at March 31, 1966.

**Fines—Indian Act**  
**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements**  
**March 31, 1966**

Balance April 1, 1965.....	\$679,426.47
Receipts.....	73,325.56
	<u>752,752.03</u>
Disbursements.....	72,175.39
Balance March 31, 1966.....	<u>\$680,576.64</u>

**Indian Compensation Funds**  
**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended**  
**March 31, 1966**

Balance April 1, 1965.....	\$ 94,128.14
Receipts.....	221,747.70
	<u>315,875.84</u>
Disbursements.....	187,503.17
Balance March 31, 1966.....	<u>\$128,372.67</u>

### Indian Education — Total Expenditures, 1965-1966

Province	Federal Schools				Provincial Schools						Total
	Adminis- tration	Operating Costs	Repairs & Upkeep of Buildings & Equipment	Capital Costs	Payments for Tuition Fees & Supplies	Capital Payments Under Agreements	Transporta- tion of Indian Pupils	Maintenance of Indian Pupils	Adult Education		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
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. .	233,464.75	23,554.43		12,139.17	111.53			397.25	11,725.97	281,393.10	
	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1,275</b>

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>29,355</b>

**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									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>32,040*</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>462</b>

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

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

Denominational Auspices	Residential Schools & 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66**</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>9,875*</b>

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

\*\*Includes 15 units providing hostel service but not classroom instruction.

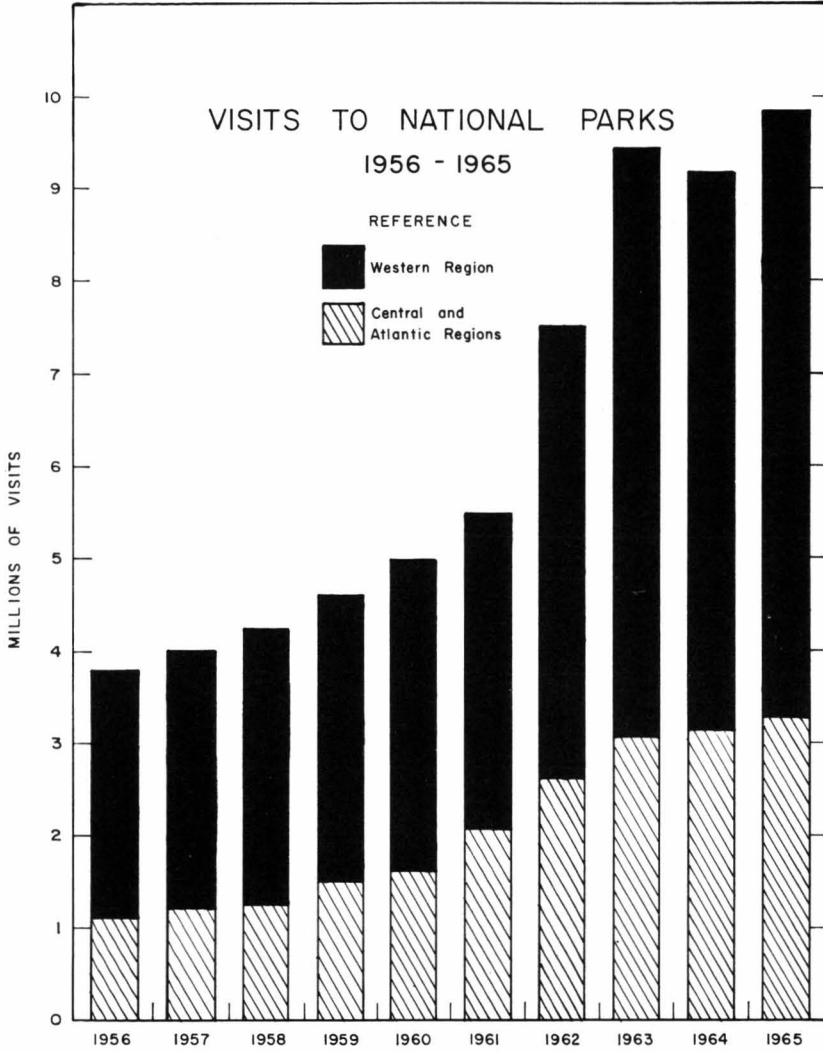
**Summary of Enrolment of Indian Pupils  
January, 1966**

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.







