

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1966 - 67

Department of INDIAN AFFAIRS

and NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Issued under the authority of

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

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

(c)
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The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P., B.S.A.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development.
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the First Annual Report of the newly constituted Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Although this is the first report of the Department under this name, it takes its place in a long and historic series of reports covering the activities of predecessor Departments of the Canadian Government.

I am advised that the first report on the administration of Indian Affairs dates back to the latter part of the Eighteenth Century when Sir William Johnson was Superintendent of Indian Affairs. With the Indian Affairs Branch once again joined to the Department, many of the historic functions of the Department of the Interior are again a single responsibility. As you know, that Department administered much of the responsibilities which are now yours, from 1873 to 1936.

The Department of the Interior was headed at different times by such well known Canadians as Joseph Howe, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Clifford Sifton, Arthur Meighen, R.B. Bennett and from your own native city of Vancouver, Ian McKenzie.

The Department as presently constituted has major trust responsibilities to discharge on behalf of the indigenous peoples of Canada, the people and resources of the North and our heritage in National Parks, Wildlife and Historic sites.

The responsibilities of the Department are wide-ranging. They begin at the individual level and encompass those of municipal, territorial, quasi-provincial and para-international nature. The evolution of self-supporting co-operatives of individuals, semi-autonomous and fully autonomous municipalities, the devolution of more self-government, the close relationship with the provinces and provincial programs and co-operation with other countries (exemplified by the work done under the Migratory Bird Convention) all give a further dimension to the scope of the activities of the Department. In fact, we must supply expertise on problems ranging from anthropology to zoology and on many non-scientific questions of the interrelationship of many diverse people.

This report reflects the steady progress of the Department and the achievements of the past year. It is a portrayal of the united efforts of the people who make up the departmental staff and the Indian and Eskimo people.

It is especially appropriate in Canada's centennial year that the role of the historic sites is acknowledged. Our history is part of our present and a powerful influence on the future. The commemoration of past events is an important matter which the Department is proud to discharge. The Department's role in also making available to all Canadians, and their visitors, the best examples of natural environment and in preserving the forms of Canada's pioneering past deserve to be noted.

The activities of the Department of Health and Welfare and other government agencies, together with the advanced programs of housing and services provided by this Department are having their effect upon the health and longevity of the indigenous peoples. Death rates are falling rapidly and life expectation grows. Apart from the hazards of accident to which all frontier people are subject, mortality among Indians is now at levels which are comparable to those experienced in Canada as a whole. The infant mortality rate per thousand live births fell to 47 per thousand in 1965, in marked contrast to the 1960 rate of 82 per thousand. This is reflected in the latest calculations of the life expectancy at birth for Indian children which is now up to 63 years. Apart from accidents during adolescence and the early years of adult life, Indian people now have life expectancies equal to or longer than the Canadian population in general.

Similar gratifying statistics apply to the Northern Territories where infant mortality per thousand live births dropped from 210 in 1960 to a figure which is below 100 in the last year in which statistics are available, 1966.

These achievements are a remarkable contrast to the unhappy statistics of past years, but yet much remains to be done. I expect that this favourable trend in infant mortality rates will continue to improve almost as greatly in the next few years.

Both the Indian and Eskimo people are finding more opportunities to use their skills productively and are taking their place in the work force of Canada. The educational processes are enabling more of them to take gainful employment and find satisfaction in wage earning. There are now over 4,000 young Indian men and women taking technical and High School educational training. In the near future, these young people will provide the community leadership without which government programs cannot succeed.

I would be remiss if I did not draw your attention to the progress made in the internal management of the Department. Based upon measures instituted in the period following the report of the Royal Commission on Government Organization (the so-called "Glassco Report"), the Department is now beginning to operate an internal management system which is proving its effectiveness. The program of personnel evaluation, program analysis and review and budget control are beginning to prove their worth. In the next few years they will demonstrate their effectiveness on a larger scale. The efforts which have been expended on establishing the management systems

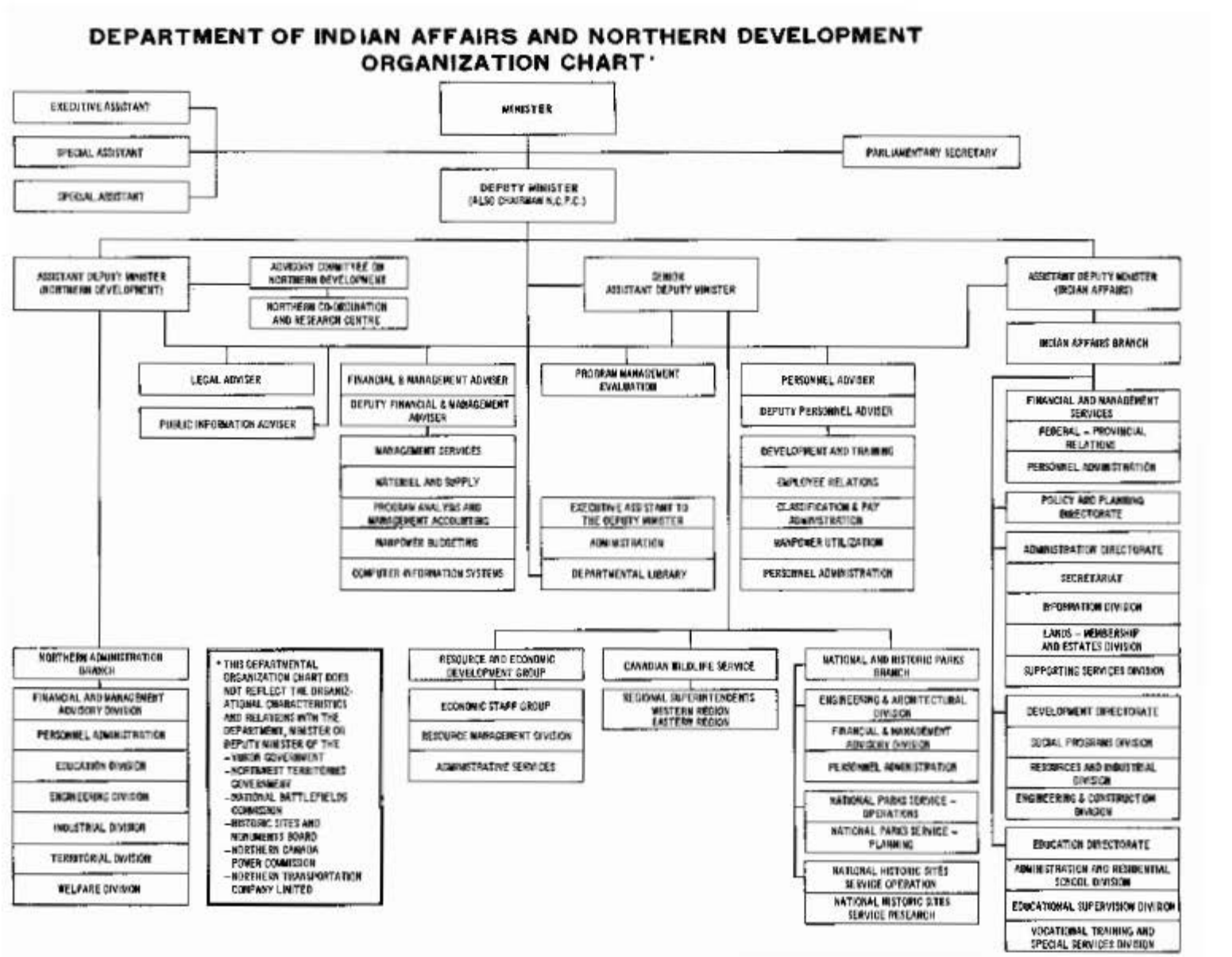
will return a rich reward in the future efficiency and improved utilization of staff skills.

I think it is a tribute to the work of the staff to note that the Department is as advanced along the road of administrative reform in federal departments as any other agency of government.

The Annual Report provides the outlines of the progress made by the various parts to the Department. It is encouraging. It provides a basis for the next steps in the long and historic development of Indian people, of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and of our service to those visiting the National and Historic Parks and enjoying Canadian Wildlife.

Respectfully submitted,
E.A. Cote,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION CHART*



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THE NORTH

Eskimo artist working on ceramics.

(Photo: Fred Bruemmer.)



Northern Administration

The Northern Administration Branch discharges Departmental responsibilities in the Northern Territories and maintains a field staff in many northern settlements. The Branch is made up of the Directorate, six divisions, a Personnel Adviser and a Financial and Management Adviser.

An increase in Branch activities is reflected in the amounts provided in the Departmental estimates. Among the significant developments were construction of an additional twenty-seven school classrooms, the opening of the first kindergarten, increased school enrolment, the establishment of four Eskimo Co-operatives and one credit union, the growing popular interest in Eskimo sculpture, further progress in Eskimo housing, the further extension of the northern highway system and the many planning studies which were undertaken.

The tour of the north by the members of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Northern Affairs (and National Resources) was a significant development in the year, as was the publication of the report of The Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories.

An announcement of particular interest and historic significance concerned the establishment of Yellowknife as the seat of Territorial government, after years in which the Territories have been administered from Ottawa. The move to Yellowknife is the first step in a phased transfer of administration of programs and services from federal to territorial auspices.

Territorial Matters

Task Force

A task force of experienced officers was formed to plan the steps required to carry out major recommendations of The Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories. The Commission, appointed in June 1965, presented its report in August 1966.

Pending the transfer of responsibilities, the Territorial Division of the Branch continues to administer ordinances and regulations concerning education, health, welfare, municipal affairs, liquor, game, workmen's compensation and mining safety on behalf of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Officers of the Branch act in an advisory capacity to the Commissioners of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, pursuant to instructions issued from time to time by the Minister. The Council of the Northwest Territories met in both Ottawa and Resolute Bay, while the Yukon Council held its meetings in

Whitehorse. Prior to each Session of the Councils, draft legislation and sessional papers are prepared for their consideration.

Payments to Territorial Governments

In 1962, Parliament voted \$7,359,103 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 Government of the Yukon Territory during the year to cover the Territory's capital requirements for loans to a total of \$929,151. This represented the balance of the fund authorized by Parliament for the five-year period. In addition to this, the annual operating grant, which for this year came to \$1,814,311 was made to the Yukon Territorial Government. This sum covers the operation and maintenance of such activities as education, welfare, and the area development programs. Capital requirements of the Government of the Northwest Territories during the five-year period 1962 - 67 were met with loan funds of \$7,648,000. Advances from these funds to the Northwest Territories during the year came to \$2.7 million to cover capital requirements in the year. The operating grants to the Northwest Territories this year amounted to \$2,666,205.

The financial arrangements referred to here were the result of a report made in 1962 by an Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations, under the Chairmanship of the Director of the Northern Administration Branch. This Committee has been reconstituted under the same chairman with representatives of the Department of Finance, the Treasury Board, from this department, and the Treasurer of the Yukon and the Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. During the year 1966 - 67, the Committee was actively engaged in reviewing the financial relations and the allocation of functions between the Federal and Territorial Governments with a view to recommending terms of an agreement to be entered into by them when the present financial agreement expires on March 31, 1967. Recommendations have been submitted in respect to both Territories. It is expected that a new agreement will be implemented during the next fiscal year, with financial agreements to cover a two-year period.

Lands and Forests

LANDS

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the Northwest Territories, centres of activity for land transactions were Inuvik, Yellowknife and Hay River. Subdivision surveys were carried

out at Inuvik, Yellowknife, Spence Bay, Wrigley, Gjoa Haven, Igloolik, Broughton Island, and Hall Beach, in addition to a number of public campgrounds and numerous individual parcels. At Pine Point, the resurvey of the commercial area has enabled construction of the hotel and shopping centre to proceed. The demand for residential lots has hastened the installation of water and sewer services in the easterly half of the townsite, so that additional lots can be made available.

Following the announcement of the selection of Yellowknife as the capital of the Northwest Territories, a freeze was placed on all vacant Crown land within the municipality, to ensure proper land use and to prevent speculation.

The Department of Agriculture has completed the survey of the Slave River grasslands but their report has not yet been received.

Revenue received from the disposal of Crown lands in the Northwest Territories amounted to \$94,393.15. Of this, \$54,370 was derived from the sale of lands under the administration and control of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and the proceeds were credited directly to the Northwest Territories Revenue Account.

YUKON TERRITORY

The disposal of land in the Yukon has been stimulated by mining developments in the Dawson, Ross River and Whitehorse areas. Construction of the townsite at Clinton Creek, northwest of Dawson, has started. At Ross River a sizeable subdivision has been surveyed and is becoming occupied. Purchases of housing sites in Whitehorse to serve New Imperial Mines staff have considerably reduced the number of vacant lots in Riverdale. After several years of negotiations, lots in the remainder of lot 19 at Whitehorse have been made available for sale, and it is expected that these will be quickly sold.

Surveys made during the year included a number of new public campgrounds, fire tower sites and subdivisions at Ross River, Destruction Bay and Whitehorse.

The total revenue received from the disposal of Crown lands in the Yukon amounted to \$147,026.17. Of this \$95,650.83 was derived from the sale of lands under the administration and control of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory and the proceeds were credited directly to the Yukon Territory Revenue Account.

The following land transactions were completed during the year:

...	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Total
New leases, licences, etc., issued	91	113	204
New agreements for sale issued	74	98	172
Assignments registered	39	32	71
Land sales completed	112	89	201
Parcels of land purchased or otherwise vested in Crown	83	27	110
...	399	359	758
Total number of leases, licences, etc., in force	430	497	927
Total number of agreements for sale in force	215	197	412
...	645	694	1,339

A breakdown of the leases now in force indicates the following land uses:

...	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Total
Agricultural	10	8	18
Commercial	225	124	349
Educational	1	-	1
Gardening	14	-	14
Grazing	-	52	52
Quarrying	8	5	13
Recreational	7	6	13
Religious	32	20	52
Residential	133	264	397
Residential and Agricultural	-	11	11
Water Transmission	-	1	1
Licences	-	6	6
...	430	497	927

FORESTS

Northern forests are being used to an increasing extent for recreational and industrial purposes with more emphasis now being placed on their utilization and management. Their value as a wildlife habitat and for watershed control has added to the urgency for a fuller management program.

YUKON TERRITORY

The 1966 forest fire season in the Yukon was the worst on record when 103 fires burned an area of 393,000 acres. The heaviest hit areas were

in the northwestern Yukon, near Dawson City, and across the central Yukon where hot, dry weather and severe lightning storms continued most of the summer.

Timber production figures for the Yukon are:

Lumber	5,213,882 f.b.m.
Fuel wood	8,411 cords
Round timber	1,626,296 linear feet

Forty-one campsites and picnic areas are at present operated and maintained by the Yukon Forest Service. These are located within the Yukon Territory and are along the Alaska Highway, the Whitehorse-Mayo Highway, the Dawson Highway, the Haines Road and the Watson Lake-Ross River Road.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the Northwest Territories, the 1966 forest fire season was the worst ever recorded by the Mackenzie Forest Service; a total of 248 known fires in the Mackenzie District and Wood Buffalo National Park burned an area of 540,941 acres. Hot, dry weather accompanied by high winds and many electrical storms accounted for most of these fires. The Mackenzie Forest Service is in charge of fire control in the Northwest Territories and Wood Buffalo National Park.

Timber production figures in the Mackenzie District are:

Lumber	3,501,600 f.b.m.
Fuel wood	8,295 cords
Round timber	427,130 linear feet

Sixteen campsites and picnic areas have been developed and are maintained by the Mackenzie Forest Service along the Northwest Territories Highway System, which extends southeast and northeast of Great Slave Lake.

Forest Insect and Disease Surveys

As in former years, forest insect and disease surveys are to be carried out in the Yukon and the Mackenzie District. The Federal Department of Forestry and Rural Development now has an entomologist stationed in Whitehorse who will conduct these surveys. Formerly this work was carried out by two entomologists sent out for six weeks, one to the Yukon and the other to the Mackenzie District from the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory in Calgary.

Territorial Parks

Two territorial parks have been planned for the Yukon Territory and two for the Mackenzie. A feasibility study in this connection is to be carried out in August 1967.

A tourist booth is to be maintained on the Northwest Territories Alberta border during the coming summer.

Tourism, Arts and Crafts, Co-operative Development

When the department was reorganized in 1966, responsibility for administration of Indian Affairs in the Northern Territories fell upon the Northern Administration Branch. This has added additional importance to the already pressing need for the development of employment and cash income opportunities in the north.

One promising opportunity which is yielding results is the fishing industry. New markets for Arctic fish foods have been opened up and as a result new cash incomes have been established. During the 1966 season, 10,000 pounds of seal, 38,000 pounds of trout and char and 250 whales were harvested in the Keewatin Region. The choice parts of the whale were shipped to Berthierville, Quebec for canning and 38,000 cans of Canada-approved whale products for sale outside the north were packed. An additional 52,000 cans of assorted fish products were prepared and shipped to southern markets.

After four years of experimental development, production will begin in 1967 of a range of market tested and approved specialty food products from the Arctic. Attractive packaging will help to make the product interesting to shoppers.

Tourism

During the year 1966 - 67, the Tourist Development and Promotion Section continued its efforts to make the Northwest Territories better known as a vacationland and to encourage the development of the local tourist industry.

The department undertook a survey and the results indicate that, in 1966, six thousand tourists spent two million dollars in the Northwest Territories, compared with an estimated one-and-a-half million dollars the previous year.

There were six hotels and four motels offering accommodation. Three new sports fishing lodges opened in 1966, bringing the total to 19. Sports hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains, opened in 1965, has become established as one of the main aspects of the tourist industry. The outfitters report a successful season with good hunting during 1966. Six outfitters are now licenced.

In 1966 an experimental tourist camp was set up at Rankin Inlet under the auspices of the department, providing minimum facilities for twenty people. Three new experimental camps will be set up in 1967, at Baker Lake, Eskimo Point, and Whale Cove. By establishing these four camps, the department hopes to pave the way for the development of tourism in this part of the Eastern Arctic.

Tourist publicity was directed primarily at the Canadian and United States markets. Additional prints of the films "Seal Hunt" and "Paydirt Angling" were purchased to increase distribution in the United States and

provide widespread distribution in Canada both by television and by group viewing. Tourist literature has been revised and reprinted. Literature was mailed out in response to 7,000 enquiries and was used in special promotions to stimulate interest in the Northwest Territories.

Special emphasis was placed on writers' tours in 1966 and seven were sponsored. The resulting publicity has been excellent.

Northwest Territories Tourist Statistics

"Tourist Camp" does not include outfitters, hotels and motels.

"Number of Visitors" includes only persons travelling for pleasure during months June to September inclusive.

"Visitor Expenditure" includes all spending by pleasure travellers while in the N.W.T.

Season	Tourist Camps	No. of Visitors	Visitor Expenditure
1960	8	1,000	\$450,000
1961	10	1,300	\$600,000
1962	14	2,200	\$850,000
1963	10	3,500	\$1,000,000
1964	14	5,000	\$1,300,000
1965	16	6,000	\$1,500,000
1966	19	6,000	\$2,100,000

* [*First year of detailed visitor survey indicates previous years' estimates may have been high for number of visitors and low for visitor expenditure.]

Co-operative Development

The co-operative development program which was started in 1959 continued to expand and increase. Co-operatives have proved to be valuable tools for the people in the Canadian north.

Through participation in co-operative activities, members of Arctic co-operatives now have many more opportunities to manage their own affairs and business matters. They have the opportunity to participate in decision-making, such as organizing production, setting prices, and playing a more active and positive role in all aspects of their community.

Arctic co-operatives have taken over and re-organized such activities as the production and selling of carvings and handicrafts. They have also started activities in which the people have not had any previous experience. The operation of fisheries, retail stores, bakeries, print shops, provision of housing, contracting for services, etc., are examples of such activities. Some of the co-operatives have become important economic influences and their effect is felt well beyond the boundaries of their settlements.

In 1966, a group at Gjoa Haven, working in handicrafts, commercial fishing and sealing, as well as operating a laundry and a bakery, was incorporated as the Kekertak Co-operative Association. At Pelly Bay, 150

Co-operatives and Credit Unions N.W.T. and N. Quebec

...	Mackenzie District		Arctic District		Northern Quebec		...	...
Incorporated In	Co-ops	Credit Unions	Co-ops	Credit Unions	Co-ops	Credit Unions	Total Co-ops	Credit Unions
1959	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
1960	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
1961	2	-	2	-	2	-	6	-
1962	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1
1963	3	1	1	-	1	-	5	1
1964	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1965	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1966	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
TOTAL	11	2	8	-	6	1	25	3

miles to the east, another group, also originally sponsored by the local mission, became an independent organization under the name of Koomiut Co-operative Association. It is anticipated that the fisherman's co-operative formed at Hay River will have a far-reaching effect on commercial fishing activities in the Great Slave Lake area.

There are now eleven co-operatives in the Mackenzie District and eight in the Arctic District. Departmental co-operative development staff provides technical assistance and supervision to these and to four of the six co-operatives in Northern Quebec. In a number of settlements there are groups in formative stages of development which may lead to the establishment of new co-operatives in the future. When the first Arctic co-operatives were started, their structure was completely unknown to most northern people. Now they are located over the Canadian north from Port Burwell in the east to Aklavik in the west. It is particularly significant that, in a number of settlements, local people themselves have taken the initial steps toward the establishment of co-operative enterprises.

The Northwest Territories Government has been an active participant in co-operative development since 1964. Through contracts with the Co-operative Union of Canada which, on its part, has allocated some of the funds of their program for work in the north, the Government of the Northwest Territories provides technical and financial assistance to some development programs in the Mackenzie District. It has also provided working capital loans. At Fort Resolution the co-operative and community development program was started by the Co-operative Union of Canada as a pilot project and, as such, has provided valuable experience for approaching similar projects in the future. It is significant that many of the recent requests for assistance in co-operative development in the Mackenzie District have come from Indian communities.

When the first northern co-operatives were started, working capital was provided in the form of loans. While loans are still made, co-operatives are building up their reserves and capital so effectively that in 1965 funds borrowed from the Eskimo Loan Fund represented only 32 per cent of the million dollars used for working capital by the 17 co-operatives reporting.

Much of the merchandise sold by co-operatives is produced by members, including such items as carvings, crafts, fur, fish, etc. A sizable sum is returned to the members in payment. In addition to the returns for produce sold in 1964 - 65, co-operatives paid out \$138,669 in wages and salaries; an important contribution to the economy of the settlements. Total membership of the seventeen co-operatives was 1,072.

Gross sales of co-operatives in the north have grown many times over. The following table demonstrates this fact:

Year	No. of Co-ops Reporting	Gross sales
1961	2	\$ 204,000
1964	15	984,000
1965	17	1,175,000

Sales in 1966 were estimated to be \$1,500,000

Welfare Services

GENERAL

The Northern Welfare Service provides social welfare assistance to all persons including Indian people in the Northwest Territories and to Eskimos in Arctic Quebec. It has continued to operate on the basis of providing assistance which strengthens the position of individuals and families who are experiencing social or financial problems. It is naturally concerned and active in seeking to mitigate the special problems which affect northern communities.

The field staff operate under the direction of two District Welfare Superintendents with professional social workers located at six regional centres and five other communities. Teachers, administrators and other officers, of the department carry out the programs in the smaller centres.

The basic federal programs of Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowances and Disabled Persons Allowance apply in the north just as they do in the rest of Canada. The Social Assistance Program is intended to provide additional assistance where it is required. The Child Welfare Program provides care for children who are in need of protection and for others whose parents are temporarily unable to care for them. Adoption services are provided, as is care for unmarried mothers.

The service provides a comprehensive special care program for those who are incapacitated and for those who need to be cared for outside their own homes while undergoing medical treatment. The elderly and the disabled are cared for in boarding homes and are given institutional care when needed.

When the Government of the Northwest Territories has completed its planned program of constructing hostels for the elderly, the federal government will purchase care in these hostels for elderly Indians and Eskimos.

Rehabilitation services for the disabled are purchased from specialized agencies in the provinces.

Medical Social Services alleviate the special problems of hospital patients, especially those of Eskimos in hospital in the south. Eskimo patients are assisted to keep in touch with their families through the use of tape recorded messages and progress reports. The department assists patients leaving hospital with residual disabilities and is responsible for repatriation of

all patients from hospitals in the south. During the year, 1,262 Eskimo patients were returned to their homes, chiefly by air. Many stayed at the transit centres while they were waiting for transportation to their homes. These centres are operated by the government at Frobisher Bay, Churchill, Hall Beach, Cambridge Bay and Inuvik.

COMMUNITY WELFARE CENTRES

The Community Welfare Services provide assistance to communities and groups within communities to deal with social problems of many kinds. The Community Development Fund enabled a number of northern communities to undertake many useful projects to be originated and carried out under local responsibility. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was allocated to the Arctic District, and \$40,000 to the Mackenzie District. With these funds, communities undertook various physical improvement projects to provide necessary facilities.

During the year, delegates from six communities in the Keewatin District met in Churchill as a Regional Eskimo Council. The Regional Council was the first of its kind, and enabled representatives from local community councils to exchange ideas and to increase their experience with the principles and practices of local government, as well as informing government officers of the main trends in Eskimo opinion. Reports on the conference are being circulated widely throughout the north, and in the coming year the department plans to sponsor Regional Councils in several other Regions. In this way, the ground work is being laid for future inter-regional meetings.

Two experimental projects to provide training in community development principles and practices for Branch officers were undertaken during the year. These projects were conducted in Ottawa. This program will train staff and Eskimo leaders in northern settlements in 1967 - 68. Other experimental training projects included seminars, supplemented by films and guest speakers, on problems of cultural change for young Eskimos being trained for school classroom assistants.

Activities aimed at developing and sustaining various forms of cultural expression native to the north were continued during the year. Several exhibitions of Eskimo art were arranged in the United States and Canada, and more are planned for the coming year. Many of these exhibitions were supplemented by public lectures given by Branch officers.

An Eskimo literature program was organized, and additional Eskimo staff are being recruited to undertake activities aimed at stimulating and developing all forms of Eskimo literary expression. The expansion and improvement of the Eskimo language magazine Inuttituut, which was undertaken last year, will continue and manuscripts are being prepared for the publication of two complete books in the Eskimo language. A system has been introduced for collecting Eskimo literature (folktales, sagas, poems, songs, etc.) and for identifying, verifying, and protecting folklore manuscripts.

Considerable headway has been made in exploring - in conjunction with the CBC and D.O.T. - the possibility of developing a program to establish small, privately licenced, local radio broadcasting stations in the north. These stations would be operated by volunteers in the community, and will provide programs in the native language.

CORRECTIONS

A medium security institution was completed in Yellowknife in September 1966, and in Whitehorse in December 1966. Early in 1967, minimum security camps were completed and established on site in both Territories. These camps are in the vicinities of Yellowknife and Whitehorse. A treatment centre for juvenile offenders was developed and completed at Fort Smith, N.W.T. early in 1967.

The medium security facilities in both Territories house male and female adult offenders, while the minimum security facilities house adult male offenders only. The treatment centre at Fort Smith accommodates both boys and girls. The adult institutional facilities in each Territory house a maximum of 65 men and 10 women while the treatment centre can handle 16 juveniles.

On February 20th the Yellowknife Correctional Institution and the Fort Smith Treatment Centre inaugurated their services. The Yellowknife Correctional Camp opened its doors one week later.

The corrections programs in both Territories are administered by Territorial staff.

Education

SCHOOL SERVICES

School enrolment in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec increased from 7,280 in 1965 - 66 to 7,792 in 1966 - 67. The total enrolment comprises 3,340 Eskimos, 1,371 Indians and 3,081 others. It is estimated that about 1,000 children will reach school age each year over the next three or four years. A school construction program designed to accommodate the annual enrolment increases, as well as those children now without school facilities, is necessary.

Plans were developed in the past year for a new 10-classroom school at Aklavik, a new five-classroom school with large activity rooms at Coppermine and Cambridge Bay, and a 16-classroom secondary school at Inuvik. These schools will be completed in 1968. Other major planning projects included a 12-classroom addition to the Sir John Franklin School at Yellowknife and a 15-classroom school and a 200-bed pupil residence for the new townsite of Rae.

Construction started on the 12-classroom Princess Alexandra School at Hay River and Princess Alexandra will open the school in the summer of 1967 during her visit to the north. A total of 27 additional classrooms were

Eskimo boy learning wood craft.



opened in September 1966. Ten of these were portable classroom units which were taken to various settlements for use until permanent schools are completed.

The department's first pre-school program was started at Frobisher Bay in September 1966, and plans have been made to provide facilities for the extension of this program throughout the school system.

Forty-three applications for financial assistance were approved under the Northwest Territories Financial Assistance for Higher Education Program. Fifteen of the students received both grants and loans. The cost of the program was \$35,674.50, an increase of \$2,378.50 over the previous year. Under the Canada Students Loans Act, passed in July 1964, loan applications totalling \$11,135.50 were approved for fourteen students.

Two \$800 Northwest Territories scholarships were awarded: to Miss Dianne Patricia Douglas of Fort Smith, who attended the University of Manitoba in the Faculty of Arts during 1966 - 67; and Kenneth James Tyler of Yellowknife, who attended the University of Alberta in the Faculty of Arts. 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.

Two \$1,000 scholarships, payable in five annual instalments of \$200 each, have been made available to northern students by National Containers Ltd., and Seaway Storage Ltd. The former scholarship will be given to the most needy and worthy student undertaking post-graduate work. The Seaway Storage Scholarship will be given to the best student graduating from the Churchill Vocational School.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The renovated military complex at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, is now used for prevocational training, 150 young people from the Eastern Arctic took courses this year. The boys' shops are located in a remodelled hangar where courses in drafting, carpentry, metal work and maintenance and repair of motors can be conducted concurrently. In addition to the shopwork, the senior boys built and completely finished a five-room house during the year, including the electrical, plumbing and heating installations. All the pupils spend one-half of their time studying the academic subjects related to their prevocational training. The laboratories for the girls' program are located in the classroom wing. The girls' program includes typing, office practice, food preparation, child care, dress-making, beauty culture and home management courses. In order to provide realistic work experience, arrangements were made through the co-operation of the Manitoba Hospital Commission and the CNIB Catering Services to have all the senior girls given on-the-job training as hospital ward aides and as food services assistants.

A total of 213 pupils from the Eastern Arctic lived in the pupil residences at Fort Churchill. Of these, 63 were enrolled as full-time academic students at the Duke of Edinburgh School and the remainder were in the Pre-Vocational Centre.

To assist young adults whose lack of academic training in their early years has inhibited their chances of successful employment, occupational training programs are being offered in several northern areas.

Among these are the programs being offered in Inuvik and Fort Smith. Here the students spend half their school day in on-the-job training and the other half in an accelerated academic upgrading program.

A boat building course in Arctic Quebec and a homemaker assistants' course in Frobisher Bay have helped to prepare another 20 young people for employment. Training in the development of the basic skills required for work in the north, including fabric printing, tourist guiding, ceramics and pottery, sawmill operating, upholstering, tanning, heavy equipment operating and clerical work were available.

At the Sir John Franklin school in Yellowknife, the vocational program is available for the first time and 57 pupils are taking advantage of it. Another 209 pupils in grades IX to XII are enrolled in the academic program.

The Northwest Territories apprenticeship program is proving to be a most effective training tool. A total of 96 certificates of trade proficiency were issued during the current year; 80 as the result of written examinations and 16 on the basis of transfer of provincial or other trade certification. Twenty-six new apprentices were registered, making a total of 83 registered apprentices for the year. Five more occupations were added to the apprenticeship program, bringing the number of affected trades in the Northwest Territories to 25.

Among the newly approved trades are those of launderers and dry cleaners, selection and placement officers, hunting and fishing guides, and northern service clerks.

The department has been giving high priority to the employment of Northwest Territories residents in its northern operations, and has set a long-term objective of filling 75 per cent of the jobs with northern people by 1967. To help achieve this goal 27 classroom assistants were trained in February and March 1967. Thirteen girls from the Mackenzie District and 14 girls from the Arctic District took part in the intensive training programs. They are now working in the classrooms of the schools in their home communities where they assist the younger children to adapt to the school system.

CURRICULUM

The Curriculum Section uses the following principles:

1. Cultural inclusion - every unit of instruction intentionally refers to the child's environment.

2. Cultural enrichment - inclusion of learning experiences and materials to compensate for lacks in the child's environment. 3. Pedagogical selection - teachers select enriching programs and activities which will be interesting and challenging as well as meaningful to the child.

In the last five years the Curriculum Section has prepared over eighty professional documentary aids for northern teachers. Publications which were developed during the year are: Seal Hunt, Let's Begin English, Northern School Library List, Audio-Visual Services Handbook, Guide Book to accompany New Mathematics Workbook.

Related services such as teacher education, special education and research, audio-visual materials, testing and evaluation, and school library are also the responsibility of this Section. Ten teacher-librarians completed a summer training course. Assistance was given in organizing the school libraries at Great Whale River and Fort Churchill. The testing and evaluation services continued the system-wide testing program and the results were processed by the Bureau of Data Processing. Audio-visual services proceeded with the work on two series of filmstrips (The Government of the Northwest Territories, and Northern Co-operatives).

Committees of teachers in northern settlements continued to work on the development, evaluation and revision of new school programs and instructional materials.

Members of the Curriculum Section attended national conferences concerned with their areas of interest and also participated in departmental and inter-departmental committees including the committee on conservation, education and the committee on the care of handicapped children and adults. By invitation and by appointment, members of the Curriculum Section acted on planning committees for the 1967 Boy Scouts Arctic Jamboree and for the various youth participation programs sponsored by the Centennial Commission.

ADULT EDUCATION

The new low rental housing plan for Eskimos required a major adult education program. Following the announcement of the housing program, which is phased over a five-year period, an educational program was planned and materials produced in Eskimo syllabics and basic English. A grant of \$169,000 was received from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in May for research into housing education. A field staff was employed to work in the settlements with the Eskimos. The field work was planned in three parts. The first preceded the construction of new houses and was designed to help the Eskimos understand the terms and conditions of the rental agreement. The second part was conducted before and after the people became

tenants and moved into the new houses. Here the aims were to teach the new skills needed for a different pattern of family living and also to show how to care for the new materials used in the houses. The third part, running concurrently with parts one and two, developed a readiness for active participation in the local management of the housing program. Three orientation courses were held for field staff in June and October 1966, and January 1967.

Part I of this program was completed in ten settlements in the Baffin Region with 509 families or almost 3,000 Eskimos learning about the rental housing. In seven of the ten settlements Part II of the program was underway. Preparatory to the 1967 housing construction, work was done in four settlements in the Keewatin Region where 302 families were helped to understand the benefits and responsibilities of tenants (See table below). Home visits, group and general meetings were used. Interpreters were employed locally to assist the adult education staff since the majority of the people speak only the Eskimo language.

Adult Education Program-Eskimo Rental Housing

Region	Settlement	Eskimo Population	Number of Families*	Part I & III	Education Program Part II & III
Frobisher	Arctic Bay	100	22	X	X
...	Broughton Island	200	36	X	X
...	Cape Dorset	420	64	X	X
...	Frobisher Bay	1,200	190	X	X
...	Grise Fiord	94	14	X	X
...	Hall Beach	142	20	X	...
...	Igloolik	220	53	X	X
...	Pangnirtung	300	60	X	...
...	Pond Inlet	150	31	X	X
...	Resolute Bay	124	19	X	...
Keewatin	Baker Lake	549	95	X	...
...	Chesterfield Inlet	180	31	X	...
...	Eskimo Point	451	103	X	...
...	Rankin Inlet	380	73	X	...
...	...	4,510	811	14	7

[*The Eskimo population and number of families living in a settlement may vary because of movement to and from camps.]

Linguistics Section

On October 1, 1966, the Linguistic Services Section was officially transferred from the Welfare to the Education Division. This was done to co-ordinate the Eskimo literacy program in the new orthography with the broader educational programs.

The Eskimo Language Course was revised and reproduced in quantity for distribution to departmental personnel in the north and elsewhere.

The tapes used were re-recorded with two Eskimo voices instead of one as had been the case with the first recording.

Another unit, Unit 12, was added to the Eskimo Language Course in the form of Eskimo dialogues, exercises and drills. These appear on tape as well as in writing. Once again, some 125 hours of Eskimo language instruction, in the classroom and in the laboratory, were given to Northern Service Officers in training in Ottawa.

Several hundred root words were added to the draft copy of the Eskimo dictionary.

The basic research on the language structures was continued in order to serve the needs of an expanded Eskimo Language Course, dictionary and formal grammar.

Plans for an Eskimo Orthography Instructors' Training Program were drawn up. This is to take place next year as a first step in the implementation of the new orthography in northern schools and adult education classes.

Engineering

HOUSING

TERRITORIAL HOUSING

Second Mortgage Program

There are a number of families in the north who could afford National Housing Act housing if available at southern prices. To assist these people, a second mortgage program was started by the Territorial Governments in 1961, using funds loaned to them by the Federal Government. The program is administered by CMHC for the Territorial Governments.

Qualified persons borrowing under the National Housing Act, may obtain a second mortgage loan of up to \$2,000 repayable over the same period as the first mortgage loan and bearing interest at a rate 1 per cent higher than the current NHA rate. As of April 1, 1967, seven such loans have been made in the Northwest Territories to an amount of \$12,006 and 36 have been made in the Yukon Territory to an amount of \$56,600.

Low-Cost Housing Programs

To meet the needs of low income families in the north, a low-cost housing program was established in 1962. Under this program the Commissioners can make loans secured by a first mortgage up to \$6,000, over 20 years at 7 3/4 per cent interest, and a second ten year loan of \$1,000, interest free, which is secured by a second mortgage. The Commissioners can forgive the annual payments of \$100 on the second mortgage if the mortgagor has complied with the provisions of the mortgages.

Because of increasing construction and material costs in the north, the Territorial Councils recommended that the maximum of the first mortgage loan be extended to \$8,000, that the maximum term of the mortgage be 25 years, and that the \$1,000 second mortgage be limited to those applicants building a house valued at \$10,000 or less. This was approved by the Federal Government in August, 1966.

As of April 1, 1967, the mortgage situation for the Territories was as follows:

...	N.W.T.		YUKON	
...	No. of loans	Am't Loaned	No. of loans	Am't Loaned
Low cost 1st mortgage loans	76	\$ 440,925	37	\$ 219,000
Low cost 2nd mortgage	72	72,000	5	5,000
NHA 2nd mortgage loans	7	12,006	36	56,600

ESKIMO HOUSING

Rental

Late in 1965 the government approved a five-year rental housing program to provide suitable living accommodation to all Eskimos in the Territories. The housing program will represent a large item in the department's budget for several years to come. Its objective is to provide houses according to family size at a rental rate on the family income and resources. Services such as heating, electricity, basic furniture and basic maintenance are included as part of the low monthly rental. To encourage a high standard of participation in the program, and to foster individual and community development, management of rental housing will, wherever possible, be carried out by local housing associations. Officers of these associations will be Eskimos elected annually by the tenants themselves.

Credits will be given for extra rental payments and for improvements and additions to the houses; in this way an incentive will be given toward the goal of eventual ownership. In the summer of 1966, 194 rental units were shipped to the Frobisher Region. It is estimated that in the summer of 1967, another 152 houses will be shipped there and 188 units to the Keewatin Region. Erection on site is accomplished by construction crews hired in the south, supplemented by not less than an equal number of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers recruited locally.

The housing program was set up to coincide with educational and community development projects designed to ensure that those who would receive housing would be prepared to participate in their management and their maintenance. A team of housing educators was hired, with the co-operation and financial assistance of CNMC, to impart the new concepts of rental housing to the Eskimos. This team was followed by home economists who helped the families move into the new houses, taught them how to make the best use of the equipment available in the house and encouraged the Eskimos to make decisions and comments on the program's operation.

Purchase

The goal of the department is to encourage Eskimos to buy only houses suitable to their family needs and they will only be encouraged to purchase houses when they can meet the purchase repayments and provide minimum services. To assist them in purchasing a home however, the department provided \$1,000 subsidy for a one-room and one-bedroom house, and \$2,000 for larger two and three-bedroom houses over 600 square feet in area. The balance of the cost will be covered by the labour of the Eskimos, by funds borrowed from the Eskimo Loan Fund and in some cases by cash.

INDIAN HOUSING

In the summer of 1966, the Northern Administration Branch took over responsibility for Indian housing in the Northwest Territories. In the 1965 - 66 fiscal year, 77 Indian housing units were built, 89 in 1966 - 67, and 78 are provided for in the 1967 - 68 Estimates.

TOWN PLANNING

To provide a continuing program for the rational development of northern townsites, the Engineering Division engages consultants to develop broad plans, and performs more specialized studies using the Division's facilities. During 1966, 19 settlements were the subject of town planning studies. Consultants were engaged in eight of these studies.

Consultant Studies

Final reports have been received for Broughton Island, Cambridge Bay, Igloolik, Clyde River and Fort Simpson. Studies for Fort Resolution and Morphy will be completed by the end of 1967.

Town planning studies of Tuktoyaktuk and Fort McPherson will be started in 1967. The consultant selected for these studies will also continue and complete the study of Aklavik which was begun this year by the Division's Town Planner.

Division Studies

Development plans have been prepared to assist in site selection for housing construction in 1967. Settlements studied in this manner are Frobisher Bay, Cape Dorset, Arctic Bay and Hall Beach. Plans are being prepared to assist the 1968 housing program in Baker Lake, Eskimo Point, Lake Harbour, Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay.

AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GROUND CONTROL SURVEYS AND DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING-SETTLEMENTS, NORTHERN CANADA

Ninety-eight settlement locations are under study to provide a basis for town planning and legal surveys. To date, 162 standard site plans on a scale

of 1" = 100' with 5' contour interval showing all physical and cultural features have been completed. During 1966, 15 sites were vertically photographed and precise ground control established at nine settlement locations. Seven settlement locations were legally surveyed.

A five-year plan (1967 - 72) was prepared for topographic mapping in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, including shaded contour relief and cultural overlays.

Colour photography was used for two sites in northern Canada; one area in the treed portion of the sub-Arctic and one in the barren lands, to determine the advantages of colour photography over black and white in the field of photo-interpretation of permafrost conditions, soils, construction materials, drainage and water supply.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

The Engineering Division, either by itself or in collaboration with the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories designs all departmental buildings in the north. The Engineering Division and the Department of Public Works co-operated in the design and construction of larger projects such as the schools at Aklavik, Inuvik, Yellowknife, Cambridge Bay, Rae, Hay River, Coppermine, the 200-bed hostel at Yellowknife and Children's Receiving Homes at Fort Smith and Inuvik. The drawings and specifications prepared by consultants for a number of projects such as the Centennial Library at Hay River, the Centennial Library at Inuvik and the Separate School at Yellowknife were examined on behalf of the Territorial Government.

Further research was carried out in the simplification of drawings for Eskimo housing. Consultation with and co-operation from the contractors has resulted in lowered costs for construction.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

To meet rising demand, power generation capacity is being increased by the addition of generators and synchronizing equipment. Experiments with recirculating sewage systems are continuing in areas of water scarcity. A new heated water and sewage service line was installed at Rankin Inlet using a utilidette system using light-weight insulated aluminum pipes encased in a corrugated culvert casing.

CONSTRUCTION - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In 1966, the following buildings were purchased: 320 low rental houses for Eskimos, 17 welfare houses for indigents, 20 three-bedroom transportable

houses, 25 three-bedroom prefabricated houses, 9 three-bay garages, 1 warehouse, 1 arts and crafts shop, 2 prefabricated one-classroom additions, 9 transportable classrooms, 1 two-apartment unit, 4 power-houses and 1 extension, 1 minimum security correctional camp and a plate freezer. Contracts were awarded for the construction of two classrooms, three apartment units and one office and transient quarters.

The Department of Public Works on behalf of the Engineering Division arranged for the construction of: 1 bulk oil storage tank, 2 offices and transient quarters, 2 heated warehouses, 6 three-bedroom houses, 3 twelve-pupil hostels, 6 apartment units, 1 gymnasium, 2 two-classroom schools and a medium security prison.

In 1966, the Fort Smith Highway, linking Fort Smith with the Mackenzie Highway System and provincial highways to the south, was completed.

Some work was carried out in 1966 on the extension of the Pine Point Highway from Pine Point to Fort Resolution.

Reconstruction of Miles 16-20 on the Ingraham Trail was partially completed and will be finished in 1967. A contract was awarded last November for the construction of Mile 20 to Mile 50.

The extension of the Mackenzie Highway toward Fort Simpson was continued in 1966. A two-year, 50-mile contract was let from the previous terminus at Mile 117 to Mile 167. Grading was completed on 36 miles of roadway, with 16 miles trimmed. Clearing was carried out over 45 miles.

Equipment was purchased in 1966 for the construction of an access road from Coral Harbour to Snafu Beach on Southampton Island.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS

The continuation of the Regional Fuel Oil Policy of distribution to private consumers through the Hudson's Bay Company on a regional price basis has been very successful and resulted in price reductions in all four Regions, the maximum decrease being ten cents per gallon.

Assistance was given to one of the major oil companies in making a study of the market for heating oil in the Eastern Arctic.

Specifications for diesel electric generators of 100 and 150 KW capacity were prepared and the equipment installed in three settlements to meet the constantly increasing electrical load.

The Hovercraft tests at Tuktoyaktuk were observed and the progress of development of this type of craft is being followed very closely to determine when it can be used economically in our operations.

CONSTRUCTION - YUKON TERRITORY

The Medium Security Prison near Whitehorse was completed and a prefabricated Minimum Security Correctional Camp was purchased and

erected. The Willow, Fox and McCabe bridges, ease curve and grade at Mile 282 and pre-engineering work on Miles 52 to 102 were all completed on the Whitehorse-Keno Road. Miles 0 to 50 on the Ross River-Carmacks Road was completed and construction of Miles 92-142 was approximately 10 per cent complete in 1966. A vehicle ferry for use across the Yukon River at Dawson is now under construction and will be ready for trial runs by June 16, 1967.

Towers and a cable-ferry were installed over Pelly River at Blind Creek, 30 miles west of Ross River. On the Canol Road, north of Ross River, bridges at Mile 63.9 and Mile 93.9 were improved, glacier corrections were made at various locations between Mile 0 and Mile 117 and the first 10 miles of the road were re-opened.

Northern Co-ordination and Research

Northern Co-ordination and Research includes the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre and the Advisory Committee on Northern Development, which are the agencies in the department responsible on the one hand for fostering northern science and technology and on the other for coordinating all federal government activities in the north.

The Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre sponsors and conducts research on northern subjects and encourages research by non-governmental agencies. It also collects and disseminates technical information on the north, and operates the Inuvik Research Laboratory which was opened in 1964.

The research sponsored by the Northern Co-ordination Research Centre deals mainly, but not exclusively, with the social sciences. Much of it is undertaken by university scientists and graduate students, working under contract, or as seasonal employees.

The Mackenzie Delta Research Project was the main focus of attention in 1966. It is a multi-discipline program designed to isolate and analyse social and economic factors which impede native peoples from participating in northern development, and to assess the extent to which the native people are making effective adjustment to changes brought about by government and commercial expansion in the north.

The Mackenzie Delta was chosen as an area for intensive study because it is broadly representative of the physical, social, and economic conditions in the Canadian Arctic and Sub-Arctic. This program was planned to be implemented in three phases. The first phase was initiated in the spring of 1965, when four studies were undertaken by a team of specialists in anthropology, economic geography, and technology. These studies were designed to provide the general background data necessary to establish the location of key areas for detailed investigation during the second phase of the program. The second phase, begun in the spring of 1966, sought to explore in greater depth problem areas which were identified in the first phase.

In addition to the work of the Mackenzie Delta Project, a number of other projects were initiated or continued. They included a comparative study of Eskimo administration in northern Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and Labrador; a study of the role of sled dogs in the changing economy of the population of the Eastern Arctic; a bibliography of publications dealing with the design, specifications, and production of Arctic clothing; and participation

with the Defence Research Board in the organization and conduct of hovercraft trials in the Mackenzie Delta.

A grant of \$30,000 was made to the Arctic Institute of North America towards the cost of publishing the Arctic Bibliography.

Grants totalling \$200,000 were awarded in 1966 to 15 institutes and scientific expeditions working in the north. This represented an increase of \$55,000 over the previous year.

The program of grants, which began in 1962, is designed to encourage university research in the north and to assist in the training of northern scientists. Grants are made on the recommendation of a special committee of scientists from the government and universities. The institutes will use the awards for a variety of research projects in many fields of geography, glaciology, oceanography, geology, archaeology, anthropology, sociology, etc.

The Advisory Committee on Northern Development advises the government on questions of policy relating to civilian and military undertakings in northern Canada, and provides for the effective co-ordination of all government activities in the north.

New Imperial Mines' copper ore concentrator under construction near Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

(Photo: Peter Oomen.)



Northern Resource and Economic Development

The year 1966 was one of the most dynamic in the history of northern development. In the Yukon Territory, two new mines were discovered resulting in several large exploratory programs, and it is expected that the value of mineral production in the Territory in 1967 will increase. Mineral production in the Northwest Territories rose sharply as exploration activities increased in the areas around Coronation Gulf, Great Slave Lake, the Arctic Islands, and Pine Point. Oil and gas operations continued to increase and a large gas discovery, made late in 1966, might well be the most significant such discovery in Western Canada. Several incentive programs were initiated, designed to stimulate and encourage resource development in the territories.

In the Yukon, the Anvil-Dynasty-Vangorda area continued to be the scene of large-scale staking and exploration activity. Nearly 30 companies prospected the area, approximately 10,000 claims were recorded and it is estimated that more than \$5,000,000 was spent on geophysical, geochemical and drilling programs in this area during 1966.

Anvil Mining Corporation Limited continued drilling to outline the Faro No. 1 orebody and are driving an adit to obtain bulk samples of the ore. The Company announced its intention to bring the property into production, subject to certain conditions, and a target date of late 1969 has been tentatively set.

Kerr Addison Mines Limited carried out a drilling program on its nearby Swim Lake property, and continued evaluation work on the Vangorda deposit.