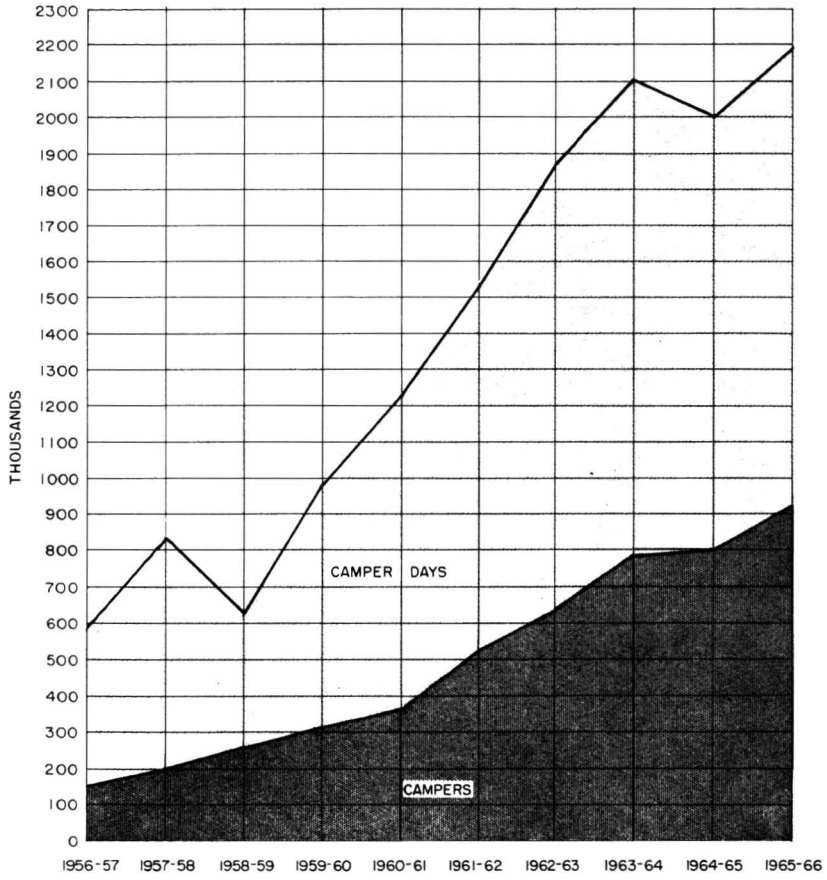
**Comparative Statement of Visitors to the  
National Historic Parks and Major Historic Sites  
for the period April 1 to March 31**

	1965-66	1964-65	Increase or Decrease	%
A. G. Bell Museum .....	110,158	106,228	+ 3,930	+ 3.69
Batoche Rectory .....	8,869	7,855	+ 1,014	+ 12.90
Fort Amherst .....	22,576	9,513	+ 13,063	+ 137.31
Fort Anne .....	66,534	64,551	+ 1,983	+ 3.07
Fort Battleford .....	42,878	38,825	+ 4,053	+ 10.43
Fort Beausejour .....	49,087	49,427	- 340	- .68
Fort Chambly .....	101,286	91,493	+ 9,793	+ 10.70
Fort Langley .....	111,941	116,723	- 4,782	- 4.09
Fort Lennox .....	26,191	20,423	+ 5,768	+ 28.24
Fortress of Louisbourg .....	148,072	113,148	+ 34,924	+ 30.86
Fort Malden .....	52,670	38,916	+ 13,754	+ 35.34
Fort Rodd Hill .....	36,614	32,922	+ 3,692	+ 11.21
Fort Wellington .....	40,917	52,167	- 11,250	- 21.56
Grand Pré .....	62,848	64,194	- 1,346	- 2.09
Halifax Citadel .....	213,878	213,212	+ 666	+ .31
Lower Fort Garry .....	92,208	86,620	+ 5,588	+ 6.06
Martello Tower .....	40,993	38,893	+ 2,100	+ 5.39
Palace Grand Theatre .....	5,525	—	+ 5,525	—
Port Royal Habitation .....	42,699	39,265	+ 3,434	+ 8.74
Prince of Wales Fort .....	311	424	- 113	- 26.65
SS Keno .....	6,857	—	+ 6,857	—
Signal Hill .....	275,209	241,242	+ 33,967	+ 14.08
Sir W. Laurier's Birthplace .....	7,562	7,190	+ 372	+ 5.17
Woodside .....	13,554	11,699	+ 1,855	+ 15.85
National Historic Sites Total .....	1,579,437	1,444,930	+ 134,507	+ 9.30
<b>Summary of totals</b>				
National Parks .....	9,845,283	9,179,028	+ 666,255	+ 7.25
National Historic Sites .....	1,579,437	1,444,930	+ 134,507	+ 9.30
	11,424,720	10,623,958	+ 800,762	+ 7.53