Another large exploration program was initiated by Atlas Explorations Limited in the central plateau region. Base of operations was established at Ross River and a three-part program reached the drilling stage in October. Copper, lead, zinc and silver mineralization has been discovered in several areas and the Company is furthering its program on the same scale in 1967.

Construction was maintained with all phases on schedule at New Imperial's mine site near Whitehorse. Deep drilling has indicated further reserves on the "Little Chief" orebody and the Company is studying various methods to mine the deep ore, which will entail underground mining. Production from the initial open-pit commenced in April of 1967, and contracts were signed with White Pass and Yukon Route to truck and rail-haul bulk concentrates to Skagway by container.

Construction proceeded also at the site of the Clinton Creek asbestos mine of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation. Under the Federal Government's Northern Road Program, an access road was built into the property and the

Dawson-Sixty Mile Road is under reconstruction. Ore reserves are estimated at 14 million tons, and it is anticipated that production will commence in late 1967 or early 1968 at a rate of 60,000 tons of asbestos fibre annually.

Yukon Antimony Corporation Limited drove two adits, but, due to preliminary evaluation of the results and a drop in antimony prices, they suspended underground investigations in 1966. They are now concentrating exploration activities on its Skukum Creek copper showing.

Mount Nansen Mines Limited and Arctic Mining and Exploration Limited continued underground investigation and evaluation of their goldsilver properties near Carmacks and Carcross, respectively.

Hecla Mining Company, Silver Titan Mines and Silver Key Mines investigated silver-lead showings at Bunker Hill, Mount Haldone and in the Ketza River district.

Conwest Exploration Company Limited carried out exploration work in several areas, including extensive airborne geophysical surveys in the area west of Ross River.

Seventeen prospectors operated in the field under the Prospectors' Assistance Program.

With the start of production of New Imperial Mines Limited, the declining trend in the value of mineral production in the Yukon should be halted in 1967.

Discovery Mines closed its Laforma Mine early in 1966, and Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation had phased out its dredging operations by the end of the year.

Following a curtailment of mining operations and a cut-back in the number of employees, production of silver declined at the operations of United Keno Hill Mines Limited. The value of production rose again, however, in November and December, and a planned shut-down has been postponed for the time being to allow evaluation of small occurrences of new ore.

Yukon Coal Company continued normal production throughout the year.

The following tabulation shows the preliminary production figures for 1966 and comparative figures for 1965:

...	1965		1966*	
Mineral	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	45,031 oz.	\$1,698,975	40,035 oz.	\$ 1,509,320
Silver	4,615,995 oz.	6,462,393	4,078,223 oz.	5,705,434
Lead	17,851,309 lbs.	2,766,953	16,373,000 lbs.	2,446,126
Zinc	13,247,653 lbs.	2,000,396	9,086,000 lbs.	1,371,986
Cadmium	138,918 lbs.	386,192	105,824 lbs.	253,978
Coal	8,801 tons	85,626	6,000 tons	60,000
TOTAL	...	\$13,400,535	...	\$11,346,844

[*Preliminary.]

In 1966 the total value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories again rose sharply as a result of production from Pine Point.

Continued high interest was shown in the Pine Point area. There was also a revival of interest in the Coppermine region, with heavy staking in both areas resulting in over 21,000 claims being recorded at the Yellowknife Recorder's Office during the year.

Other areas of activity were the Coronation Gulf area, the East Arm of Great Slave Lake and the Arctic Islands. Scarcities and high prices for copper have spurred the search for this metal. Renewed interest has also appeared in the search for uranium deposits.

Baffinland Iron Mines Limited has completed a feasibility study of its high grade iron ore deposits on Baffin Island, although very little actual development or exploration work was accomplished there during 1966. Further studies, sponsored by the Federal Government, are underway.

Texas Gulf Sulphur has achieved encouraging results in its exploration program on a zinc deposit on Strathcona Sound. Cominco Limited and Bankeno Mines Limited jointly carried out a large exploration program for lead and zinc on claim groups and prospecting permit areas on Cornwallis and Little Cornwallis Islands.

In the Bathurst Inlet - Coronation Gulf areas, several companies explored some gold prospects and, in the southern Keewatin, Selco Exploration Limited continued work on their gold showing.

Interest has revived on old copper showings in the Coppermine River area and PCE Explorations, Consolidated Proprietary Mines and the Roberts Mining group, among others, were active with claim staking, continuing throughout the winter months. Negotiations are underway for joint exploration efforts on promising showings.

Twenty-eight prospectors participated under the Prospectors' Assistance Program sponsored by the Federal Government.

The first full year of operation of the concentrator at Pine Point established increased value of lead and zinc for that period. The Pine Point area continued to be the focal point of mining and exploration activity in the Northwest Territories. Literally dozens of companies carried out exploration programs on properties staked during the rush of late 1965 and early 1966. Geophysical methods were highly successful in locating anomalies and many of these, when drilled, proved to be promising ore-bodies.

Pine Point Mines Limited has acquired the adjacent Pyramid Mines Limited ore-body, and will develop Pyramid for production, expanding the concentrating facilities at the same time to handle the output of both mines.

Conwest Explorations Limited and Coronet Mines Limited indicate they may join forces in the construction of a mill. Each company has a moderate sized ore-body.

The four producing gold mines around Yellowknife, namely Giant Yellowknife Mines, Con-Rycon-Vol., Discovery and Tundra Gold Mines felt the adverse effects of increased costs and labour shortages, with no increase in the price of gold, and production of gold decreased slightly.

Silver and copper production again showed a substantial increase, this was mainly due to the production from Echo Bay Mines. This mine, which began production a year previously with only a few months ore in sight, now seems to be becoming established on a more or less permanent basis.

Canada Tungsten's operation in the Flat River area was proceeding well, encouraged by the world-wide tungsten shortages and rising prices, until a fire destroyed the mill in December and halted production. Plans indicate that a new improved plant may be ready by the end of 1967 and production resumed.

The following tabulation shows the preliminary production figures for 1966 and comparative figures for 1965:

...	1965		1966*	
Mineral	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	452,479 oz.	\$17,071,580	417,841 oz.	\$15,752,606
Silver	1,064,824 oz.	1,490,754	1,952,634 oz.	2,731,735
Lead	165,662,547 lbs.	25,677,695	230,000,000 lbs.	34,362,000
Zinc	189,380,626 lbs.	28,596,474	360,000,000 lbs.	54,360,000
Tungsten	3,736,324 lbs.	3,115,909	3,973,000 lbs.	3,226,910
Copper	942,400 lbs.	354,342	1,617,882 lbs.	726,429
Cadmium	185,840 lbs.	516,635	200,000 lbs.	480,000
TOTAL	...	\$76,823,389	...	\$111,639,680

Oil and gas exploration expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories were estimated at \$25,000,000 in 1966. Much of this exploration was conducted in the southern portion of the territories.

A large gas discovery was made late in 1966 in the Pointed Mountain area of the Northwest Territories. Located about 15 miles northwest of Fort Liard, the well appears to be the most significant gas discovery in Western Canada in 1966. In proximity to the Beaver River area, it will be serviced by a gas transmission pipe-line by 1969. Additional wells are now planned, and when adequate gas reserves are developed, the gas pipe-line can be extended from the Beaver River area in British Columbia to the Pointed Mountain area. Revenues in the form of royalties will accrue to the government when gas deliveries commence.

Continued interest is being shown in the Peel Plateau area of the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Shell Canada Limited and Imperial Oil are in the midst of a large exploration and drilling program. Shell has now completed nine wells in this area while Imperial is currently drilling their fifth well. Other operators will begin drilling operations during the 1967 - 68 winter

season and it is anticipated that an additional 10 wells will be drilled during this phase of exploration.

There was no exploration activity in the Eagle Plain or in the Liard areas of the Yukon.

Surface geological surveys by the oil industry decreased over the previous year. Much of the sedimentary areas have already been mapped by the major oil companies. Most of the current work that is being conducted is by consultants for clients or for non-exclusive types of reports which are sold to several smaller oil operators holding permits in the territories.

A helicopter-borne and supported seismic party conducted geophysical surveys over the Prince Patrick, Mackenzie King and Borden Islands. This is the first time such a geophysical survey was carried out in the Arctic Islands. The crews have been moved to the Anderson and Horton River areas to undertake a similar program which should last six to seven months. Current plan of the operator is to start drilling operations on the Islands some time in 1968 or 1969.

Several applications have been received for loans under the Mineral Development Loan Fund. The largest request came from a consortium of companies holding acreage in the Arctic Islands. The program, if consummated, would involve the spending of approximately \$30,000,000. This would include the drilling of 20 to 25 wells complemented by a considerable amount of seismic surveys.

The Federal Government's policy to encourage resource development in the north is accomplished through a number of incentive programs.

The Northern Roads Program is a ten-year, \$100 million program designed to provide roads which connect centres of population, lateral roads through areas of favourable resource potential and roads to specific resource development projects. During the year approximately \$9.7 million was spent on roads in the two northern territories.

The Northern Resource Airports Policy provides financial assistance on a cost sharing basis for airport construction to aid resource development.

The Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Regulations make provision for grants to individuals and corporations who are exploring for minerals and oil and gas in the north. The regulations are intended mainly to encourage companies, which are not eligible for the mineral exploration incentives provided in the Income Tax Act, to invest in the north, but limited assistance is available to mining and oil and gas companies. At the year end, 27 applications had been received, six of which were approved for grants totalling approximately \$340,000.

With the objective of attempting to increase the amount of metal processing that is being done in the north, the government commissioned a study to determine the feasibility of providing lead-zinc smelting facilities at Pine Point, N.W.T.

Financial and engineering evaluations were carried out during the year on a number of proposed mining developments in the north where Federal Government financial assistance had been requested. A computer program was developed which permitted a more thorough assessment of these projects.

The Resource Management Division is charged with the administration of the residual interest of the Federal Government in many parcels of Public Lands in southern Canada, comprising former Military and Naval Reserves, together with other sites required for special projects. In addition, it maintains records pertaining to the disposal of millions of parcels of Dominion Lands in the Prairie Provinces, plus the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia. The Division also correlates reports on behalf of all Branches to the Real Property Inventory of the Public Works Department, Crown Assets Disposal Corporation and the Municipal Grants Section of the Department of Finance. Finally, the Division is implementing a program for the acquisition of rights which will ensure the preservation of water-fowl habitat on vast tracts of privately-owned property throughout the country.

During the fiscal year 1966 - 67, approximately \$21,000 was derived from the lease, sale, or other disposition of Public Lands, while numerous parcels of inestimable value were made available to other federal agencies. Research into the basis of land ownership has been accelerated, and claims on sixteen properties were validated with full legal documentation. Twenty-seven chronological reports on land settlement were compiled for historical or archival projects, and thousands of enquiries in respect of property rights were answered. Three hundred and sixty Libers of Letters Patent, each containing about 500 folios, were micro-filmed, and 23,000 files or documents relating to Metis Scrip, Military Bounty, Manitoba Act grants and Dominion Lands policy were indexed. Ninety-one certified true copies of Letters Patent were prepared as the basis for proof of property ownership, and hundreds of other documents were photostated as evidence that settlers had received their full entitlement.

A form of contract for easements to protect wetlands of farms in the Prairie Provinces was approved, and all preliminary steps were taken to expedite introduction of the waterfowl conservation project in the target areas selected for 1967 - 68.

An inventory of lands along the line of the Rideau Canal system is being completed, to determine whether or not a waterways park could be established under joint Dominion-Provincial sponsorship.

The Economic Staff Group, one of the two divisions which comprise the Resource and Economic Development Group, was formed to provide advice to departmental management on northern economy, and to undertake economic studies. While, - during 1966 - the Group was small and understaffed, it was nevertheless quite active. A general review of the economy of the Yukon Territory was prepared for incorporation in a fact-book entitled "The

Yukon Today", which the department intends to publish shortly. This review is intended to serve a number of purposes, including the provision of some factual background material for a comprehensive economic study of the Yukon Territory which is soon to be commissioned jointly by the department and the Government of the Yukon Territory, with each party bearing half the cost.

Another study of general interest in which the Economic Staff Group is involved is an examination of a number of alternative routes to tidewater from present and potential resource producing areas in the Yukon. This study is being undertaken by Travacon Research Limited, a Calgary consulting firm, and is expected to be completed by June 1967.

A test manpower survey of the Northwest Territories will be undertaken in the summer of 1967, and much of the preparatory work for this project was done during the 1965 - 66 fiscal year. This survey is being conducted as a co-operative venture by the department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In addition to the foregoing projects, considerable time was devoted to handling a wide variety of ad hoc projects and to the compilation of basic statistical records on the northern territories. It is intended that the Economic Staff Group will become a primary source of information on the northern economy during the next few years.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Dan George and Nancy Sandy, two Canadian Indians, play in "The Education of Phyllistine", which was awarded best entertainment film for television at the 16th Annual Canadian Film awards.



Indian Affairs Branch

During the 1966 - 67 fiscal year, steady progress was made by the Indian Affairs Branch towards its main objective of ensuring equality of treatment and opportunity for Indians in terms of education, occupational skills, economic development, health, self-government and cultural identity. Branch expenditures on this work increased to \$104,730,594 from \$81,684,227 the previous year.

Approximately \$52,000,000, or 50 per cent of all funds voted by Parliament for the work of the Branch was allotted to the education program, the most vital single effort. At the close of the year, 95 per cent of all Indian children of school age were attending school. For the first time, the enrolment of Indian children in provincial schools exceeded that in federal schools. High school enrolment showed a slight increase. The number of students in universities increased to 240; 2,529 students were given training in various trades; a total of 3,797 Indian adults were enrolled in adult education programs and 3,634 in upgrading programs. These figures represent the largest number of students ever registered in these programs.

Of particular importance is the development of the kindergarten program. Several years ago a small beginning was made with the establishment of a few kindergarten classes in Indian schools. Today, kindergarten is being given to approximately 3,800 pupils, or approximately 40 per cent of the Indian children of kindergarten age, in federal and provincial schools. The program is being extended steadily.

Some \$16,000,000 of the \$112,000,000 five-year Community Improvement Program, approved in March 1966, was spent on housing, the provision of water and sanitary services, rural electrification and the construction and improvement of roads to and on reserves. Some 1,770 houses were built and 1,569 were wired for electricity. Roads built on Indian reserves totalled 343 miles. An off-reserve housing program was developed to assist Indians in purchasing houses near places of employment.

The grants to bands program was greatly expanded from \$66,892 in the previous year to \$445,306 this year. These grants are designed to encourage the transfer to bands, the authority, responsibility and financial resources which will enable them to do for themselves many of the things the Branch is now doing for them. Steady progress has been made in the development of band self-government. Twenty-five bands assumed control over the management of their revenue funds during the year. There are now 137 bands which have taken this step.

There was continuing consultation with the Indians on matters of concern to them. During the year, the eight Regional Indian Advisory Councils established in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon and the Northwest Territories met a total of nineteen times. The National Indian Advisory Board held its first meeting in January 1966 and met twice during the year. Proposed amendments to the Indian Act have been the main topic discussed at these meetings.

Education Directorate

This Directorate has the overall responsibility and authority for the provision of education services and programs, both for Indian children and adults. It is also responsible for the development and co-ordination of the education policy and the direction and planning of operating procedures.

A year of marked growth in Indian education was recorded. Public interest was stimulated by a large volume of newspaper comments, numerous research projects, and the tabling of Part 1 of the Hawthorn-Tremblay report on the Indian people. The Indian school enrolment increased from 61,395 to 64,439. The attendance at provincial schools was 32,941 while 31,498 Indian pupils attended schools operated by the Branch. For the first time the enrolment in provincial schools exceeded that in federal schools.

The Branch operated 1291 classrooms in 355 schools for Indian children compared with 1275 classrooms in 391 schools in the previous year. High school enrolment showed a slight overall increase but there was a small decline in Grades XII and XIII. There were 1549 teachers employed by the Branch, 50 more than in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by an expansion in guidance services for Indian students in high school, vocational training, and university programs.

The teachers' salary schedule was revised effective September 1, 1966, to provide regional rates of pay replacing the national scale. New regional rates were also established for the 1967 - 68 school year reflecting the general increase in teachers' salaries across the country.

A supervisor of library services was added to headquarters staff to initiate a community library program. These community libraries will be established on reserves and will be organized and operated by a local library board under provincial legislation. The supervisor acts as a consultant to the Indian library boards, advising them on legislation, finance, library accommodation, and librarian training. There is a widespread interest in these community libraries. Several libraries have been set up and others are under consideration.

A comprehensive testing program was carried out by the language arts specialists which covered all aspects of the teaching of English in the federal schools. New, improved methods of instruction have been introduced over the past seven years which have raised the level of achievement and over-

come many of the difficulties experienced by Indian pupils in learning a new language. The report on this testing program provides encouraging data on pupil progress and gives direction for remedial measures to deal with weaknesses in language instruction. The supervision of this language instruction program was strengthened by the employment of six additional language arts specialists, bringing the total number to 12.

The number of active Indian school committees continues to grow. During the year, approximately 60 were participating in local school affairs. At the annual conference of school committee delegates, held in Saskatoon, resolutions were passed recommending that the responsibilities and authority of these committees be enlarged. These resolutions are under active consideration and will be of assistance in preparing the revised regulations to be issued in 1967. Some school committees have assumed responsibility for school attendance, school lunches, transportation, and extra-school activities, and have gained strong community support and enthusiasm for the impetus their work has given to education.

The provision of kindergarten instruction for Indian children is one of the major concerns in the education program. Several years ago a small beginning was made with the establishment of a few kindergarten classes in Indian schools. Today kindergarten is being given to approximately 3,800 Indian children in federal and provincial schools, an increase from 3,660 during the previous year. It is interesting to note that this number represents only 40% of the five-year-old population. The records show that since the establishment of kindergartens the Indian children who have received this instruction are better prepared and able to cope with the Grade 1 program. It is intended to continue to expand this program by purchasing this service wherever possible from private or provincial schools where such programs are available and accessible or by establishing classes in federal schools.

There was a substantial rise in the amount of accommodation required for Indian pupils in provincial schools. Agreements were entered into with over 50 school boards across Canada to purchase classroom space for 4,548 pupils. Capital contributions representing partial payments under these agreements amounted to a total of \$4,145,000 during the year. It is anticipated that the growth of the joint school program will continue to accelerate to meet the needs of Indian children enrolled in provincial schools.

At the request of the Branch and the Alberta provincial teachers working with Indian pupils, a special "Intercultural Education Program" was inaugurated at the University of Alberta. The program provides pre-service training for teachers of Indian pupils and includes practical application as well as theory. Each student must spend two summer periods working with people whose cultural background is different from his own. During the summer the Indian Affairs Branch offered five such "practicums" to prospective teachers and provided educational bursaries to those who continued in the program. The program has proven to be popular, as well as valuable, and

the Branch will double its support for this training program in the coming year.

The schools in the Forest Conference, inaugurated in 1963 by the Northland School Division of Alberta and the Indian Affairs Branch, was sponsored this year by the Province of Manitoba. Representatives from the Ontario Department of Education attended for the first time indicating increasing concern about education in the north. This conference, which encouraged and promoted improvements in the education provided Indians in northern Canada, has been most effective in obtaining the active participation of provincial government agencies in attempting to solve problems facing Indian education today.

Special school units have been established in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Pre-service and in-service training programs are now offered at the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, and extensive research into curricula has been carried out in all three provinces. This year's meeting emphasized the provision of training programs for young Indian adults which would prepare them for immediate employment.

In those areas where joint education has not been possible as yet, the construction of federal schools for Indians continued. During the year there were 114 federal school construction projects which included 121 classrooms, 51 teaching staff units, and 47 other projects such as major renovations and improvements to water and sewerage facilities in existing schools. Total expenditure for this program was approximately \$6,100,000.

Daily transportation was provided, where necessary, for Indian pupils attending provincial schools and centralized federal schools. There were 22,323 pupils transported at a cost of approximately \$2,500,000. The transportation was arranged through 486 separate contracts, over 200 of which were with contractors of Indian status.

During the year, with the full utilization of the resources of the Department of Manpower, continued emphasis was placed on the further development of vocational training, employment, and relocation opportunities for Indians. Assistance was given to that department in working out plans for the implementation of seven pilot projects for the relocation of 140 Indian families. These, along with a similar project initiated by the Education Directorate involving 20 Indian families at Elliot Lake, will provide experience and insight with respect to relocating Indian families off reserves which it is hoped will accelerate the movement of Indians to areas of high employment.

During the year, 2,529 students were given training in various trades. A total of 3,797 Indian adults were enrolled in adult education programs while 3,634 were enrolled in upgrading programs. The number of students enrolled in universities has increased to 240. The above figures represent the largest number of Indian students ever registered in these programs.

Responsibility for training and placement was transferred during the year from the Resources and Development Division to the Education Directorate since it was felt that the placement of Indians in employment was a natural corollary to the training program. During the year, 2,357 Indians were placed in regular employment and 8,231 were placed in short term or part-time employment.

Development Directorate

This Directorate co-ordinates and is responsible for the community development program, the development of social programs, the resources and industrial development programs, and engineering and construction projects on reserves.

SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Community Services

The Branch operates a community services program designed to promote and assist the social development of Indian communities. This includes the development of local self-government, through the provision of financial grants, leadership training and community development projects; and as an out-growth of a developing social environment, the development of individuals better able to participate in the general life of the country.

The Community Services Section is responsible for providing a corps of skilled community development personnel and assisting in the negotiation and administration of cost-sharing agreements with the provinces for community development work where the provinces are willing and able to carry out such work.

During the year, cost-sharing agreements were signed with the provinces of Ontario and Alberta to provide for the extension of provincial community development services to Indian communities. In addition, community development services were provided to a number of bands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan by provincial personnel under special project area submissions whereby costs are shared by the Indian Affairs Branch. Payments by the Branch during the year for community development services provided by the provinces amounted to \$146,931.

In Nova Scotia, community development services were provided on several reserves by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University under contract with the Branch.

Forty-eight Branch community development officers, seventeen of whom were Indians, operated in areas where provincial services were not being provided.

Other responsibilities of the Community Services Section include the operation of a grants program to enable bands to gain program management experience and to employ staff to assist in the administration of their own affairs. The cost of the program rose from \$66,892 in 1965-66 to \$445,306

in 1966 - 67. The majority of the 110 grants were for the employment of band staff.

The grants program is designed to encourage the transfer to bands of the authority, the responsibility and the financial resources which will enable them to do for themselves many of the things the Branch is now doing for them. Necessary scope is offered to the band councils to plan their own projects and to execute their plans themselves. Although it is expected that band councils will seek technical and professional advice from time to time regarding the management of the grants, it is the council and not the agency office which is responsible for the funds that are used. Cheques for band grants are made payable directly to the Band Councils for deposit in their own bank accounts.

Training courses are provided by the Branch whereby Indian leaders and band staff may learn the financial, legal, technical and other skills necessary for the management of community affairs. In addition, provision is made for Indian leaders to meet with each other to discuss common problems and concerns, and to meet with non-Indians for the purpose of developing mutual understanding and co-operation. The program is administered in each region by the Regional Community Development Training Officers. During the year, authority was obtained to enter into service contracts covering employment of resource personnel for the purpose of conducting seminars and training programs. Treasury Board authority was also granted for the payment of tuition fees, living allowances, school supplies and transportation expenses for course participants and for the payment of honoraria to Indians attending courses who cannot obtain leave with pay from their jobs.

The facilities of various institutions including the extension departments of universities were employed in the Indian Leadership Training Program. As in previous years, the resources of the Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, were used. A number of Indian students from various parts of Canada attended the Social Leadership Course which was sponsored by the Indian Affairs Branch.

A community development training seminar was held at Laval University during the months of April, May and June. Thirty-one members of the Indian Affairs Branch attended the seminar, including a number of Agency Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and resource personnel, as well as Branch Community Development Officers.

In August, Community Development Officers from across the country attended a five-day community development workshop in Ottawa where they had an opportunity to exchange views with each other and with other members of the department.

Cultural Affairs

The objective of the Cultural Affairs Section is to preserve and stimulate the growth and expression of Canadian Indian culture through research, documentation, and the promotion of graphic and performing arts.

During the year the Documentation Research Centre, designed to centralize all available knowledge about Indians of Canada, employed persons on contract to document and classify material by tribal identification. The Recording Unit, which forms an integral part of the Documentation Centre, was designed to collect, on tape, recordings of Indian drumming, singing, legends, stories, etc. Classification of the material has been completed.

The promotion of Indian culture in both the traditional and contemporary forms of music, dancing, painting, sculpture, etc. is supported through grants to individuals and organizations participating in these forms of expression. During the fiscal year, grants amounting to \$32,750 were made.

The Indian Affairs Branch purchased Indian paintings, pottery, and sculpture valued at \$5,950 for the purpose of establishing a permanent collection. Exhibitions were arranged to achieve recognition for contemporary Indian artists.

A workshop, sponsored jointly by Cultural Affairs and the Centennial Commission, provided an opportunity for 21 editors of Indian publications to acquire basic knowledge of journalism and printing techniques.

The Cultural Affairs Section participated with the EXPO '67 Task Force in selecting nine Indian artists from across Canada to paint four circular murals, one circular ceramic mural, and three major murals on the panels of the Indians of Canada Pavilion. Schedules were maintained and the Pavilion completed in time for the official opening of EXPO '67.

Welfare Services

The ultimate goal of the Indian Affairs Branch in the welfare field is that welfare services and benefits comparable to those provided other residents of the provinces, are available to Indians. It is considered that the objective can best be achieved by the participation of Indians in the full range of welfare programs established in the provinces.

Implementation of a federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement for welfare purposes with Ontario is now taking place. The Indian Affairs Branch, in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare, is pursuing similar agreements with the other provinces. The enactment of the Canada Assistance Plan, with special provisions for federal cost-sharing of Indian Welfare, represents an important step in this development.

In the meantime, a welfare program financed and administered by Indian Affairs Branch provides social assistance (food, clothing, shelter) for Indians at rates and under eligibility conditions similar to those which apply in the provinces.

A well preserved totem pole at Alert Bay, B.C.

(Photo: Richard Harrington.)



Child welfare maintenance and protection services are provided for Indian children through agreements with the governments of Manitoba and Nova Scotia. Indian Affairs Branch also pays the cost of maintenance of Indian children in foster homes or institutions wherever child care agencies provide services on a voluntary basis.

In areas where care services are not available to Indian children, Indian Affairs Branch staff, with the consent of parents or guardians, arrange for care of neglected children outside their own homes.

Maintenance in homes for the aged and other institutions for physically and socially handicapped persons is made available by Indian Affairs Branch to persons who need care due to senility or chronic illness.

Through agreements with the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, the Saskatchewan Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and the Manitoba Sanatorium Board, Indian Affairs Branch assumes financial responsibility for full maintenance and tuition on behalf of Indians participating in upgrading and social orientation programs arranged by these organizations.

In addition to the welfare program, financed and administered by Indian Affairs Branch, services and benefits available to Indians include Family Allowances, Youth Allowances, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement, administered by the federal government; Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance and Disabled Persons' Allowance financed jointly by federal and provincial governments; Needy Mothers' Allowance in Quebec, and provincial assistance to Indian adults and abandoned Indian children in Nova Scotia.

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Of the 225,000 Indians in Canada today, some 180,000 are resident on reserves or Provincial Crown Lands and are dependent upon renewable resources for much of their earned income. This is a rapidly growing population and in many areas, their numbers are in excess of the capability of their resource base to support them at satisfactory income levels.

Programming on behalf of these people in respect to their lands and their resources is designed wherever possible to help them to improve their methods of resource utilization and to assist them to develop new resource potentials by means of research, through the provision of grants and loans and by the extension of technical advice. Such assistance covers all fields of resource use and other entrepreneurial endeavour.

Agriculture

The development of agriculture on Indian lands during the year was encouraged by financial assistance as well as technical and managerial advice provided to the Indian people. Both federal and provincial advisory services were used extensively.

The Branch provides seed, fertilizer, insect and weed control chemicals, oil and gas and helps in many cases with the purchase of farm machinery, repairs and construction of granaries and veterinary services.

Under various national programs, such as the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA), the Indian people are eligible to share in benefits on an equal basis with others. In projects undertaken by the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA), provision is made for the provinces to include Indian Bands and lands.

The Indian Affairs Branch operates a Rotating Herd Program for the Indian people. A herd of breeding cattle is loaned to an Indian farmer for a two or three year period. The calves from the original stock form the basis of his own herd. There are 295 herds containing upwards of 4,700 cattle. The program is particularly active in the western Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Other financial assistance was given for agricultural purposes through the Revolving Fund Loan system operated by the Branch. During the year, an amount of \$179,150 was made available to 55 Indian farmers.

Craft Industries

Many Indian people in every province across Canada, individually and collectively, own and manage commercial businesses handling native crafts. These include enterprises where the goods are partly or fully manufactured and craft retail outlets located on Indian reserves. On an annual basis, the estimated value of craft industries operated by the Indian people is close to \$11 million. By and large these industries are started by the Indian people themselves who carry out their own production and marketing programs. However, when requested, the Indian Affairs Branch will lend them assistance. Such assistance may be in the form of a loan or an advance in order to stimulate or create new businesses. The Branch also operates a craft centre where raw materials are purchased in quantity and sold at cost to the Indian people. In addition the centre serves as a national promotional outlet at buyers' gift shows held in Toronto and Montreal. Art and craft items are frequently loaned to outside interests for display purposes as well.

Since the development program has been decentralized to the regional level, officers work closely with the Indian people in planning the best types of assistance required. During the year, the Indian Affairs Branch assisted with loans, development funds or technical help to establish craft retail outlets at Williams Lake and Moricetown, B.C.; craft centres at The Pas, Manitoba; Caughnawaga, Quebec; combined craft centre and workshop at La Ronge, Saskatchewan; Curve Lake, Ontario; workshop at Village Huron, Quebec; a Cultural Centre and production facilities at Alert Bay, B.C.; a marketing program and outlet at Edmonton, Alberta; and also marketing and promotion programs at Big Cove, Nova Scotia.

As a means of promoting sales of their crafts, Indian people are particularly active at fairs and exhibitions. Examples are the Atlantic Winter Fair, the Canadian National Exhibition, the Red River Exhibition, the Calgary Stampede, Edmonton's Mukluk Mardis Gras, and The Pas Trappers' Festival. Financial aid is provided by the Branch if needed. One important feature of the Branch program is that provision is made to guide Indians engaged in the craft business. A major project completed during the year was a nation-wide survey for information on the production and marketing of Indian crafts. During this study, which was financed by ARDA and coordinated by the Branch, more than 350 Indian craft producers and urban retailers were interviewed across Canada.

Small Businesses and Co-operatives

The policy of the Branch is to assist Indian people to become established in business or as entrepreneurs. To stimulate this development the Branch has provided financial assistance through loans and grants. Supervision and technical assistance is provided to Indians in the process of establishing businesses and on operational and financial matters. A great number of feasibility studies were carried out leading to the establishment of Band as well as individual Indian businesses. Larger business projects such as a national marketing program for Indian handicraft received close attention during the latter part of the year. The Caughnawaga Band started production of a new humane trap, designed by the National Research Council.

There are more than 125 co-operatives where the members are predominantly Indians. These co-operatives situated on the Prairies and in Quebec are giving new economic benefits to Indians. These co-operatives are in the production, distribution, consumer and servicing fields. Credit Unions and Caisse Populaire are increasing steadily in numbers. It is expected that co-operatives will play an increasingly important role.

Tourist Development

Many Indian reserves occupy strategic locations, or contain highly desirable sites, that can be developed to meet the burgeoning need for recreation areas in Canada. Generally, these development opportunities occur in areas where alternative land uses are restricted or marginal.

The Branch has launched an evaluation program to assess sites that appear to have potential and where feasible, have assisted the Indian people in developing the area as a tourist attraction. Frequently, Indian entrepreneurs are encouraged and assisted to take advantage of the further opportunities these sites provide for the sale of their arts and crafts.

Land Use

The Branch has embarked on a program to assess the revenue-producing capability of Indian lands for multi-use to ensure maximum benefit to the Indian people from use of their land resources. Last year, thirty-eight land-use surveys were completed.

To a great extent the Indian people are encouraged to participate in planning the development of these resources. Through grants from Indian Affairs Branch, bands engage their own consultants and with this guidance prepare plans suited to local needs.

Services of ARDA, ADA, ADB, as well as other federal and provincial agencies, are being utilized wherever possible, to augment the efforts of Branch specialists in advising Indians as to the most beneficial uses of their lands.

At present there are in the neighbourhood of 9,144 leases in effect on Indian lands comprising approximately 1,075,330 acres.

Mineral Resources

Indian Bands derive much financial benefit from the exploration and development of their oil and gas resources. While the main activity is centered in Alberta, there is increasing interest in Saskatchewan where the promise of deep oil and gas discoveries has spurred exploration throughout that Province. Indian Bands in British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have also received rental revenue from oil and gas rights.

The revenue for all provinces during 1966 - 67 amounted to about \$3,300,000 - comprised of \$1,550,000 in royalties, \$850,000 in bonuses and \$900,000 in rentals. Rentals and royalties increased over the previous year, whereas bonus revenues declined as a result of the fewer sales of rights. Other Band revenues related to oil and gas developments included payments for surface leases, easements and right of entry for geophysical exploration.

A number of companies continue to operate pilot recovery projects for heavy crude oil areas near Indian reserves in the Saddle Lake Agency.

It is expected that oil and gas developments on Indian reserves will continue at a high level or increase in the near future. This expectation is supported by the large amount of Indian land under permit; about one and one-quarter million acres are held under 55 active oil and gas permits.

Band Councils are acquiring a greater understanding of petroleum management through sending representatives to attend the sales of rights and to observe procedures at the Minerals Office in Calgary.

Although there are not yet major mining activities on Indian reserves, preparations are being made to develop the mining resources. Policy is being amended to provide greater opportunity for the Indian bands to take part in the management. Special evaluations are being made of areas which have attractive economic potential. Mining areas of Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan are at present receiving attention from industry.

Wild Crops

The wild rice crop has been very poor for the past several years due to high water in the northwestern Ontario and eastern Manitoba producing areas. Efforts were made last year in Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec to

extend the producing areas to provide more diversified and consistent production. Considerable success has been achieved and new rice fields should be producing in two or three years.

Greater attention was given to blueberry harvests. During the year several new areas were utilized for the first time on a limited scale. Efforts were made to determine the major producing areas and to assess the economic feasibility of marketing these crops.

Wildlife

Indians harvest approximately 50 per cent of Canada's wild fur crop, valued at about \$13,000,000. The estimated 11,000 Indian trappers engaged in this work operate mainly in the remote areas of the country. For many the fur crop provides their main source of income.

Joint Federal-Provincial Fur Agreements were in effect in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and informal working agreements were effectively maintained in other provinces during the year. To improve Indian income opportunities the Branch co-operated by promoting the use of wild fur in order to maintain and improve the demand both at home and on foreign markets. The field program emphasized the need for more effective and efficient trapping operations, increased individual production, improved pelt preparation, and more effective marketing. A modest start was also made to develop greater mechanization of trapping operations in order to improve mobility, tap wider areas of production and enhance individual efficiency and income potential.

Tourist Outfitting and Guiding

In many areas of Canada, sports hunting and fishing provides extensive income opportunities for Indians, both as guides and in other ancillary occupations. The increasing leisure time available to North Americans, and subsequent demand for recreation, provides an excellent opportunity for Indian employment and income catering to sportsmen. During the year, several guide-training courses were held across Canada and progress was made in establishing Indians as tourist outfitters. Indians now operate a big game camp in the Yukon, several fishing camps, a sports whaling camp near Churchill, and several goose hunting camps, examples of which are the Fort Severn Camp in Ontario and the James Bay Camps in Quebec. Emphasis was placed on the selecting and assessing of additional sites for Indian operated tourist camps catering to sports hunters and anglers.

Fisheries

There are approximately 7,000 Indian men engaged in varying degrees in the commercial production of fish, on both inland and coastal waters; the resulting income to these Indians is estimated at about \$10,000,000 annually. During the year, the Branch has been actively assisting Indian fishermen to improve their productive capability and marketing position, and to enable them to secure adequate equipment and shore facilities. The fisheries program includes business and technical training, loans or grants for equipment

and shore installations, management and supervision of fishing operations, and guidance to individuals or groups of Indians to enable them to market their fishery products effectively. The program has been in effect for several years and it is gratifying to note that several groups who were assisted early in the program, are now operating entirely independent of Branch supervision and assistance.

Forestry

Forestry operations on Indian reserves are an important source of revenue to the Indians and to their Band Funds. Timber dues to Band Funds amounted to \$694,446, a decrease of \$336,833 over the previous year.

There were 13 active timber licences, eight in British Columbia, four in Ontario and one in Quebec. No new timber licences were issued and seven licences in British Columbia were not renewed on expiration.

The Department of Forestry and Rural Development conducted forest management surveys on the Manitoulin, Dokes and Maniwaki Indian Reserves. Reports on these, while not yet available, are anticipated in 1967.

Over 800,000 seedlings were planted on Indian reserves in Ontario with the co-operation of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Since the inception of the reforestation program, 5,500 acres have been so planted in Ontario.

Forest Fire Protection & Suppression Agreements were in force in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and others were being negotiated with Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Again, there were no serious forest fires on Indian reserves.

The Chilcotin Indian Forestry Training Centre opened during the year and the first trainees were inducted in September. This school provides training in all skills associated with forestry with the aim of placing graduates with industry in skilled or semi-skilled positions.

The Branch's housing program has created the need to make use of the reserve forests and licenced Crown forests for logs and poles. Sawmills have also been established on many reserves to convert the logs to lumber. Most of these activities have taken place in the more northerly areas where building materials are expensive and difficult to transport. The effect of this program has been to increase employment to Indians in areas where job opportunities are scarce.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Engineering and Construction Division provides a great variety of services to every region in Canada through a central professional and administrative staff at Headquarters assisted by field engineers and technical officers attached to Regional Offices.

A large part of the work has been in the field of education - in the design, construction, repair and upkeep of works and buildings, to meet the

demand for improved educational facilities. The Division is responsible for the physical development of all Indian reserves, including design of Indian homes, preparation of properly planned communities, design and installation of water and sewerage systems, design and construction of roads and bridges, installation of electric power services and designs for recreational facilities. The Division is also responsible for supplying field office accommodation, fire protection facilities, and heavy equipment for maintenance of capital assets.

Planned Communities

In order to achieve the best results from expenditure of public funds it is necessary to co-ordinate all aspects of the reserve improvement program. Community planning is essential.

In recognition of this necessity, a Community Planning Section has been added to the Engineering and Construction Division of the Development Directorate. The first role of the Community Planning Section is to provide community planning services: i.e., to conduct planning surveys, to prepare community plans and to provide a continuing planning service for reserves.

The second role of the section is to recommend procedures in matters affecting the physical development of reserves for such things as:

(1) Subdivision of land. (2) Employment of planning consultants and establishing their terms of reference. (3) Involvement in adoption of community plans by band councils and their review at the Agency, the Regional and the Headquarters level.

The third role of the section is to encourage the proper planning of Indian reserves by band councils and other reserve residents.

In order to provide for the orderly and economical development of the physical community, it is necessary to develop, in conjunction with each Indian band, a community plan which will provide for water and sewer services for minimum basic sanitation, electricity to provide light for productive leisure activities and study purposes, power for small appliances and communications and industrial development, roads to provide mobility both on and off reserves to schools, areas of employment, or to market, and the construction of housing accommodation of adequate size to meet family needs.

To develop and prepare "planned communities", the services of town planners, architects, engineers and surveyors are required, in addition to those services provided by the Branch. These services are obtained from consulting firms, but increased supervisory staff is required by the Branch to ensure proper utilization of the assistance provided.

During 1966 - 67, forty new community planning studies were begun. A total of thirty-eight preliminary or final studies were completed. These in-

cluded engineering studies for water and sewer services and roads, planning studies and housing layouts as well as other studies dealing with special problems. It is anticipated that approximately sixty-six community planning studies will be initiated during 1967 - 68.

In January 1966, a \$112 million program, designed to improve the physical conditions of Indian communities, was approved. The fiscal year 1966 - 67 saw the five-year program inaugurated and house construction gained momentum as the year progressed. An important aspect of the program is the role to be played by Indian chiefs and councillors. This role includes determination of priorities and in some cases administration of development funds. Other important aspects of the program are improved standards of construction, development of procedure designed to enable Indians to borrow money through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for construction of homes and conditional grants for the re-establishment of Indian families - (Off Reserve Housing).

The Indian Affairs Branch physical development of Indian communities program for 1966 - 67 included:

General	\$ 1,040,173
Community Planning	97,473
Indian Housing	9,365,505
Road Systems	2,451,469
Water Systems	1,408,945
Sanitation Systems	200,809
Electrification	981,059
Community Employment Program	847,787
Miscellaneous (Wharves, bridges, etc.)	483,997
Total	\$16,877,217

NOTE: Approximate expenditures since the final accounting reports have not yet been issued.

A total of 219 contracts of all types were processed during the year with 133 completed and 86 uncompleted as of March 31, 1967.

Achievements in the field of physical development of Indian reserves during the year were as follows:

Total number of houses completed during the fiscal year	1769
Houses wired for electricity	1569
Indian reserves provided with community electrification during the year	75
Indian reserves provided with community utility (sanitation) services	58
Number of houses receiving pressurized water during the year	492
Number of miles of road on Indian reserves completed during the fiscal year	343

Policy and Planning Directorate

This Directorate is responsible for establishing guidelines for setting long-term objectives and goals, clarifying priorities and coordinating and adjusting programs. This responsibility involves continuing consultation with Indian people and others to ensure that an opportunity is provided for their views to be expressed and considered. In addition, the Directorate assists in assessing and planning requirements through research and surveys and an analysis and evaluation of programs.

The Policy and Planning Directorate was officially constituted during the year. Its aims are to define objectives and goals, promote co-operation of all government departments and public and private agencies whose work relates to the Indian people, the development of legislation and the effectiveness of policies and programs as they apply to Indians. It is also concerned with ensuring the active participation of Indians in determining their own future.

During the period under review, Part I of "A Survey of the Contemporary Indians of Canada", which was prepared for the Indian Affairs Branch by a research team under the direction of Dr. H.B. Hawthorn of the University of British Columbia and Dr. Marc-Adéland Tremblay of Laval University, was submitted to the department and given wide distribution. Part I is concerned with an analysis and findings on those conditions that are primarily economic, political and administrative. Part II, to follow next year, will cover the education of Indians and the internal organization of reserves.

Administration Directorate

The responsibility and authority for the administration of Indian lands, estates and band membership and for the provision of a secretariat, support services, and an information unit, rest with the Administration Directorate.

LANDS, MEMBERSHIP AND ESTATES

Estates

Under jurisdiction conferred on the Branch by the Indian Act, estates of deceased or mentally incompetent Indian persons are administered by the Administrator of Estates. During the year, the section administered and concluded 817 estates. Over the same period, 760 new estates were opened for administration. The Branch also managed the estates of 697 mentally incompetent Indians and the assets of more than 388 infant Indians.

A total of 2,545 vouchers were processed in receipt of \$339,016.41 for credit of estates and in disbursement of \$266,095.35 in payment of debts and distribution to heirs. A balance of \$804,339.74 remains under administration on behalf of infants, mentally deficient adults and in the estates of deceased Indians.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in 136 cases and, where third party liability was involved, appropriate action taken.

Actions for damages for the benefit of dependents have been successful in some cases and awards totalling \$88,020 have been reported.

Membership

The 1951 Indian Act established provisions for determining those who were entitled to be registered as Indians; provided for the immediate establishment of lists and a period of time in which there could be adjustments following protests from Indians as to inclusions or omissions; and, provided that following such period an Indian Register was to be maintained in which would be recorded the names of all persons entitled to be called Indians under the Indian Act. Lists of all bands were compiled and published in 1951, and although the additions of those persons who can trace entitlement back many years is a continuing process the basic list is becoming more firmly fixed with each passing year.

There were 658 persons enfranchised during the fiscal year. Of these, 53 were enfranchised as a result of applications in accordance with Section 108(1) of the Indian Act. The remaining 605 enfranchisements resulted from the marriage of Indian women to non-Indians in accordance with Section 108(2).

The Membership Section is responsible for dealing with the various provincial welfare agencies, with the parents, and others, concerning the registration and administration of funds belonging to adopted Indian children. There were 179 registered adoptions of Indian children. Non-Indian parents adopted 93 children while the other 86 children were adopted by Indian people.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act, the addition of 13 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1967. Decisions were reached on four of these protests; two people were declared entitled and two not entitled to be registered as Indians.

This unit deals with the amalgamation and division of bands and the formation of new bands under Section 17 of the Indian Act. Reorganization is based on evaluation of the economic, social, and political implications. Although a number of possible changes in band structure were considered, no actual amalgamation or division of bands took place during the fiscal year.

The Membership Section became responsible for the collection and production of Indian population statistics on October 17, 1966. The information contained in the Registered Indian Record has now been transferred from data processing cards to tape for computer application. Under this new system, statistical information concerning the Indian population will be more readily accessible.

Surveys and Titles

The Land Surveys and Titles Section provides administrative, legal, and technical assistance to Indians in the administration of an effective system of land tenure based on provincial practices.

A major function of the Land Surveys and Titles Section is the operation of the Indian Land Registry in which are recorded details of all transactions affecting the status of and title to some 2,300 Indian reserves and settlements throughout Canada.

Individual Indians acquiring interest in reserve lands are issued with Certificates of Possession or Notices of Entitlement as evidence of their right of possession. A total of 1,006 Certificates of Possession and Notices of Entitlement were issued during the year.

There are three types of land registers maintained: a General Register in which are recorded the details of all general transactions affecting Indian reserves; a Reserve Land Register which contains details of original allotments to band members as well as transfers, sales and other transactions between individual Indians; and a Surrendered Lands Register which contains information relating to the disposal of surrendered Indian lands.

In co-operation with the Surveyor General of Canada Lands, the section administers a program of boundary and internal subdivision surveys. These land surveys assure the effective administration of Indian lands. They apply particularly in matters relating to individual holdings, estates, leases, easements, sales and other types of alienations which require accurate plans and descriptions. During the year, 56 boundary and subdivision surveys were completed and an additional nine surveys were partially completed.

The compilation and amendment of the Schedule of Indian Reserves and Settlements is also the responsibility of the Land Surveys and Titles Section. Part I of this Schedule, which lists the Indian Reserves and Settlements for the whole of Canada (with the exception of British Columbia), was revised to January 31, 1964. Part II, which deals exclusively with British Columbia, has been revised to April 30, 1966.

Reserve Lands

Approved during the year were 2,005 new leases, permits, and renewals of leases authorizing the use and occupation of Indian reserve lands by non-Indians. There are over 9,000 leases and permits in effect on Indian reserves. These produced \$2,517,000 in revenue for the benefit of Indians.

A large number of applications continue to be received from provincial departments of highways and hydro electric power authorities, for roads, power lines within reserves, for opening up new areas to resources, and for bringing main highways through Indian reserves.

Bands situated in suburban areas, such as the Musqueam Indian Reserve, Vancouver, B.C., and the Cowichan Indian Reserve at Duncan, B.C., continued to lease areas for further development. On the Musqueam Reserve,

an area is being subdivided for residential purposes. On the Cowichan Reserve, Canada Safeway Limited has negotiated a long term lease to expand its shopping centre facilities. It was noted during the past year that there was a pronounced increase in applications for leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements. This created a need for increased experienced staff to maintain the steady flow of land transactions.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Trusts and Annuities

Indian Band funds held by the Government of Canada on behalf of 520 Indian Bands totalled \$31,147,717.70 as of March 31, 1967. Of this amount, \$25,932,217.03 was in Capital funds and \$5,215,500.67 in Revenue funds. Expenditures totalled \$9,454,790.82 as compared to \$8,112,628 in the previous year, and income totalled \$10,465,732.56 as compared to \$8,901,299.

Some of the major items of expenditures during the 1966 - 67 fiscal year were: Housing \$1,243,019.43; Distributions \$1,175,176.19; Agriculture \$674,507.27; Band owned buildings \$458,598.08; Social Services \$322,421.70 and Roads, Bridges and Sidewalks \$319,478.98.

Band Loans

Applications for loans, other than housing, were received from 47 Indians. Of these, 36 received loans totalling \$35,475. The average loan was for \$985.42. The purpose of the loans and amounts are as follows:

Purpose	Amount
Farm Machinery and Equipment	\$ 9,960.00
Cattle	16,900.00
Horses, Harness and Saddles	2,225.00
Vehicles & Vehicle Repairs	3,595.00
Furniture	1,150.00
Sheep	1,100.00
Miscellaneous	545.00

A total of 33 band loans, aggregating \$22,351.70, were fully retired during the year.

Personal Savings

At March 31, 1967, there was \$368,815.33 on deposit in Indian savings comprised of 1461 general savings accounts.

Annuities

Annuities totalling \$587,862 were distributed to 112,132 Indians in accordance with the various treaties. This includes payments on account of enfranchisements, commutations, and arrears. The Government of Ontario refunded \$37,425 which was paid under Treaty 9.

During the year, the Governor in Council issued 43 Orders, pursuant to the provisions of Section 68(1) of the Indian Act, permitting extensions to existing authorities and granting permission to bands not previously under Section 68(1), to manage their revenue funds.

A total of 137 bands now operate under this Section and administer different schemes in accordance with conditions set out in the Orders.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The need to promote understanding and appreciation of the Indian people of Canada has always been recognized by the Branch. This has been increasingly apparent since the two groups, Indian and non-Indian, have become more closely associated. It is particularly gratifying to note the increased demand for information on the Canadian Indian. The volume of enquiries from all sources has been subjected to an unprecedented upsurge.

During the year, 15,000 requests were answered by the newly formed Information Service. In addition, a number of publications were revised and will be published during the coming year. These publications will now be available through the Canadian Government Bookstores throughout the country.

The Indian News, a newspaper directed to the Indian people and reporting events of national Indian interest, is now published every two months rather than quarterly as in the past. In addition, some work was done to establish a revised mailing list as well as a new system of distribution so that the paper will reach every Indian home on a monthly basis by January of 1968.