**Comparative Statement of Visitors to the National Parks  
for the period April 1 to March 31**

National Parks	1965-66	1964-65	Increase or Decrease	%
Banff .....	1,803,490	1,605,784	+ 197,706	+ 12.31
Cape Breton Highlands .....	729,443	624,942	+ 104,501	+ 16.72
Elk Island .....	197,728	175,105	+ 22,623	+ 12.91
Fundy .....	679,406	566,443	+ 112,963	+ 19.94
Georgian Bay Islands .....	8,361	8,371	- 10	N/C
Glacier .....	767,206	705,150	+ 62,056	+ 8.80
Jasper .....	522,658	480,102	+ 42,556	+ 8.86
Kootenay .....	638,812	548,515	+ 90,297	+ 16.46
Mount Revelstoke .....	741,457	706,015	+ 35,442	+ 5.02
Point Pelee .....	697,328	661,166	+ 36,162	+ 5.46
Prince Albert .....	152,256	140,521	+ 11,735	+ 8.35
Prince Edward Island .....	967,372	1,112,536	- 145,164	- 13.04
Riding Mountain .....	687,959	681,313	+ 6,646	+ .97
St. Lawrence Islands .....	60,330	67,109	- 6,779	- 10.10
Terra Nova .....	108,738	66,180	+ 42,558	+ 64.30
Waterton Lakes .....	393,426	371,258	+ 22,168	+ 5.97
Yoho .....	689,313	658,518	+ 30,795	+ 4.67
TOTAL .....	9,845,283	9,179,028	+ 666,255	+ 7.25

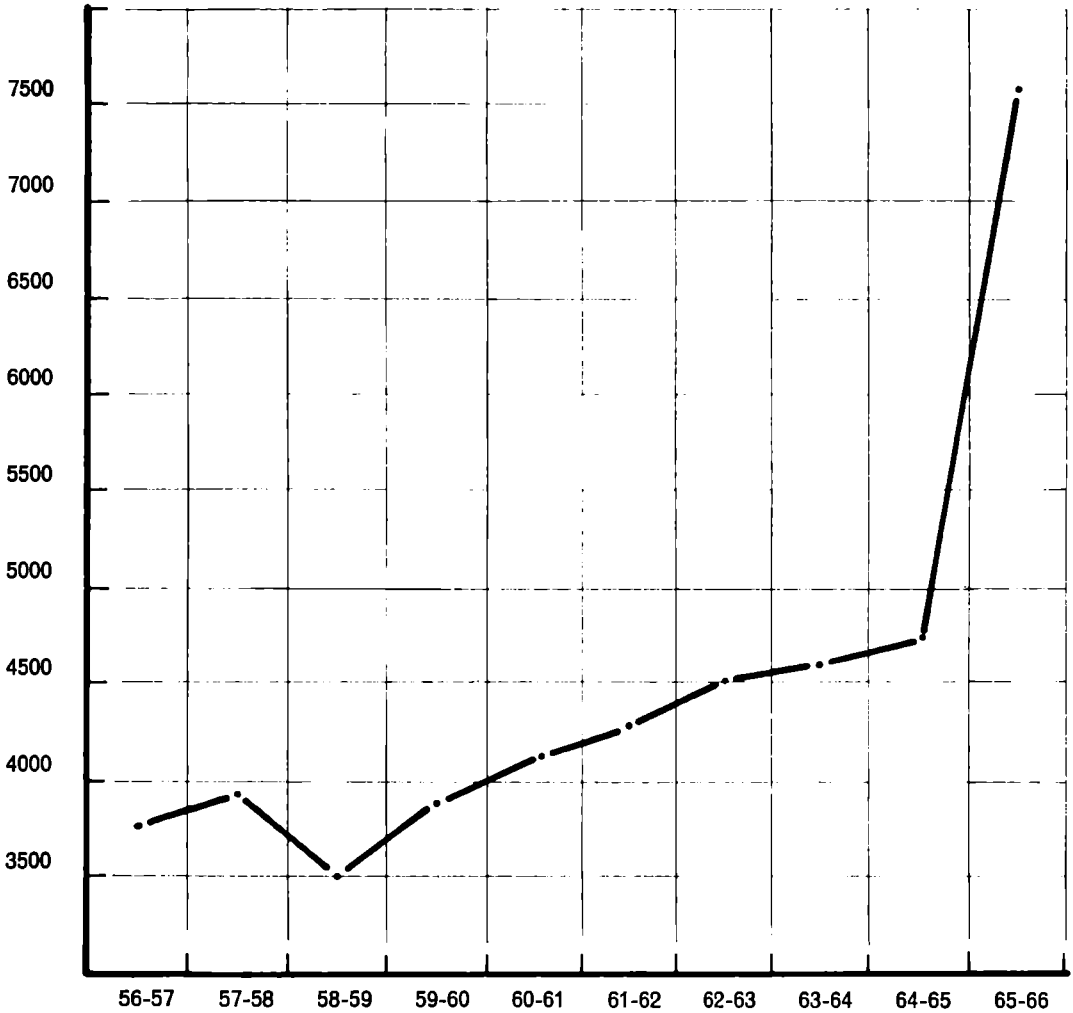
## CAMPGROUND ATTENDANCE 1956-57 TO 1965-66