Federal-Provincial Relations and Indian Consultation

Detailed discussions were held with individual provinces regarding the extension of provincial services to the Indian people. Agreements were signed with the Province of Ontario, for the extension of provincial welfare services to Indians; with Ontario and Alberta, for the extension of community development programs and with Manitoba on a master agreement for the education of Indian children. The Saskatchewan Fur Conservation Agreement, which had expired on March 31, 1966, was renewed for a one-year period. This was to allow additional time for examining prospects and considering proposals for possible inclusion under the agreement of other resources. A Forest Fire Protection Agreement was signed with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, for the prevention and control of forest fires on reserves. The Province of Alberta agreed to a jointly-financed project to develop craft industries and provide marketing services for registered Indians and people of Indian ancestry.

The Federal-Provincial Co-ordinating Committees in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, which are com-

prised of provincial and federal representatives, continued to develop their coordinating roles. A total of some fifteen meetings were held. Their function is to promote a better understanding of the respective objectives, policies and programs of the federal and provincial governments in relation to Indians and to co-ordinate federal and provincial activities.

Personnel Division

The Branch Personnel Division continued to render advice and guidance in the area of personnel administration to all levels of management. Its role is to inform, advise and implement departmental personnel policy in the Branch. It continued to provide liaison between the Branch and those personnel functions which are administered at the departmental level.

With the physical amalgamation of the Branch as part of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, regional personnel offices were established during the year and each Regional Director now has a trained personnel administrator on his staff.

Two hundred and twenty-one new positions were established as a result of the expansion of Branch activities. Where possible, these positions were filled internally and the Branch conducted 46 promotional competitions. However, a considerable number of positions are in fields where there are marked shortages of qualified candidates and, as a result, the number of positions unfilled at year-end was higher than normal.

Classification revision action continued throughout the year. In a number of instances individual employees, and in others the Branch, requested formal review of the new classifications assigned. This process was underway at year end. Every effort was made to place incumbents of positions which were "red circled" in jobs which provided greater opportunity for personal growth and advancement.

The organizational changes, referred to above, reflected on the development and training activities and led to the appointment of a Branch Training Officer during the year. In liaison with the Departmental Training Section, the Branch conducted a four-month course for the hostesses who staff the Indians of Canada Pavilion at EXPO '67. This was a three-phase program based on language training, personality development and Indian culture. Branch staff were involved in a number of courses and programs ranging from Letter and Report Writing to Educational Leadership.

The Personnel Division became involved, in a co-ordinative role, with the Departmental Employee Evaluation Program as well as the preparation of data for such undertakings as the departmental personnel records system and the Five-Year Budgetary Review.

Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies

Name	Location	Name	Location
MARITIMES	Amherst, N.S.	...	...
Miramichi	Chatham, N.B.	St. John River	Woodstock, N.S.
Eskasoni	Eskasoni, N.S.	Shubenacadie	Micmac, N.S.
P.E.I.	Lennox Island, P.E.I.	...	...
QUEBEC	Québec City	...	...
Abitibi	Amos	...	...
Bersimis	Betsiamites	...	...
Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Restigouche	Restigouche
Odanak-Lorette	Village des Hurons	Seven Islands	Sept-Iles
Oka	Oka	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
ONTARIO	Toronto	St. Clair	Sarnia
Caradoc	London	Bruce	Southampton
Christian Island	Cedar Point P.O.	Six Nations	Brantford
Simcoe	Sutton West	St. Regis	Cornwall
Peterborough	Peterborough	Tyendinaga	Deseronto
Chapleau	Chapleau	Parry Sound	Parry Sound
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Nakiria	Geraidton
James Bay	Moose Factory	Nipissing	North Bay
Kenora	Kenora	Port Arthur	Fort William
Manitoulin	Manitowaning	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
...	...	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout
...	...	Sudbury District	Sudbury
MANITOBA	Winnipeg	...	...
Clandeboyce	Selkirk	...	...
Dauphin	Dauphin	Norway House	Norway House
Fisher River	Hodgson	Portage-la-Prairie	Portage-la-Prairie
Island Lake	Island Lake	The Pas	The Pas
SASKATCHEWAN	Regina	...	...
Battleford	Battleford	File Hills-	Fort Qu'Appelle
Carlton	Prince Albert	Qu'Appelle	...
Crooked Lake	Broadview	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Pelly	Kamsack
...	...	Shellbrook	Shellbrook
...	...	Touchwood	Punnichy
ALBERTA	Edmonton	...	...
Blackfoot	Gleichen	...	...

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

Central Services

Finance and Management

The Office of the Financial and Management Adviser continued to implement the recommendations of the 1964 Management Study report.

A Management Budgeting group was established along with a Program Analysis and Management Accounting group. The staffing of Computer Information Systems continued at a rapid pace during the fiscal year.

The conversion of the department to program budgeting was completed, and a Financial Management Manual was issued. Training teams were sent to the major field offices throughout the country to introduce the new system.

Management Services

A pool of expertise has been established in Management Services. The personnel are skilled in various management analysis techniques and are capable of providing an increasingly effective specialist advisory service to an levels of departmental management.

In the 1966 - 67 fiscal year, Management Services, on behalf of the various branches of the department, undertook 29 management improvement studies covering a wide variety of management problems. As a result, potential savings in excess of \$3.5 million were identified. Of this amount some \$900,000 should be realized in the 1967 - 68 fiscal year with the balance being realized over the next five years.

Additional benefits should be improved communications, better control of public funds, clearer definition of responsibilities, increased productivity, and improved service.

In the 1966 - 67 fiscal year, Management Services operated the Forms Management Unit. The improvements implemented should reduce the operating expenses connected with the use of forms in the department.

Manangement Services is now embarking on an expanded program of Records Management. It will include all aspects of paperwork management and will result in improved service through a more effective system of creation, retention, retrieval, distribution and disposal of records.

Materiel and Supply

A fundamental change in the approach to materiel management was achieved during the fiscal year with advances being made in the conversion of supply procedures, from individual branch to departmental. Paramount was the establishment of supply offices in Fort Smith, Calgary, Ottawa (Arctic

District) and Halifax. Each is staffed and operated under standardized terms of reference developed by Materiel and Supply.

A guide to more efficient warehousing practices was issued. This, combined with improved buying and inventory control techniques, will eventually reduce inventory handling and holding costs by a minimum of 25 per cent.

Techniques to control low value expendable items are now being tested in the departmental Central Stores prior to their application in the field. Standardized stores accounting procedures are also in the final stages of development. They will replace the variety of procedures now in use throughout the department.

With the increased delegation of purchase authority, arrangements were made to use the buying services of the Department of Defence Production at local levels when advantageous to the department. Through this decentralization, lead times have been reduced by 30 - 50 per cent and the paper work required in tendering and awarding contracts by the department has been cut in half.

A study of the distribution system into and within the Mackenzie District was completed. As a result, a trucking contract was awarded to move departmental materiel from Edmonton into the district. Estimated annual savings is expected to be \$40,000. Recommendations to relocate stores facilities and establish improved stores control are now being carried out.

Savings of \$15,000 annually in transporation costs have been made by using parcel post and routings more effectively. This figure should rise significantly as further improvements are made.

The proper scheduling of requisitions and early purchasing action for materials for northern re-supply have resulted in a more effective operation. It has reduced the risk of paying premium prices and premium transport costs for last minute buys, and allows more time to deal with unforeseen requirements.

Materiel and Supply has also contributed information and assistance to the Eastern Arctic Supply Study, being conducted by Management Services. At least \$100,000 is expected to be saved when the recommendations of the study are implemented.

Program Analysis and Management Accounting

This group, organized in August 1966, is responsible for evaluating and reviewing departmental programs. It assesses and determines the impact on the financial and personnel resources of the department; develops and coordinates management accounting systems and procedures, and administers an accounting service for the Central Advisory services of the department and the Resource and Economic Development Group.

It also provides an advisory service in financial planning and administration; assists functional managers and other managerial 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 measurement indices be continually developed by the group, to serve in the effective preparation, development and analysis of both short and long-range financial plans.

Computer Information Systems

In March 1966, Computer Information Systems became operative and began developing advanced techniques of information processing within the department. An organizational and recruiting effort in the past twelve months has resulted in the formation of a team of highly competent systems engineers and programmers.

Approximately seventy computer programs have been written and implemented for the department. Other techniques have been used to produce approximately eighty additional computer reports. Each branch of the department has been serviced. The department is now one of the principal users of the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the government.

A fully automated system, to provide a manpower inventory of the almost 8,000 positions in the department, is now operative. The registry of 200,000 reserve Indians is being maintained on a computer basis. The Canadian Wildlife Migratory Game Bird Permit System is fully automated and hunters will be surveyed through a computer selection process. These, and other computer systems implemented by the group, provide immediate response to management's needs. Besides being more effective, the computer systems are also more economical. Several advanced mathematical techniques and simulations have been used in analyses for education and resource management.

Intensive effort will be made during the coming year in applying scientific and mathematical techniques to the management problems of the department. At the same time Computer Information Systems will provide normal data processing services, both commercial and scientific, to the branches in their day-to-day operations.

Manpower Budgeting

The Manpower Budgeting group, established in October 1966, is charged with designing and implementing systems for establishment records and controls; the application of man-year determination criteria to the establishment; and identification of increased manpower productivity that may be or is being achieved by the department. It also provides an advisory service on such matters as organizational relationships, changes in use of positions and new position requirements.

Emphasis in the coming year, will be placed on implementing a new establishment management policy. With the addition of the Indian Affairs Branch, and through growth, the total departmental establishment will reach 8,128 man-years in 1967 - 68. Concurrently with this growth, the Treasury

Board has delegated to the department greater authority for establishment control. This allows greater flexibility in establishment utilization to meet changing departmental needs. The new policy will make the establishment a viable instrument for meeting departmental objectives while at the same time permitting establishment evaluation to ensure effective use.

Administration

A number of steps were taken by Administration during the fiscal year. The departmental network of Telex stations was expanded from five to eleven. This provides faster and more economical communications than previously obtained by commercial telegraph.

Mechanical addressing equipment was installed to improve bulk mailing methods and the department's mailing and distribution lists were partially automated.

A Manuals Section was formed to co-ordinate the production of departmental manuals. Format standards were produced and a Financial Management Manual, the first of a series, was published.

Departmental Library

The reorganization of the Departmental Library continued during the fiscal year. The Indian Affairs Branch Library was separated from the Citizenship collection and the formal move into the Centennial Tower took place last October. The book collection of the Indian Affairs Branch was combined with those of National and Historic Parks, Northern Affairs and Canadian Wildlife Service to form one reference Library instead of four separate collections.

The Library continued to grow in size and the collection was greatly expanded in the fields of fine arts, archaeology, wildlife and resources. During the fiscal year, several groups of university professors and their students visited the Library, and its facilities were used by many members of the public. Service was provided to field offices upon request so that books were on the move to and from the National Parks, the Indian Agencies and the remote areas of the Arctic and the Northwest Territories. Through interlibrary loan, about 2,000 books were circulated to universities and libraries throughout Canada and the United States.

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 1966 - 67, 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, Assistant Deputy Ministers 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 Commissioners of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory administer the government of the territories 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 Ministers and the Director of the Northern Administration Branch in connection with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

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.

Program Management Evaluation

Program Management Evaluation, previously known as Management Audit, is a small specialized group of professionally trained personnel operating out of headquarters under the direct authority of the Deputy Minister. The title of the group was changed in the fiscal year to demonstrate the positive nature of the function and to stress the co-operative responsibilities of the group in conjunction with all levels of management in the effective implementation of the department's programs.

In April 1966, the group commenced its program and in the course of the fiscal year carried out reviews of operations in the field in each of the branches. In addition to evaluating the objectives, planning, programming, organization, and management systems of the areas studied and reporting the findings to the Deputy Minister to assist him in making policy decisions, the reviews also determined the actual management patterns in the area studied and the types of problems faced by their organizations. These patterns will be analysed progressively as future studies are conducted to develop, where possible, a unified management posture in the department.

In September 1966, the Program Management Evaluation group, because of its experience and specialized knowledge, was assigned by the Deputy Minister to a number of special tasks requiring urgent solutions. This action was taken in order to maintain the tempo of decentralization of program management, which the department had embarked upon in 1965, and to ensure that the accompanying responsibility and accountability devolving

on the field managers was proceeding according to schedule. At the same time a management reporting system, necessary for efficient operation, was designed to be implemented in the 1967 - 68 fiscal year.

Members of the group attended a number of management improvement courses in the fiscal year to maintain the technical competency of the group in carrying out its function.

Information Services Division

The Information Services Division provides the department with a central information, editorial and graphic art service.

The Division is responsible for planning and carrying out, in cooperation with the branches, projects that interpret departmental policies and programs to an audience located from coast to coast.

Its main function is to act as the channel through which creative contact is maintained with the public, national, regional and local news media, and with editors, translators, printers and designers.

To maintain these activities the Division produces booklets, articles, news releases, background papers, press kits, etc., and handles a year-round volume of mail and telephone requests for information. It is also responsible for preparation of the Annual Report, the staff quarterly, and for providing the secretariat of the departmental Publications Committee.

During the year 168 releases were issued in French and English, to press, radio and television stations. Fifty-one speeches were processed and distributed.

The Division deals direct with the public by answering requests for information. During the year, 4,742 enquiries were received (mainly from writers, students and editors), and 39,717 booklets, pamphlets, mimeographed articles and maps were sent out to answer these requests. A total of 3,500 copies of the Annual Report - including English and French - were distributed to departmental staff, universities, libraries and the press.

Personnel

The Personnel Adviser's Office provides policy advice and guidance on all personnel matters to senior management as well as functional services to Branch Personnel Advisers. It carries out a complete classification service for the department; conducts a program of manpower planning and staffing; and implements departmental development and training programs. This office also aids in the determination and administration of terms and conditions of employment and collective agreements for staff of the department, through central agencies. A program of safety and security within the department is maintained by the Personnel Adviser's Office. The purpose of an this is to promote the most effective use of manpower throughout the department.

Employee Relations

The introduction of collective bargaining in the public service has greatly expanded the role of the employee relations section of the Personnel Adviser's Office. The Personnel Adviser is responsible for maintaining satisfactory relationships between manager and employee, while fostering constructive understanding in negotiating contracts. An extensive training program was prepared to make departmental managers and supervisors both in Ottawa and in the field, aware of their rights and responsibilities under collective agreements.

The in-put of departmental employee relations officers was required, in order that Treasury Board Officers may deal adequately with staff association demands, and maintain a consistent application of contract provisions. Plans were formulated to establish labour relations expertise at Branch and Regional levels to better assist and advise field management in administering grievances and discipline and retaining management's rights in a uniform manner throughout the department.

Increased emphasis was placed on the department's Suggestion Award and Merit Award programs, to encourage greater employee participation. The Long Service Award program is still in effect.

Safety

During the past year, the department appointed a Safety Officer who took over the co-ordination of the department's accident control program. A policy directive was issued to the Branches emphasizing the need of accident control and the important function of line management in maintaining this control. First line supervisory training in accident control has begun at

regional offices across the country. All Workmen's Compensation Boards and provincial Safety Councils were contacted and will provide a courtesy service to departmental operations within their provincial boundaries. A method for the maintenance of accident control data is underway; safety committees and safety inspection have been designed to produce as much self-direction at local levels as possible.

Personnel Data Systems

The department and the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of Treasury Board have been jointly responsible for producing 10 monthly reports from the Master Establishment File, phase 1 of automating personnel records. Reports from this file are distributed regularly to line managers and personnel administrators to keep them informed of their establishment. The second phase of setting up the Master Employee File from the departmental card records and files, is nearing completion under the guidance of the Computer Information Services Staff. Along with a detailed print-out on the employee there will be approximately 15 reports produced at the outset of this project, from the employee data for manpower planning and for the use of line managers to aid in their decisions. The majority of the reports will replace those now being produced manually and will save many man-hours of clerical effort.

Staffing

The position strength as of March 31, 1967, was as follows:

...	Classified Positions		Prevailing Rate		...
Branch	Ottawa	Field	Total	Positions	Grand Total
Departmental Administration	260	4	264	1	265
Resource & Economic Group	65	26	91	1	92
Canadian Wildlife Service	49	93	142	nil	142
National & Historic Parks	206	713	919	2,033	2,952
Indian Affairs Branch	330	2,761	3,091	61	3,152
Northern Administration	279	960	1,239	507	1,746
TOTALS	1,189	4,557	5,746	2,603	8,349

The grand total of 8,349 positions represents an increase of 866. During the year there were 1,354 new appointments to the classified staff and 823 separations. The department conducted 149 promotional competitions and the Public Service Commission held 157 competitions on behalf of the department. The graph in the appendices shows the growth of the department from March 31, 1966 to March 31, 1967.

During the latter stages of the year 1966, the Minister announced that Yellowknife would become the capital of the Northwest Territories and that a large share of the federal responsibilities would be handed over on a phased basis to the Northwest Territories Government. The staff implications of this move are significant, and considerable time has been spent examining and comparing federal employment conditions with those of the Territorial

Government with a view to some anticipated movement of staff to the Northwest Territories Government.
Classification and Pay

In the fiscal year 1966 - 67, the office of the Personnel Adviser was heavily involved in the Classification Revision Program. A total of 1,050 positions were converted in the Administrative and Foreign Service Category and in excess of 3,000 positions were converted in the operational category. In conjunction with the conversion, teams of classification officers visited most field locations from Halifax to Vancouver and in the N.W.T. to provide orientation and training to field staff. One hundred and seventy four man days were devoted to training of line or other departmental officers in the principles and procedures followed in the new classification system.

A total of 499 new positions and 189 reclassification were reviewed and submissions made to the Bureau of Classification Revision for approval.

Development and Training

Training activities showed a marked increase of 29.63 man years over the previous year. The 57.38 man years spent on training activities in the 1966 - 67 fiscal year are outlined in the bar graph in the appendices.

An educational leave policy was developed and distributed to all managers by the end of the year. It emphasized the need for long term planning and the requirement to integrate operational need with career development when considering nominations for educational leave. During the year, 20 employees went on educational leave for periods of a few months to a full academic year.

A new employee evaluation program was introduced, and management briefings at headquarters and in the field represent a large part of the man years spent on departmental training. Three times as many man years were devoted to the Junior Executive Officer - Junior Officer Program. Most of this increase occurred in the junior officer field program.

Language Training

The phased transfer of the Language Training Centre from the department to the Public Service Commission which began in September 1965, was concluded by April 1, 1967.

Under the administration of the department during the 1966 - 67 fiscal year, the language centre continued to provide instruction in French, English, Eskimo and Spanish for departmental employees as well as for employees of other departments and agencies. Total yearly attendance in the French language program was 725, including 513 employees from other departments and agencies. In addition departmental employees attended courses in other schools as follows: Montreal - 12, Ottawa - 5, Quebec City - 1.

The course for the French language program continued to be "Voix et Images de France" supplemented by a new program developed in Canada entitled "Le Français International". Instruction continued to be carried out

at three levels: beginner, intermediate, and advanced. Modern audio-visual techniques were used in classroom instruction and in the language laboratory.

Courses in English as a second language continued in the spring term of 1966 with 137 students in attendance, 104 of whom were from other government departments and agencies. In the 1966 fall term, 147 students were in attendance with 132 of these being from other government departments and agencies.

The schools 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.

A special crash program operated in conjunction with the Public Service Commission in the teaching of Spanish was concluded during the fiscal year. This program met the particular need for a Latin-American conference which was held in Ottawa late in 1966.

BRANCH PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

Indian Affairs

The Branch Headquarters staff moved into the Centennial Tower building in October 1966, and thus completed the transfer to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development from Citizenship and Immigration.

As a result of the new departmental organization, a personnel administrator was appointed in each region and this has increased and improved liaison between the field and headquarters.

A four-month course was conducted by Branch Staff Training for hostesses for the Indians of Canada Pavilion at EXPO '67. This was a three-phase program based on language training, personality development and Indian culture.

Northern Administration

A major drive was made by the Branch Personnel Office, in spite of a heavy workload, to fill as many vacancies in the Branch as possible.

As a result of a speech given by the Minister outlining opportunities in the north, over 2000 inquiries were received from the public about employment there. This was a marked increase over the previous year.

In Branch Training, the major program was the training at Northern University of the eight newly appointed Northern Service Officers. The course was designed to acquaint these members with the Branch's programs and operations in the north, and equip them to co-ordinate these programs at the area level.

National and Historic Parks

A most important milestone has been the establishment of three scholarships in the amount of \$2,000 each for Canadians in support of graduate training at Canadian Universities related to the planning and management of natural parks and outdoor recreation areas.

Appendices

Appendix A -

List of Departmental Officers

Appendix B -

Northern Resource Development

Value of Minerals Produced - Yukon

Value of Minerals Produced - N.W.T

Gross Revenue - Oil and Gas

Acreage held under oil and gas permit

Mineral claims recorded

Value of Work Bonus Bids

Footage Drilled - Yukon, N.W.T., Arctic Islands

Appendix C -

Northern Administration Branch

School enrolment graph

School enrolment tables

Appendix D -

Indian Affairs Branch

Indian Enrolment in Residential Schools and Hostels Graphs

Elementary and Secondary Non-Federal School Enrolment growth

Secondary School Enrolment Growth

Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment Growth

Federal School Enrolment by Province

Federal-owned Schools and Classrooms by region

Trend in Indian Infant Mortality 1960-65

Appendix E -

National and Historic Parks Branch

Visits to National Parks

Comparative statement of visits to National Parks, National Historic Parks and Major Historic Sites

Comparative Statement of Campers and Camper Days

Appendix F -

Growth of the Department

Man Years of Training

Departmental Expenditures

Summary of Revenues and Expenditures

Directory to additional information

List of Officers of the Department

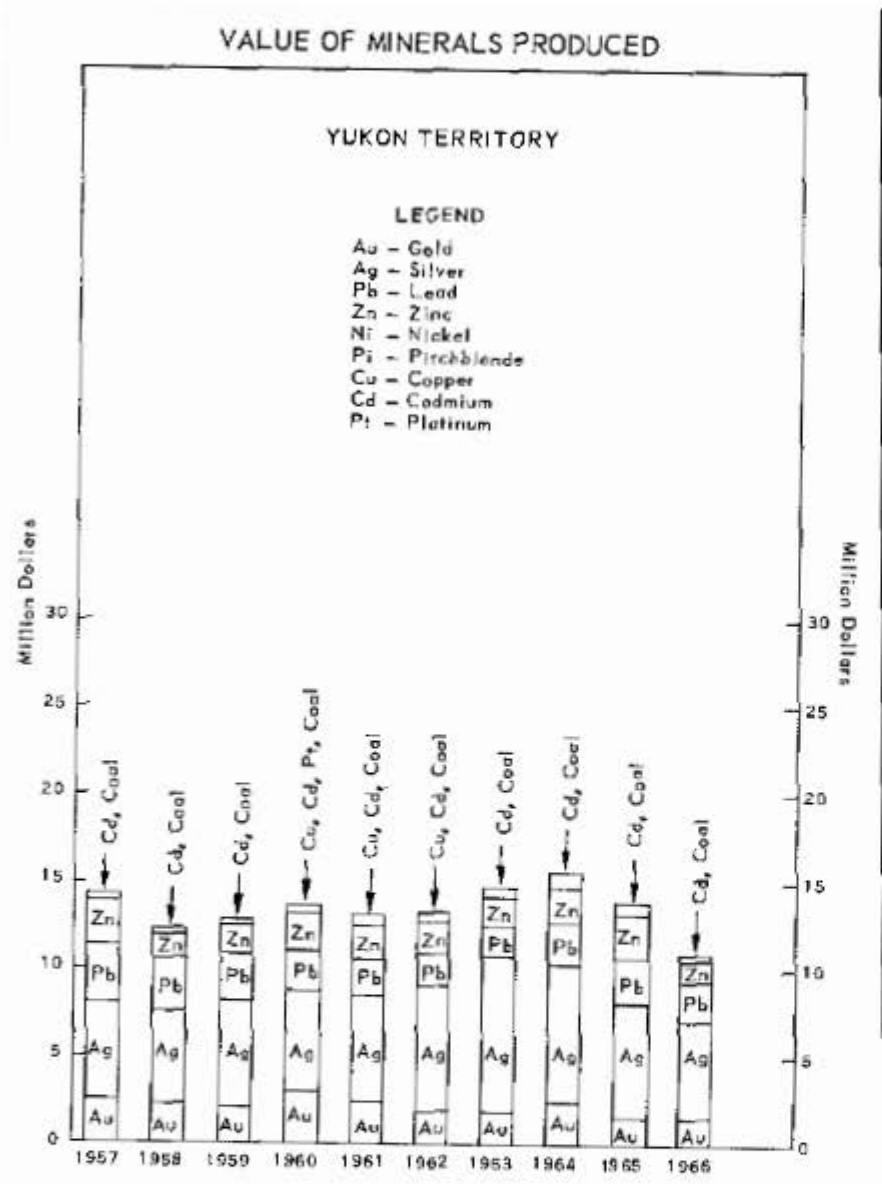
Minister's Office

Minister	Honourable Arthur Laing
Parliamentary Secretary	Dr. Stanley Haidasz
Executive Assistant	G.F. Gibson
Special Assistant	L.S. Marchand
Special Assistant	D.L. Ingram
Deputy Minister's Office	...
Deputy Minister	E.A. Côté
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister	J.A. MacDonald
Assistant Deputy Minister (Northern Development)	J.H. Gordon
Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Affairs)	R.F. Battle
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister	W.D. Mills
Administration	A. Martin
Departmental Library	R. Wood
Northern Co-ordination and Research	...
Secretary, Advisory Committee on Northern Development	G.W. Rowley
Chief, Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre	A.J. Kerr
Program Management Evaluation	W.A. Tuskey
Information Services Division	Irene Baird
Financial and Management Adviser's Office	...
Financial and Management Adviser	W.E. Armstrong
Deputy Financial & Management Adviser	R.A. Bishop
Management Services	G.A. Yeates
Materiel and Supply	L.H. Robinson
Program Analysis and Management Accounting	P. Lesaux
Manpower Budgeting	P. Fillipoff
Computer Information Systems	A.B. MacArthur
Personnel Adviser's Office	...
Personnel Adviser	W.R. Luyendyk
Deputy Personnel Adviser	W. Ritchie
Development and Training	I.S. Harlock
Employee Relations	D. Hueston

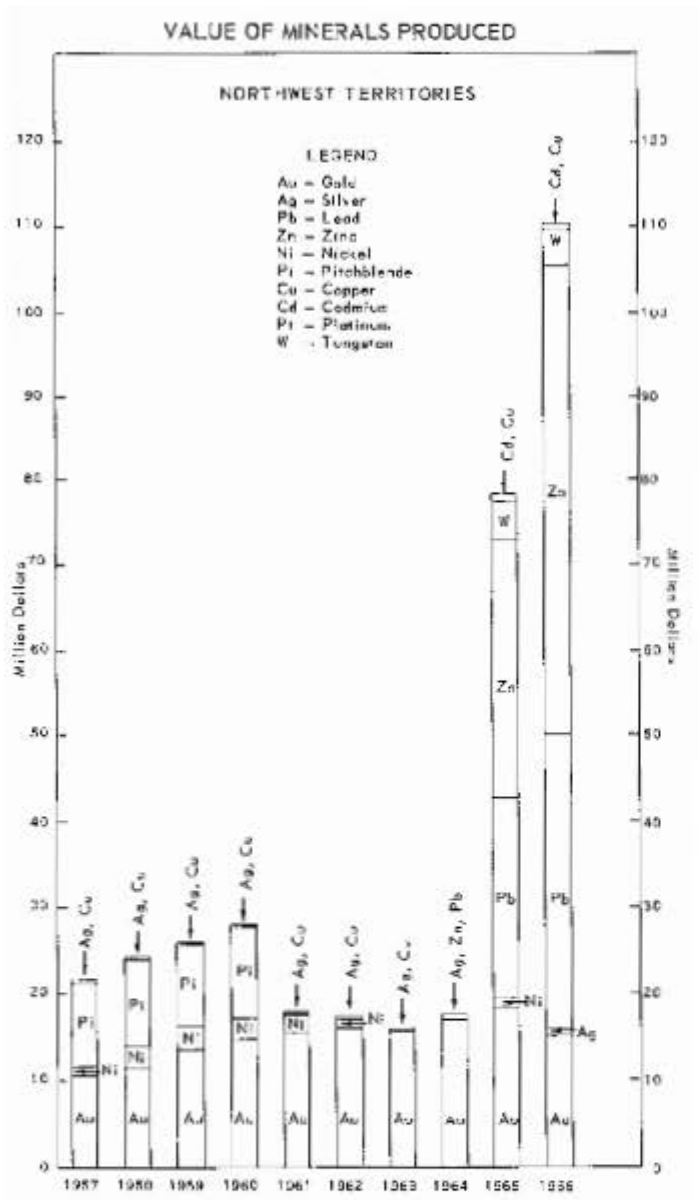
Classification and Pay Administration	E.A. Baxter
Manpower Utilization	R. Collins
Personnel Administration	O. O'Connor
Legal Adviser's Office	...
Legal Adviser	Dr. H. Fischer
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH	...
Director	J.W. Churchman
Financial and Management Services Adviser	J.M. Thibault
Federal-Provincial Relations - Chief	L. Brown
Personnel Administration - Administrator	D.W. Derragh
Policy and Planning Directorate A/Director	C.I. Fairholm
Administration Directorate	...
Director	J. D'Astous
Secretariat - A/Head	H. Sprott
Information Division - A/Head	J.A. Shelton
Lands - Membership and Estates Division - Chief	G. Pourpore
Supporting Services Division - Head	M. Jutras
Development Directorate	...
A/Director	A.G. Leslie
Social Programs Division - Chief	A.W. Fraser
Resource and Industrial Division - Chief	R.G. Young
Engineering and Construction Division - Chief	G.J. Brown
Education Directorate	...
Director	R.F. Davey
Administration Services - Head	P. Deziel
Superintendent of Schools - Chief	L.G. Waller
Vocational Training and Special Services Division - Chief	L. Jampolsky
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH	...
Director	C.M. Bolger
Assistant Director	C.T.W. Hyslop
Assistant Director	A.B. Yates

Financial & Management Advisory Division - Chief	N. Hembruff
Personnel Administration - Chief	W.E.R. Collins
Industrial Division - Chief	J.W. Evans
Engineering Division - Chief	K.W. Stairs
Welfare Division - Chief	F.J. Neville
Education Division - Chief	D. Simpson
Territorial Division - Chief	D.A. Davidson
Legal Officer	F. Smith
Administrator of the Arctic	...
Administrator	A. Stevenson
Administrator of the Mackenzie	...
Administrator	K. Hawkins
NATIONAL AND HISTORICAL PARKS BRANCH	...
Director	J.R.B. Coleman
Assistant Director (General)	J.I. Nicol
Assistant Director (National Parks)	A.J. Reeve
Assistant Director (Historic Sites)	P.H. Bennett
Financial and Management Advisory Division	D.H. Beatty
Engineering and Architectural Division	J.E. Savage
National Parks Service - Planning	L. Brooks
National Parks Service - Operations	J.C. Charron
Canadian Historic Sites Division Assistant Chief	P.H. Schonenbach
Personnel Adviser	A.C. Holden
RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP	...
Director	A.D. Hunt
Resource Management Division - Chief	G.H. Caldwell
Economic Staff Group - Chief	Dr. T.F. Wise
Administration Services - Chief	B. Shapiro
CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE	...
Director	Dr. D.A. Munro
Deputy Director	Dr. J.S. Tener

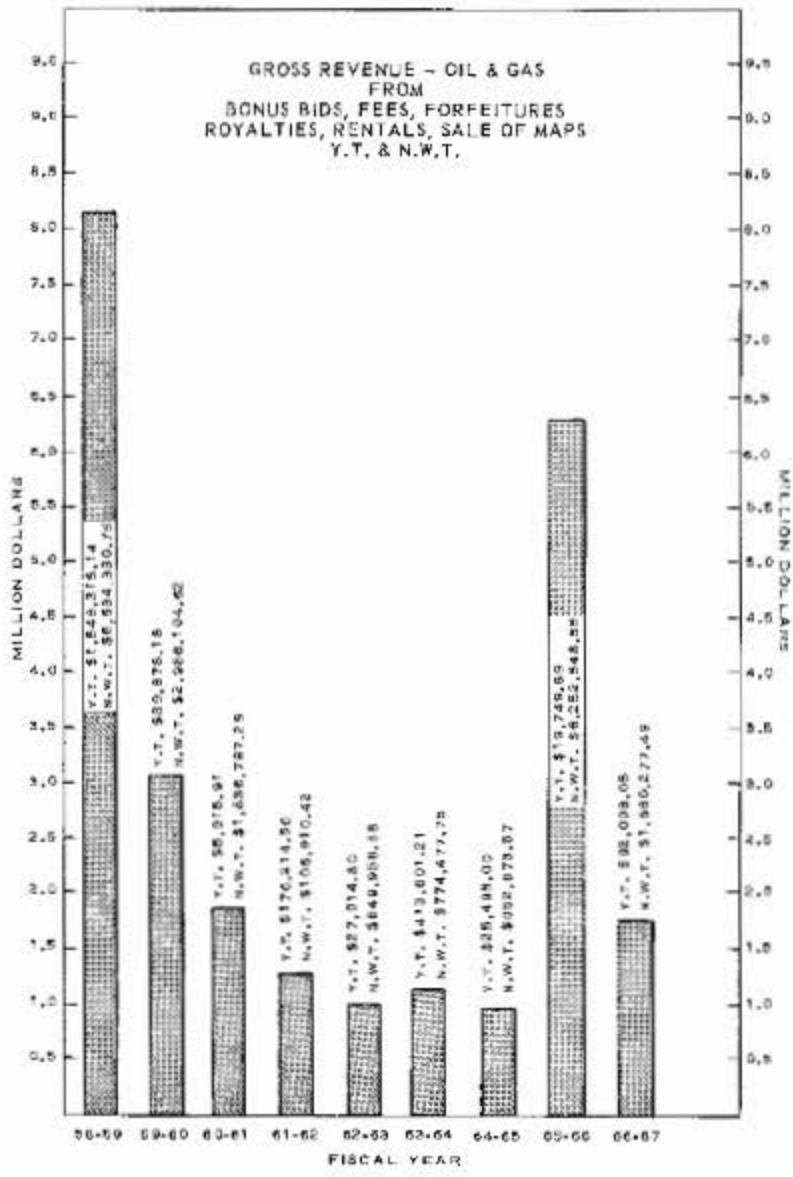
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED



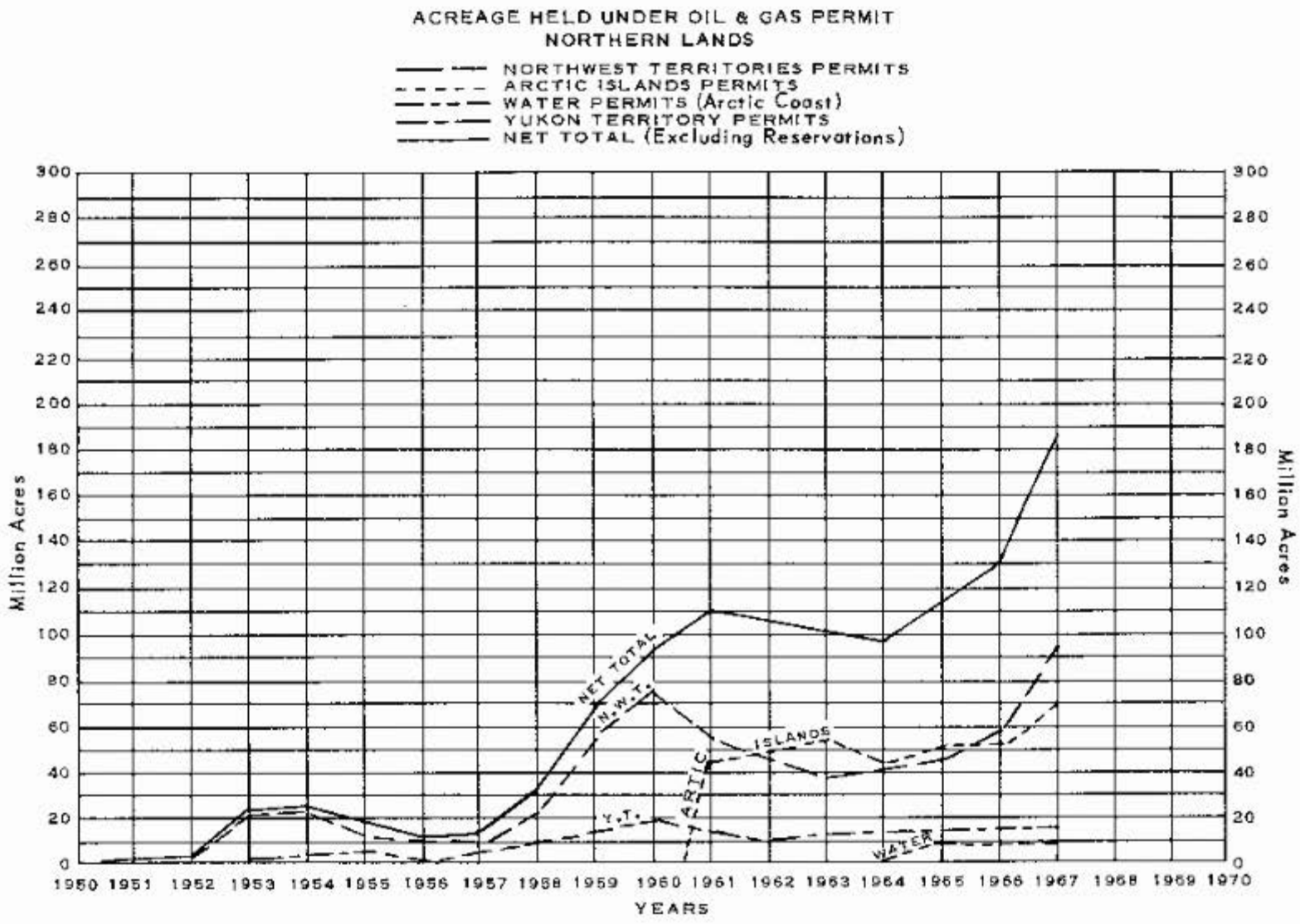
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED



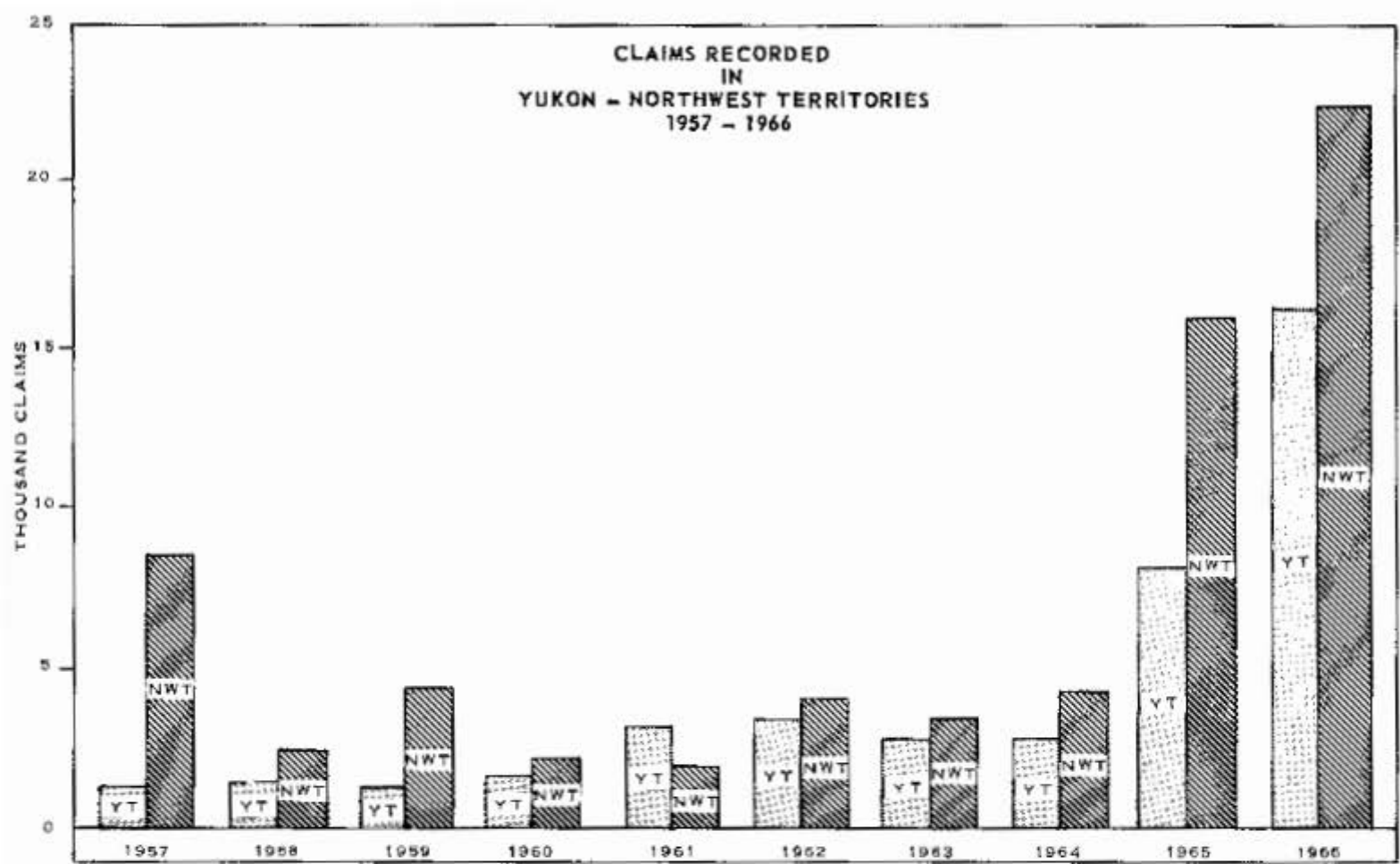
GROSS REVENUE - OIL & GAS FROM BONUS BIDS, FEES, FORFEITURES ROYALTIES, RENTALS, SALE OF MAPS Y.T. & N.W.T.



ACREAGE HELD UNDER OIL & GAS PERMIT NORTHERN LANDS

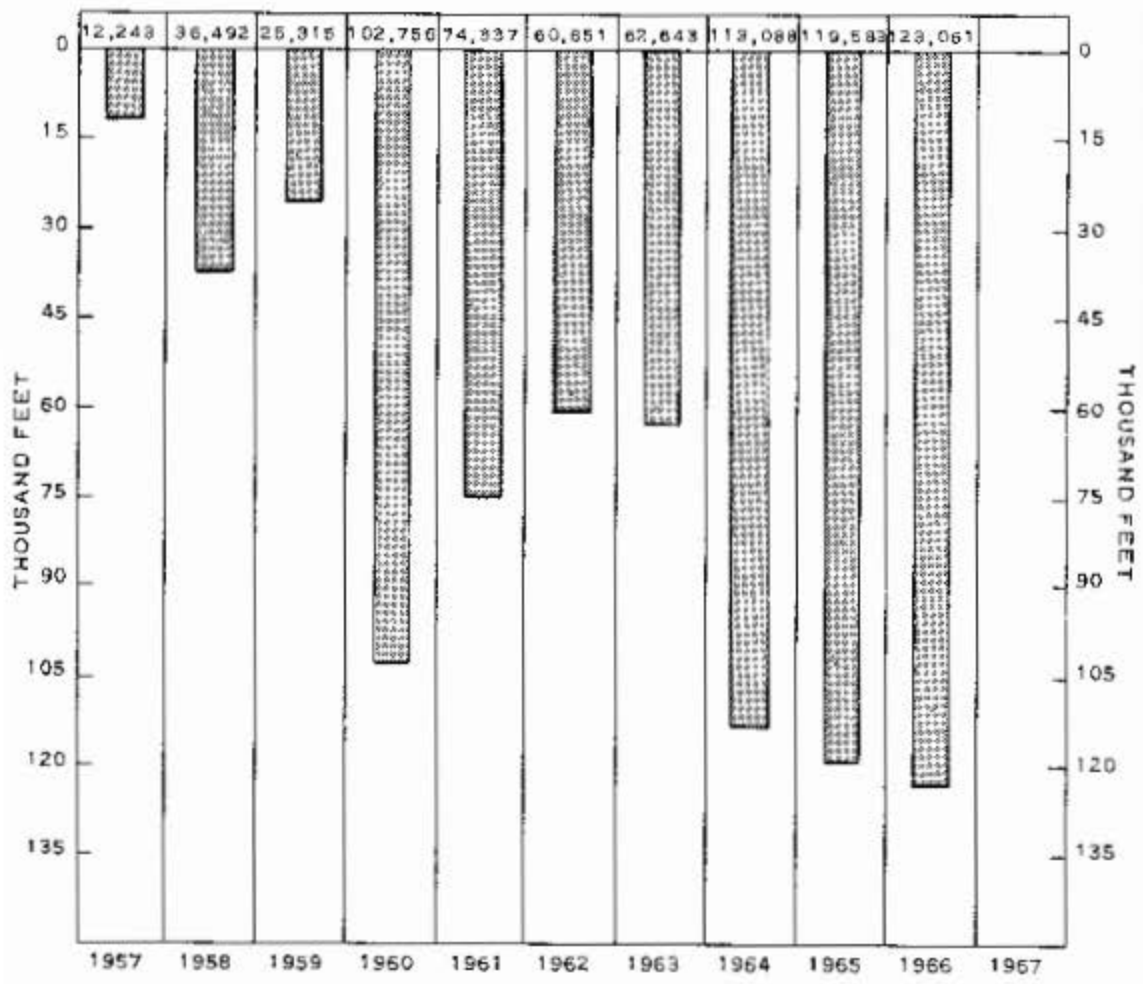


CLAIMS RECORDED IN YUKON - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 1957 - 1966

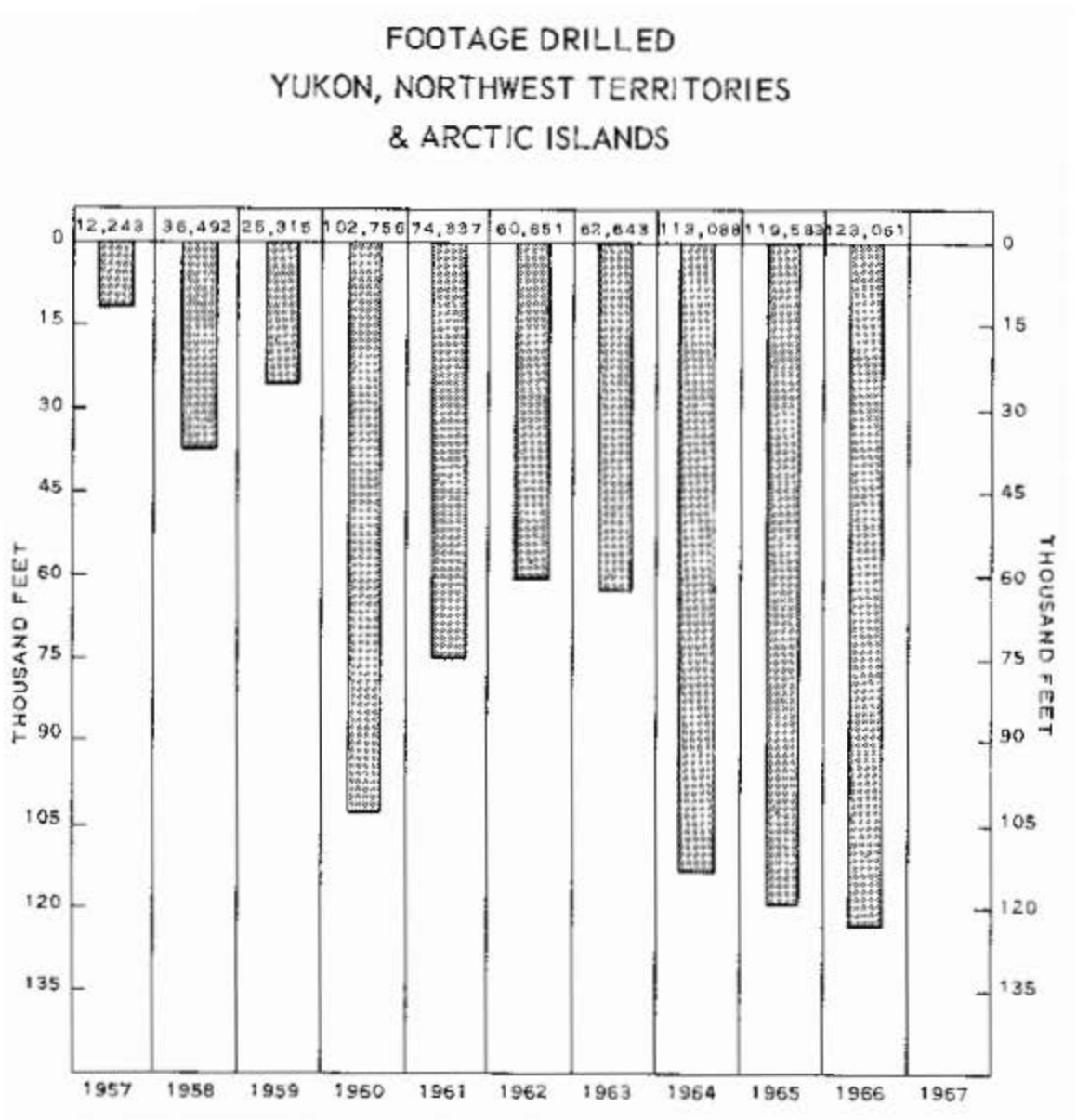


VALUE OF WORK BONUS BIDS

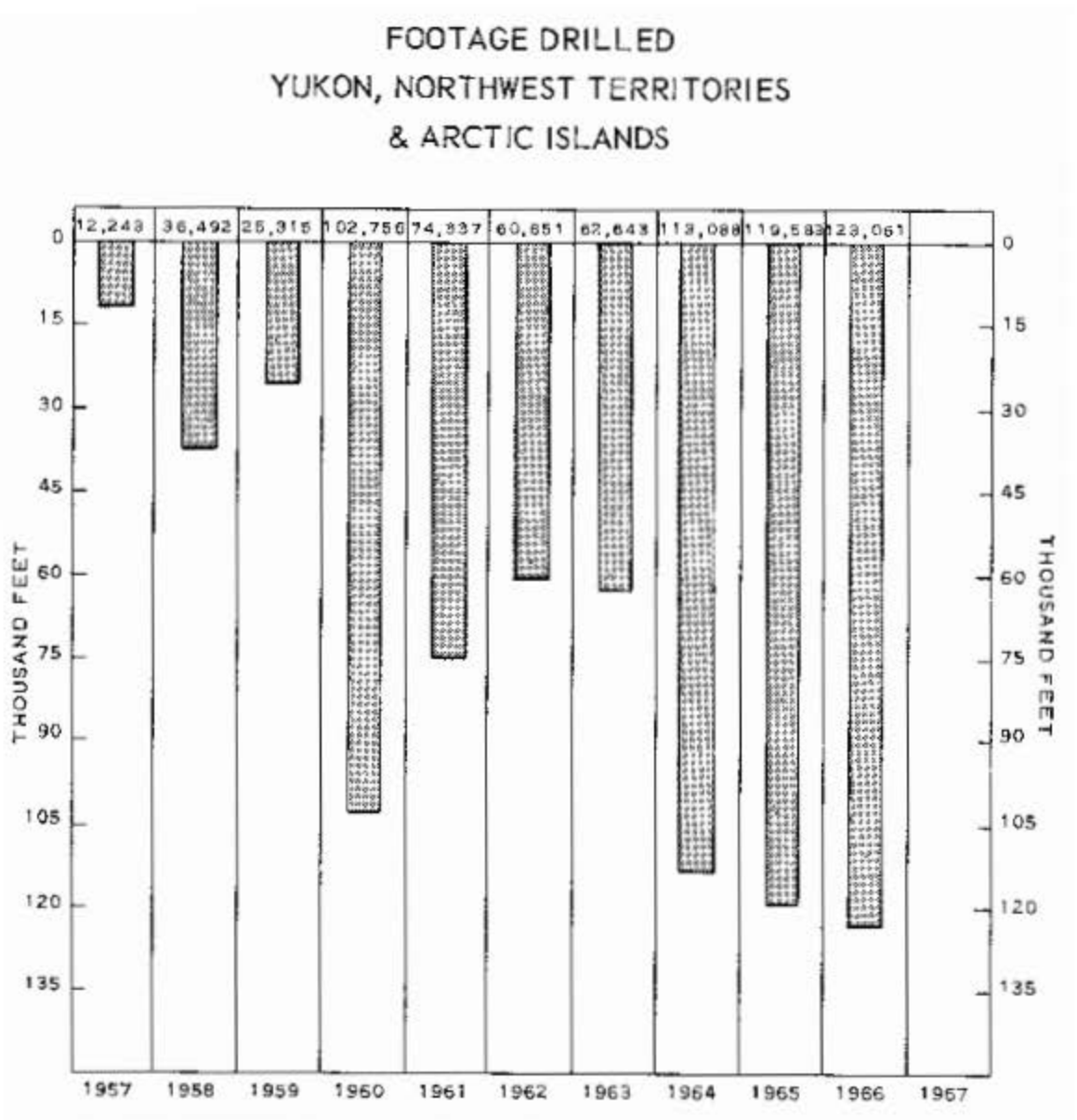
FOOTAGE DRILLED
YUKON, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
& ARCTIC ISLANDS