**Comparative Statement of Campers and Camper Days  
for the 1964 and 1965 seasons**

National Parks	1965 Campers	1964 Campers	Increase or Decrease	%	1965 Camper days	1964 Camper days	Increase or Decrease	%
Banff .....	322,728	273,296	+ 49,432	+ 18.08	492,005	442,673	+ 49,332	+ 11.14
Cape Breton Highlands.....	57,875	49,322	+ 8,553	+ 17.34	123,597	99,707	+ 23,890	+ 23.96
Elk Island .....	6,964	7,305	- 341	- 4.66	9,773	9,163	+ 610	+ 6.65
Fundy .....	94,989	88,632	+ 6,357	+ 7.17	182,550	164,806	+ 17,744	+ 10.76
Georgian Bay Islands.....	4,450	4,921	- 471	- 9.57	24,417	22,449	+ 1,968	+ 8.76
Glacier.....	15,504	14,605	+ 899	+ 6.15	18,003	16,649	+ 1,354	+ 8.13
Jasper.....	117,439	103,333	+ 14,106	+ 13.65	197,448	187,844	+ 9,604	+ 5.11
Kootenay.....	48,232	40,457	+ 7,775	+ 19.21	79,190	71,272	+ 7,918	+ 11.10
Mount Revelstoke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point Pelee .....	19,155	20,534	- 1,379	- 6.71	70,014	67,765	+ 2,249	+ 3.31
Prince Albert.....	27,304	25,423	+ 1,881	+ 7.39	250,247	247,734	+ 2,513	+ 1.01
Prince Edward Island.....	43,119	49,056	- 5,937	- 12.10	165,092	158,509	+ 6,583	+ 4.15
Riding Mountain.....	42,873	36,010	+ 6,863	+ 19.05	354,627	352,538	+ 2,089	+ 0.59
St. Lawrence Islands.....	3,860	4,375	- 515	- 11.77	9,596	11,232	- 1,636	- 14.56
Terra Nova .....	12,730	7,526	+ 5,204	+ 69.14	49,478	30,379	+ 19,099	+ 62.86
Waterton Lakes.....	63,017	31,132	+ 31,885	+ 102.41	102,642	55,711	+ 46,931	+ 84.24
Yoho .....	43,927	43,253	+ 674	+ 1.55	60,327	61,690	- 1,363	- 2.20
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>924,166</b>	<b>799,180</b>	<b>+ 124,986</b>	<b>+ 15.63</b>	<b>2,189,006</b>	<b>2,000,121</b>	<b>+ 188,885</b>	<b>+ 9.44</b>

**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

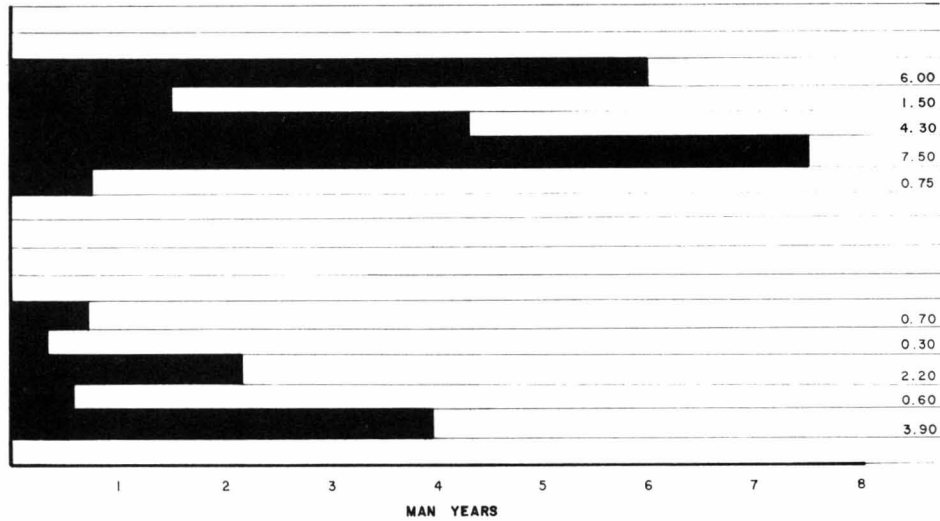
FRENCH LANGUAGE PROGRAM	6.00
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM	1.50
CSC COURSES	4.30
EDUCATIONAL LEAVE	7.50
MISCELLANEOUS	0.75

## INTERNAL TRAINING

JEO/JO PROGRAM	0.70
DEPARTMENTAL COURSES	0.30
NORTH. ADMIN. BRANCH PROGRAMS	2.20
NAT. & HIST. RESOURCES BRANCH PROGRAMS	0.60
WATER RESOURCES BRANCH PROGRAMS	3.90

## SUMMARY:

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



### Summary of Revenues and Expenditures, 1965-1966

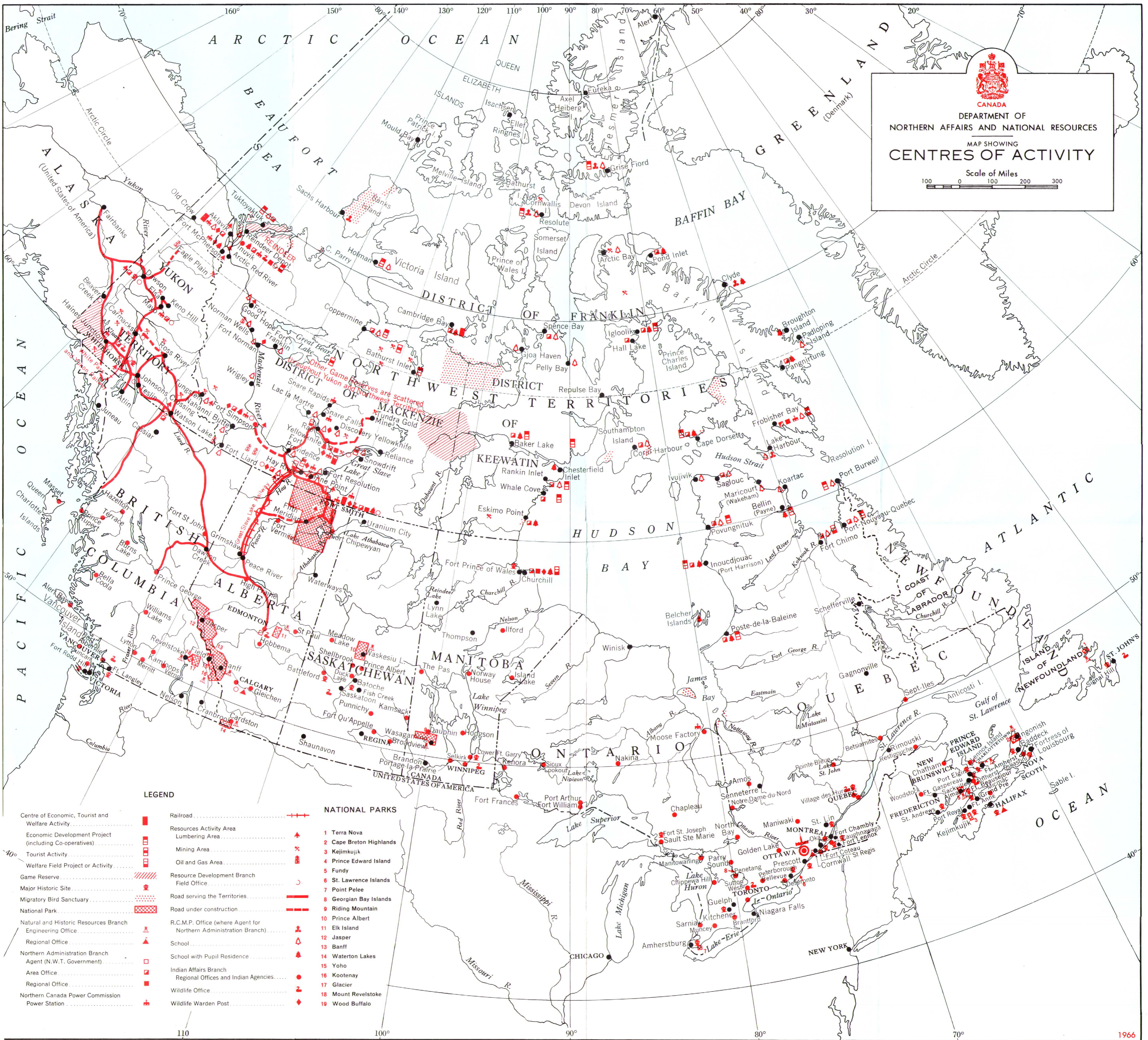
	Revenues	Expenditures
ADMINISTRATION SERVICES.....	\$ 4,445.17	\$ 1,435,559.41
NORTHERN CO-ORDINATION AND RESEARCH CENTRE.....	490.00	433,977.78
NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES BRANCH		
Branch Administration.....		528,216.78
National Parks and Historic Sites.....	3,006,963.97	26,363,290.53
Grant to Jack 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
	<u>3,011,750.50</u>	<u>28,982,613.02</u>
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
	<u>11,494,223.62</u>	<u>43,860,420.73</u>
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH		
Branch Administration.....	3,365.68	1,598,131.22
Indian Agencies.....	287,462.26	7,604,110.56
Social Programs.....	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
	<u>1,398,989.68</u>	<u>81,681,528.58</u>
OTHERS.....	946.48	40,425.38
TOTALS FOR DEPARTMENT.....	<u>\$ 15,910,845.45</u>	<u>\$156,434,524.90</u>


## 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.





  
**CANADA**  
 DEPARTMENT OF  
 NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES  
 MAP SHOWING  
**CENTRES OF ACTIVITY**  
 Scale of Miles  
 100 0 100 200 300

**LEGEND**

- Centre of Economic, Tourist and Welfare Activity
- Economic Development Project (including Co-operatives)
- Tourist Activity
- Welfare Field Project or Activity
- Game Reserve
- Major Historic Site
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Park
- Natural and Historic Resources Branch Engineering Office
- Regional Office
- Northern Administration Branch Agent (N.W.T. Government)
- Area Office
- Regional Office
- Northern Canada Power Commission Power Station
- Railroad
- Resources Activity Area
- Lumbering Area
- Mining Area
- Oil and Gas Area
- Resource Development Branch Field Office
- Road serving the Territories
- Road under construction
- R.C.M.P. Office (where Agent for Northern Administration Branch)
- School
- School with Pupil Residence
- Indian Affairs Branch Regional Offices and Indian Agencies
- Wildlife Office
- Wildlife Warden Post

**NATIONAL PARKS**

- 1 Terra Nova
- 2 Cape Breton Highlands
- 3 Kejimikujik
- 4 Prince Edward Island
- 5 Fundy
- 6 St. Lawrence Islands
- 7 Point Pelee
- 8 Georgian Bay Islands
- 9 Riding Mountain
- 10 Prince Albert
- 11 Elk Island
- 12 Jasper
- 13 Banff
- 14 Waterton Lakes
- 15 Yoho
- 16 Kootenay
- 17 Glacier
- 18 Mount Revelstoke
- 19 Wood Buffalo