FOOTAGE DRILLED YUKON, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES & ARCTIC ISLANDS



NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH



Classification of pupils for schools in full-time operation																													MAR. 31 '67		
School	Type	Capacity	No. Teachers	No. of Classrooms			Enrolment by status						Enrolment by Grade or Class																Religion		Total Enr't
...	Regular		Sp.	Eskimo		Indian		Other	
...	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	7	14	23	20	36	18	7	14	21	12	12	11	19	112	131		
Cambridge Bay	FDS	63	3	3	24	24	4	8	22	13	10	9	5	1	8	52	60		
Coppermine	FDS	150	6	6	50	57	2	7	54	24	12	12	11	3	16	100	116		
Discovery	CDS	25	1	1	11	9	4	1	3	2	...	5	1	3	1	12	8	20		
Franklin	FDS	125	5	4	1	51	45	1	1	29	15	9	13	11	12	7	2	96	2	98		
Fort Good Hope	FDS	50	1	2	6	10	1	3	11	1	4	1	...	3	20	...	20		
Fort Liard	FDS	25	1	1	5	1	2	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	1	6	4	10		
Fort McPherson	FDS	200	8	7	1	...	3	1	38	77	20	25	37	24	25	15	17	18	11	17	2	162	164		
Fort Norman	FDS	50	2	2	10	16	9	10	18	6	7	4	7	3	45	...	45		
Fort Providence	FDS	100	4	4	33	38	12	10	30	13	14	14	15	7	92	1	93		
Fort Resolution	FDS	150	7	5	1	23	24	47	47	25	19	25	27	15	9	12	9	137	4	141		
Fort Simpson	FDS	325	18	9	3	5	14	14	92	93	51	52	69	47	28	53	24	34	34	18	9	235	81	316		
Fort Smith	FDS	775	41	22	10	9	7	6	125	130	283	244	...	77	88	71	87	75	63	61	76	43	58	40	39	17	616	179	795		
Gjoa Haven	FDS	40	2	2	18	18	17	4	6	7	1	1	15	21	36		
Hay River	FDS	300	17	6	6	5	...	3	3	11	144	125	22	23	29	30	31	29	27	22	30	11	21	11	41	245	286		
Holman Island	FDS	50	2	2	22	26	4	2	26	12	6	3	6	1	10	44	54		
Inuvik	FDS	1020	56	30	13	7	197	196	79	84	230	228	58	33	195	97	92	95	76	72	89	53	54	39	34	27	383	631	1014		
Jean Marie River	FDS	25	1	1	6	10	3	3	4	2	...	4	16	16		
Nahanni Butte	FDS	25	1	1	10	10	4	3	4	1	6	1	...	1	20	...	20		
Norman Wells	FDS	50	2	2	20	17	9	6	...														

Snowdrift	FDS	50	2	2	...	...	...	...	28	17	...	...	...	...	21	8	11	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	
Spence Bay	FDS	75	3	3	...	...	18	31	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	12	2	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	41	50	
Tuktoyaktuk	FDS	150	6	5	1	3	76	51	...	...	...	3	...	...	38	20	17	13	24	9	5	4	...	...	...	42	88	130	
Tungsten	CDS	50	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	3	6	6	3	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	4	23	27	
Yellowknife (Sir J.F.)	FDS	400	26	...	10	11	8	14	26	33	100	86	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	57	50	108	159	267
Wrigley	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	7	3	8	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	30	
Total Federal	...	4773	238	139	48	40	490	490	613	678	1030	960	130	110	884	486	454	445	372	313	288	193	152	178	151	105	2193	2068	4261
Municipal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay River	RC	175	10	7	2	1	...	...	8	13	97	103	...	...	45	30	19	33	21	28	15	14	16	...	...	...	196	25	221
Yellowknife	PUB	700	24	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	250	205	...	...	77	53	49	59	56	39	54	43	25	...	...	...	32	423	455
Yellowknife	RC	375	16	9	6	...	3	4	15	13	126	119	...	...	40	47	44	25	31	20	17	16	16	10	7	7	274	6	280
Total Municipal	...	1250	50	32	13	1	3	4	23	26	473	427	...	...	162	130	112	1.17	108	87	86	73	57	10	7	7	502	454	956
Total Mackenzie	...	6023	288	171	61	41	493	494	636	704	1503	1387	130	110	1046	616	566	562	480	400	374	266	209	188	158	112	2695	2522	5217

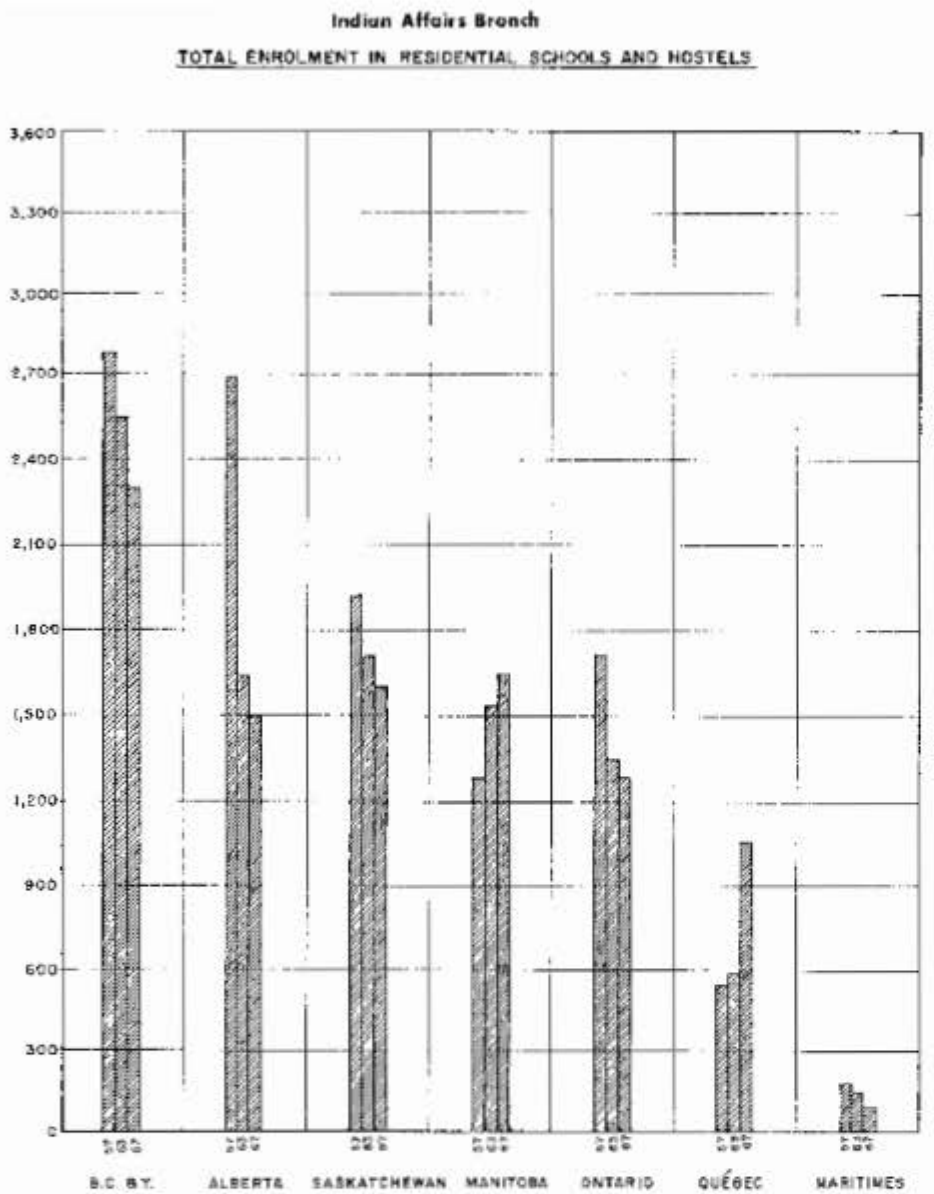
Arctic District

Classification of pupils for schools in full-time operation																												MAR. 31 '67	
School	Type	Capacity	No. Teachers	No. of Classrooms			Enrolment by status						Enrolment by Grade or Class														Religion		Total Enr't
...	Regular	Sp.		Eskimo		Indian		Other	
...	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	...
Arctic Bay	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Broughton Island	FDS	50	2	2	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	8	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
Cape Dorset	FDS	100	5	4	...	...	63	52	...	...	2	2	...	1	54	20	22	10	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	119	119
Clyde River	FDS	50	2	2	...	...	19	14	...	...	1	...	...	18	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
Frobisher Bay	FDS	550	25	21	1	3	148	153	59	45	175	61	55	48	22	21	10	7	2	4	50	355	405
Grise Fiord	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	20	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	14	11	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38
Igloolik	FDS	75	3	3	45	27	1	2	44	8	15	6	1	1	7	68	75
Lake Harbour	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Padloping Island	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
Pangirtung	FDS	100	4	4	...	...	66	58	...	...	3	2	...	34	56	13	12	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	129	129
Pond Inlet	FDS	75	4	3	...	...	43	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	24	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	79	85
Resolute Bay	FDS	50	2	2	...	...	19	15	...	...	2	3	...	...	11	7	6	6	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
Baker Lake	FDS	150	6	6	62	64	2	4	48	17	22	22	13	10	8	124	132
Chesterfield Inlet	FDS	125	5	5	67	67	1	41	10	22	22	31	9	134	1	135
Churchill	FDS	200	14	6	...	5	82	68	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	119	150
Coral Harbour	FDS	75	3	3	25	36	28	8	8	10	6	...	1	15	46	61
Eskimo Point	FDS	100	4	4	49	55	3	2	55	...	25	10	14	4	...	1	39	70	109
Rankin Inlet	FDS	100	5	4	42	44	6	9	29	15	13	27	9	6	2	84	17	101
Whale Cove	FDS	50	2	2	14	17	6	3	14	8	6	7	2	1	1	...	1	19	21	40
Belcher Islands	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Port Burwell	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
TOTAL N.W.T	...	2000	92	77	1	8	849	814	86	77	150	35	687	254	273	217	117	57	21	8	3	4	393	1433	1826
ARCTIC QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Chimo	FDS	150	6	6	41	48	2	1	5	6	16	16	26	16	11	13	3	...	1	1	3	100	103

Port-Nouveau-Quebec	FDS	50	2	2	...	...	18	26	...	...	3	3	...	...	26	11	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Poste-de-la-Baleine	FDS	175	9	7	...	2	75	54	14	14	4	1	...	2	70	18	26	27	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	162
Ivujuvik	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
Koartac	FDS	25	1	1	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	21
Bellin	FDS	50	2	2	...	...	25	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	6	8	12	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Inoucjdouac	FDS	75	3	3	...	...	36	38	...	...	3	...	...	...	29	19	17	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77
Povungnituk	FDS	125	5	5	...	...	75	74	...	...	1	1	...	...	52	29	23	22	16	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	151	151
Saglouc	FDS	75	3	3	...	...	35	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	24	4	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	66
Maricourt	FDS	50	2	2	...	...	24	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	32	42
TOTAL QUEBEC	...	800	34	32	...	2	351	339	16	15	17	11	...	2	246	134	146	102	66	41	7	3	1	1	...	...	14	735	749
TOTAL ARCTIC	...	2800	126	109	1	10	1200	1153	16	15	103	88	150	37	933	388	419	319	183	98	28	11	4	5	...	...	407	2168	2575

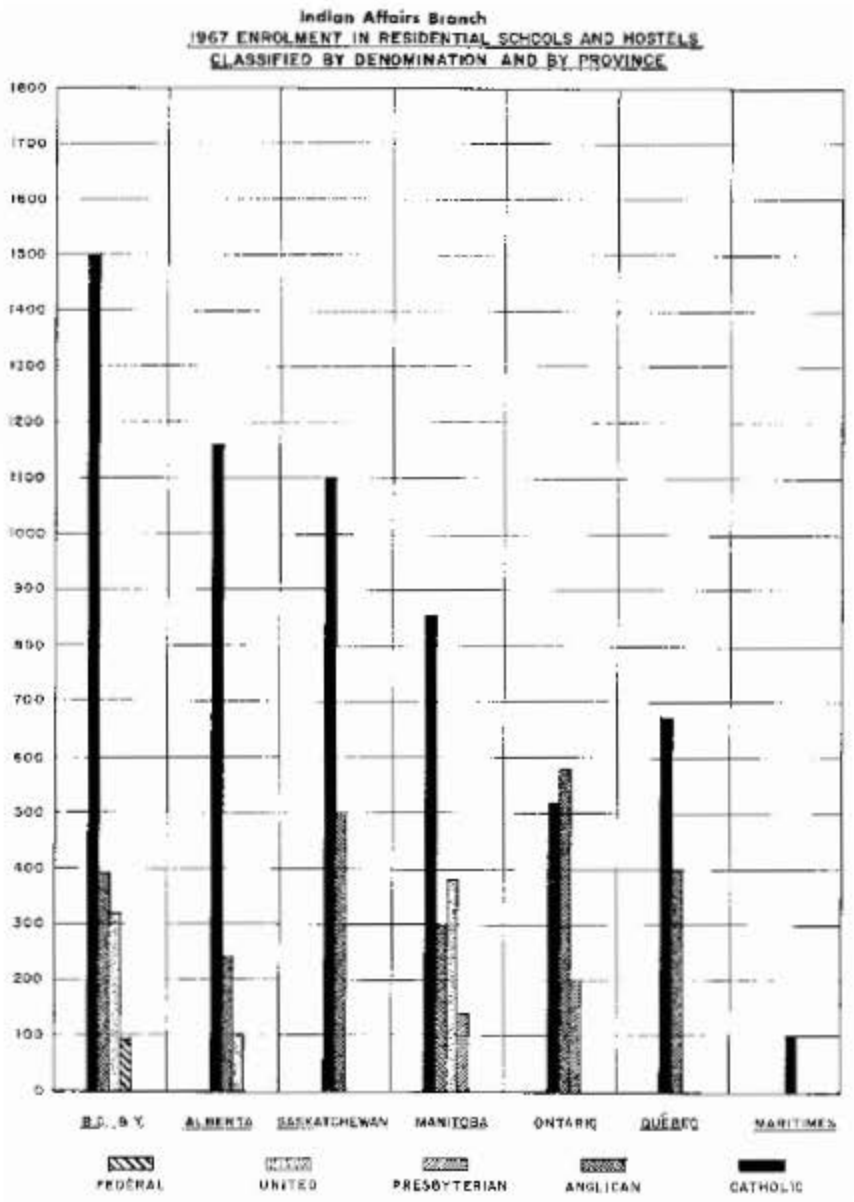
Indian Affairs Branch

TOTAL ENROLMENT IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS



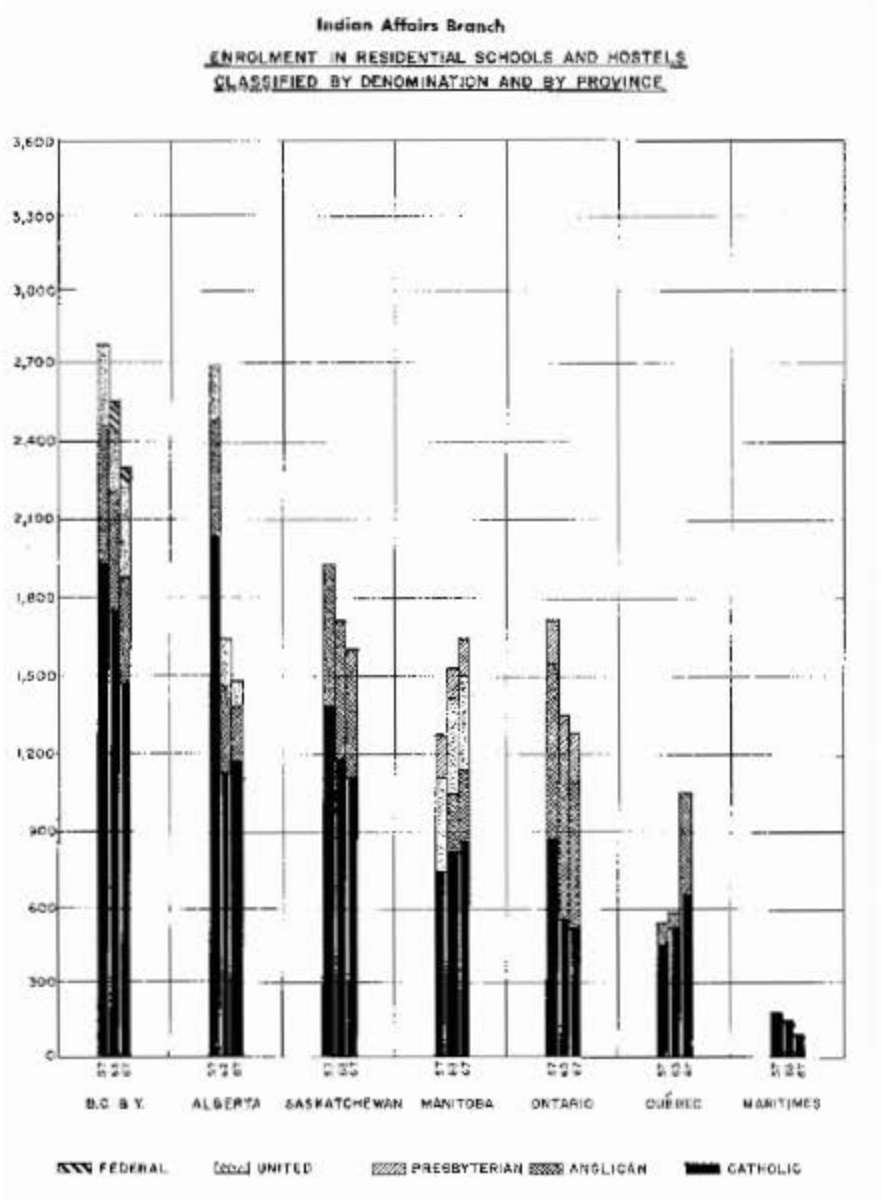
Indian Affairs Branch

1967 ENROLMENT IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS CLASSIFIED BY DENOMINATION AND BY PROVINCE



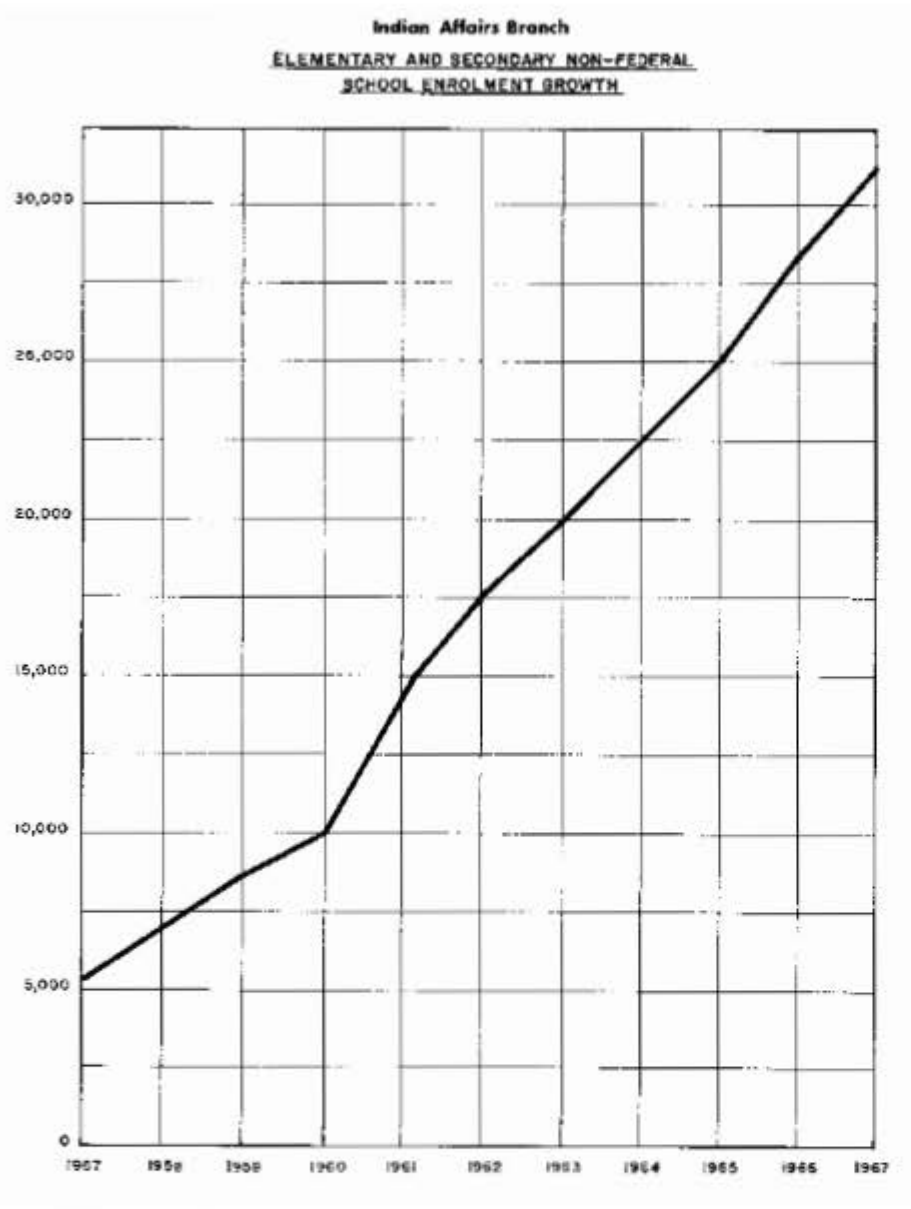
Indian Affairs Branch

ENROLMENT IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS CLASSIFIED BY DENOMINATION AND BY PROVINCE



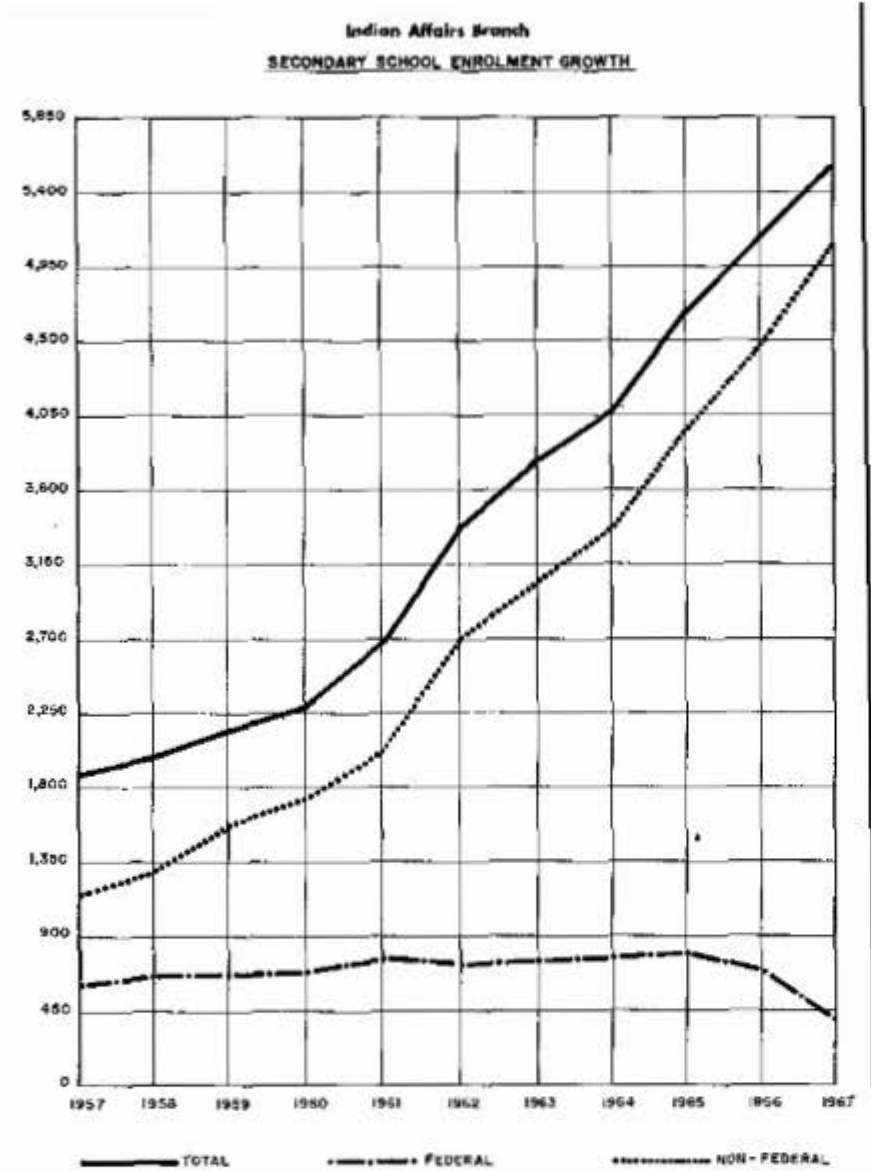
Indian Affairs Branch

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY NON-FEDERAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH



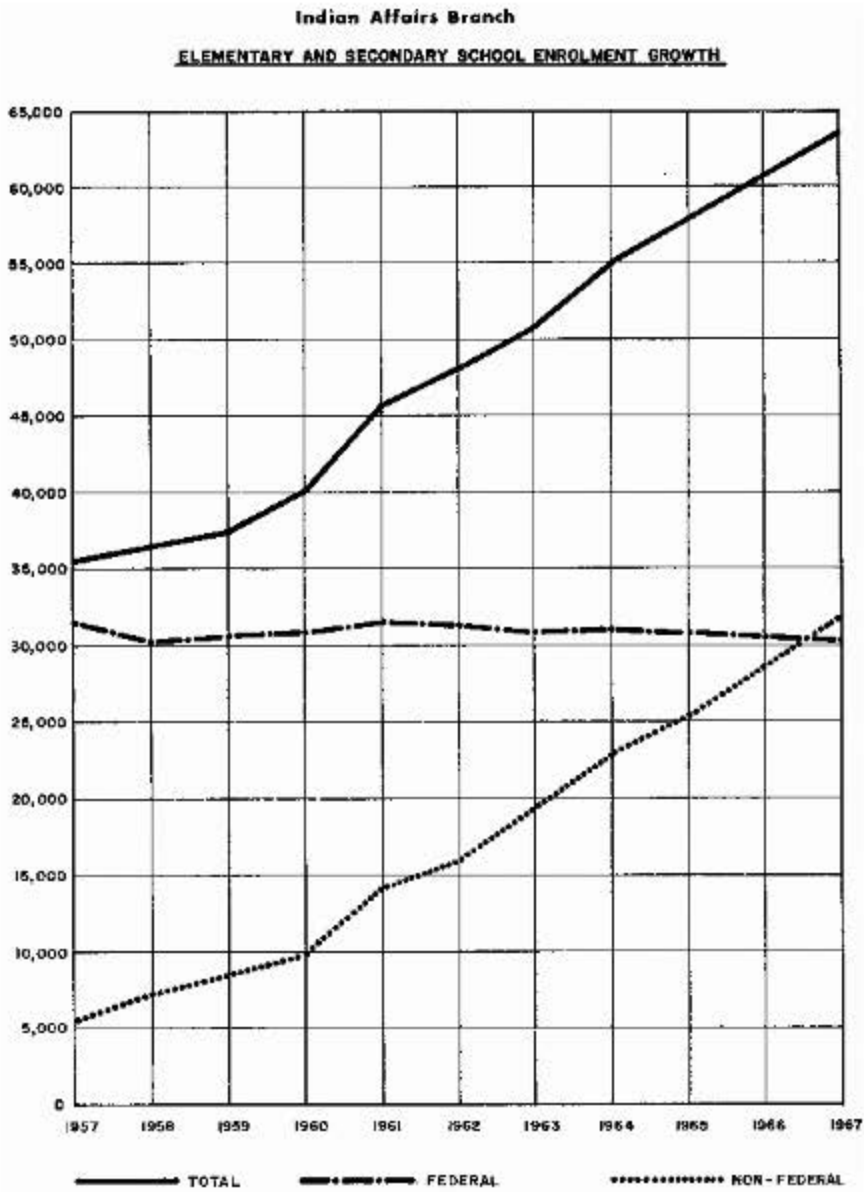
Indian Affairs Branch

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH

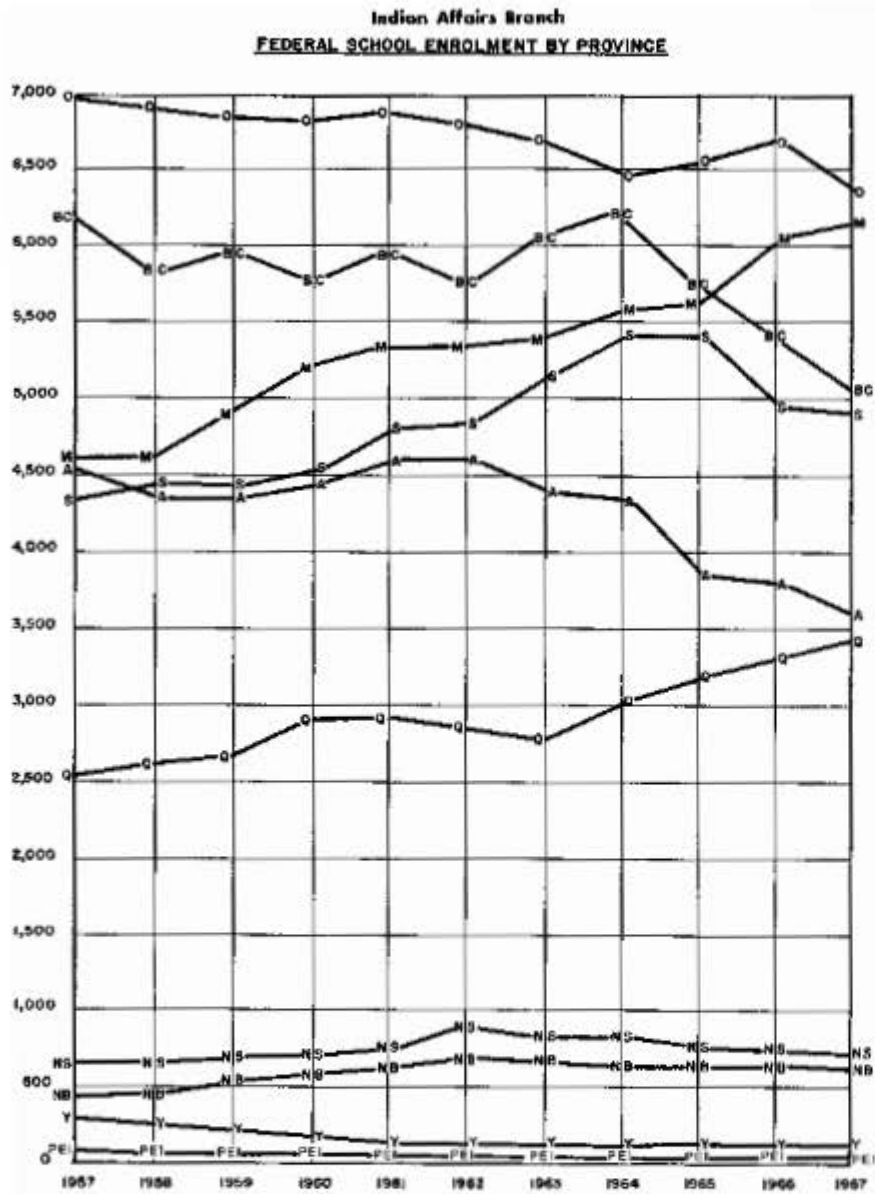


Indian Affairs Branch

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH

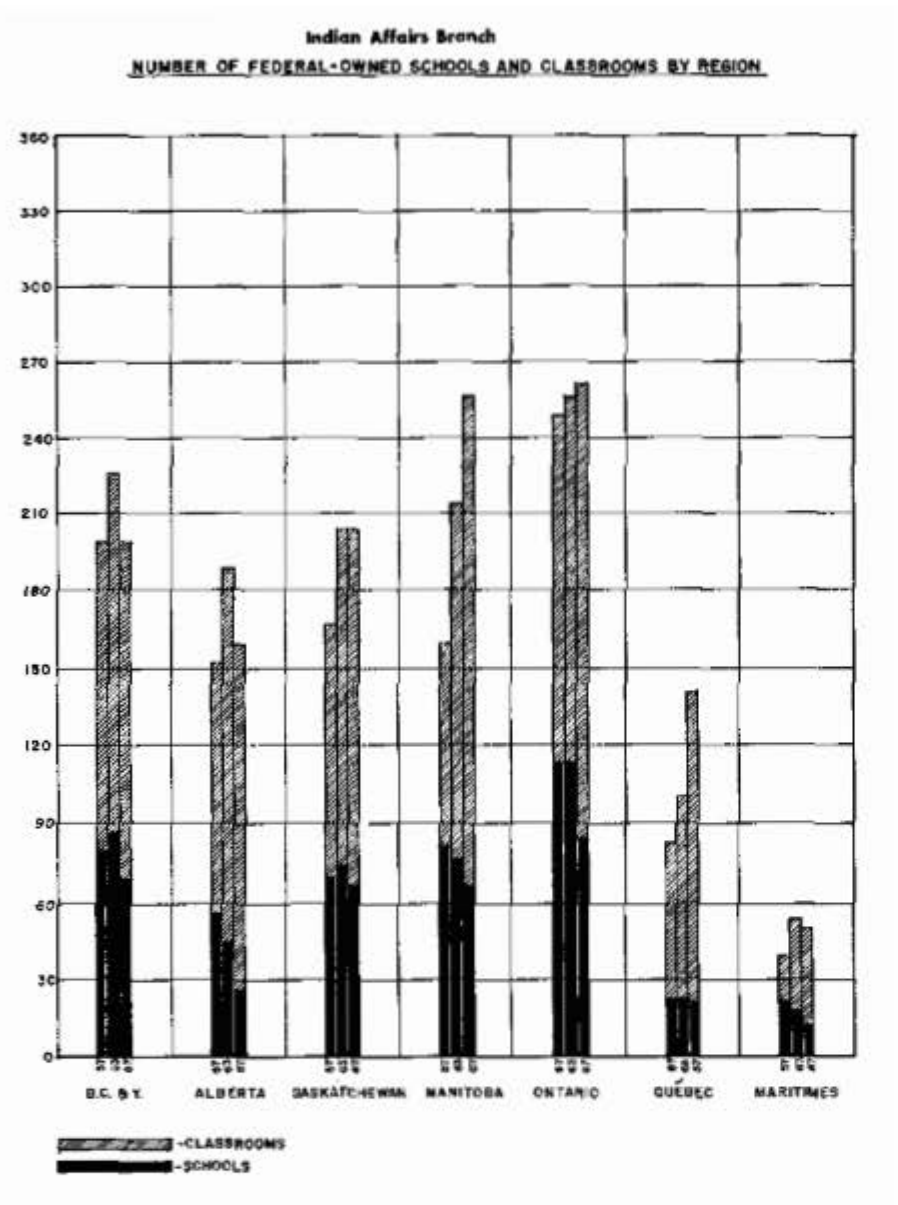


FEDERAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY PROVINCE



Indian Affairs Branch

NUMBER OF FEDERAL-OWNED SCHOOLS AND CLASSROOMS BY REGION

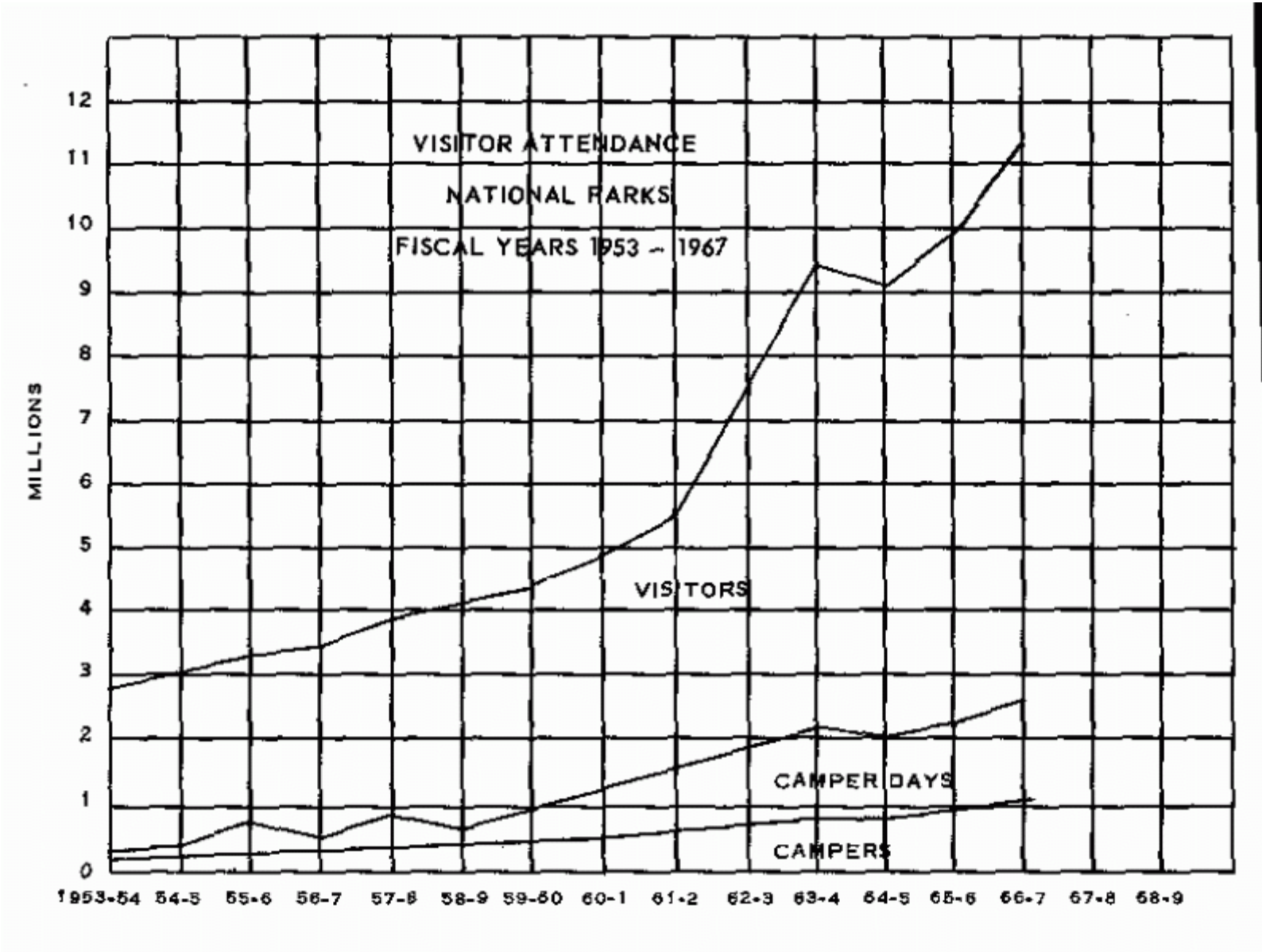


Trend in Indian Infant Mortality 1960-65

Both Sexes

Year	Live Births Registered	Deaths under 1 year of age	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Can. Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
1960	7,522	617	82.03	27.
1961	7,807	596	76.34	27.
1962	7,854	588	74.87	27.6
1963	8,071	568	70.37	26.3
1964	8,250	508	61.58	24.7
1965	8,973	421	46.92	23.6

VISITOR ATTENDANCE NATIONAL PARKS FISCAL YEARS 1953 - 1967



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

National Parks	1966 - 67	1965 - 66	Increase or Decrease	%
Banff	2,044,537	1,803,490	+ 241,047	+ 13.36
Cape Breton Highlands	851,653	729,443	+ 122,210	+ 16.75
Elk Island	204,286	197,728	+ 6,558	+ 3.31
Fundy	753,310	679,406	+ 73,904	+ 10.87
Georgian Bay Islands	10,438	8,361	+ 2,077	+ 24.84
Glacier	917,264	767,206	+ 150,058	+ 19.55
Jasper	595,164	522,658	+ 72,506	+ 13.87
Kootenay	722,743	638,812	+ 83,931	+ 13.13
Mount Revelstoke	872,367	741,457	+ 130,910	+ 17.65
Point Pelee	726,035	697,328	+ 28,707	+ 4.11
Prince Albert	146,624	152,256	- 5,632	- 3.69
Prince Edward Island	1,130,773	967,372	+ 163,401	+ 16.89
Riding Mountain	738,724	687,959	+ 50,765	+ 7.37
St. Lawrence Islands	122,304	60,330	+ 61,974	+ 102.72
Terra Nova	179,647	108,738	+ 70,909	+ 65.21
Waterton Lakes	487,589	393,426	+ 94,163	+ 23.93
Yoho	864,454	689,313	+ 175,141	+ 25.40
Total	11,367,912	9,845,281	+ 1,522,629	+ 15.46

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

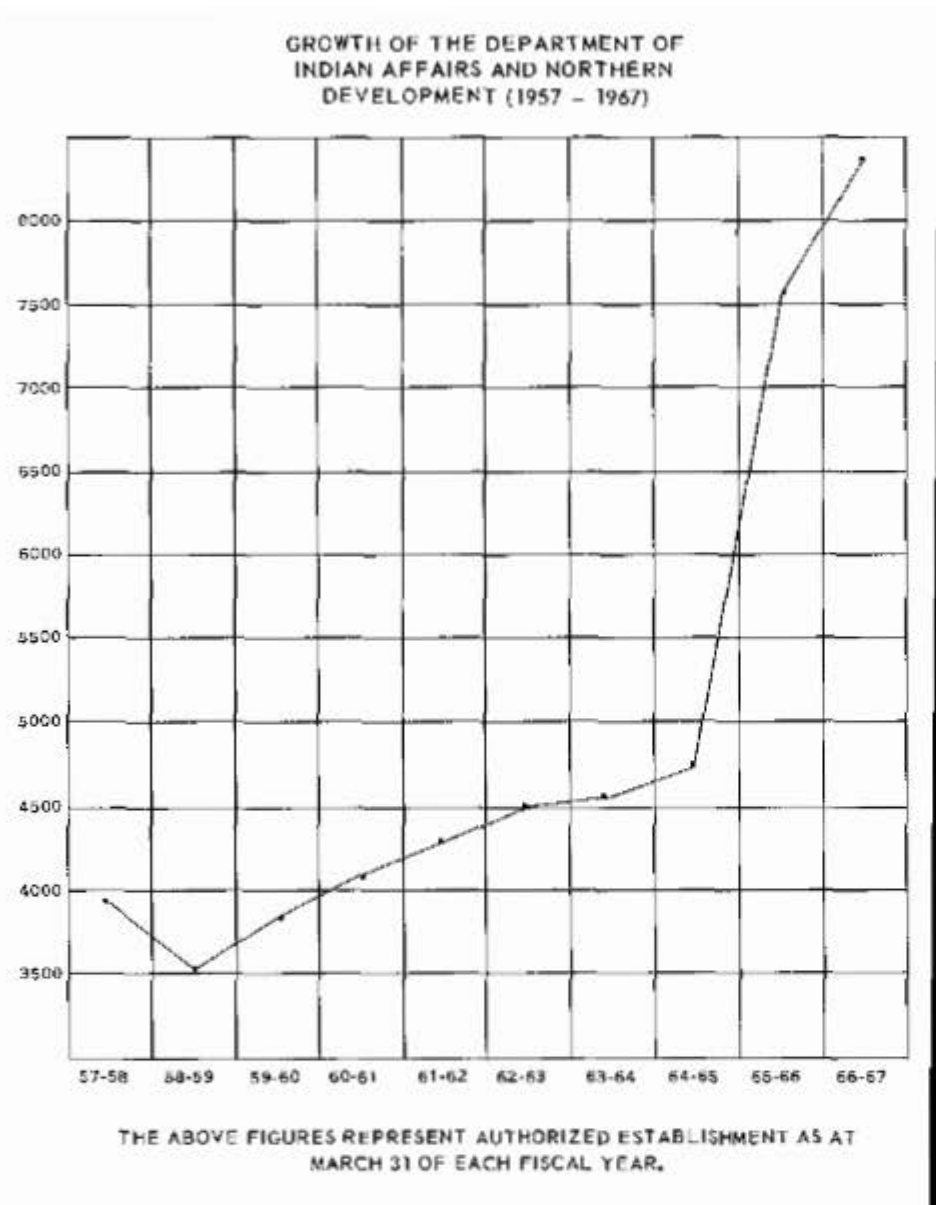
...	1966 - 67	1965 - 66	Increase or Decrease	%
A.G. Bell Museum	121,804	110,158	+ 11,646	+ 10.57
Batoche Rectory	9,580	8,869	+ 711	+ 8.01
Fort Amherst	26,076	22,576	+ 3,500	+ 15.50
Fort Anne	74,428	66,534	+ 7,894	+ 11.86
Fort Battleford	43,111	42,878	+ 233	+ .54
Fort Beausejour	53,299	49,087	+ 4,212	+ 8.58
Fort Chambly	132,700	101,286	+ 31,414	+ 31.01
Fort Langley	133,237	111,941	+ 21,296	+ 19.02
Fort Lennox	29,995	26,191	+ 3,804	+ 14.52
Fortress of Louisbourg	193,127	148,072	+ 45,055	+ 30.42
Fort Malden	64,025	52,670	+ 11,355	+ 21.55
Fort Rodd Hill	58,810	36,614	+ 22,196	+ 60.62
Fort Wellington	60,495	40,917	419,578	+ 47.84
Grand Pre	73,192	62,848	+ 10,344	+ 16.45
Halifax Citadel	328,386	213,878	+ 114,508	+ 53.53
Lower Fort Garry	107,303	92,208	+ 15,095	+ 16.37

Martello Tower	43,984	40,993	+ 2,991	+ 7.29
Palace Grand Theatre	9,599	5,525	+ 4,074	+ 73.73
Port Royal Habitation	46,458	42,699	+ 3,759	+ 8.80
Prince of Wales Fort	526	311	+ 215	+ 69.13
SS Keno	3,250	6,857	3,607	- 52.60
Signal Hill	396,762	275,200	121,553	+ 44.16
Sir W. Laurier's House	7,872	7,562	+ 310	+ 4.09
Woodside	14,309	13,554	+ 755	+ 5.57
National Historic Sites Total	2,032,328	1,579,437	+ 452,891	+ 28.67
Summary of totals	...	...	...	...
National Parks	11,367,912	9,845,283	+ 1,975,520	+ 15.46
National Historic Sites	2,032,328	1,579,437	+ 452,891	+ 28.67
Grand Total	13,400,240	11,424,720	+ 1,975,520	+ 17.29

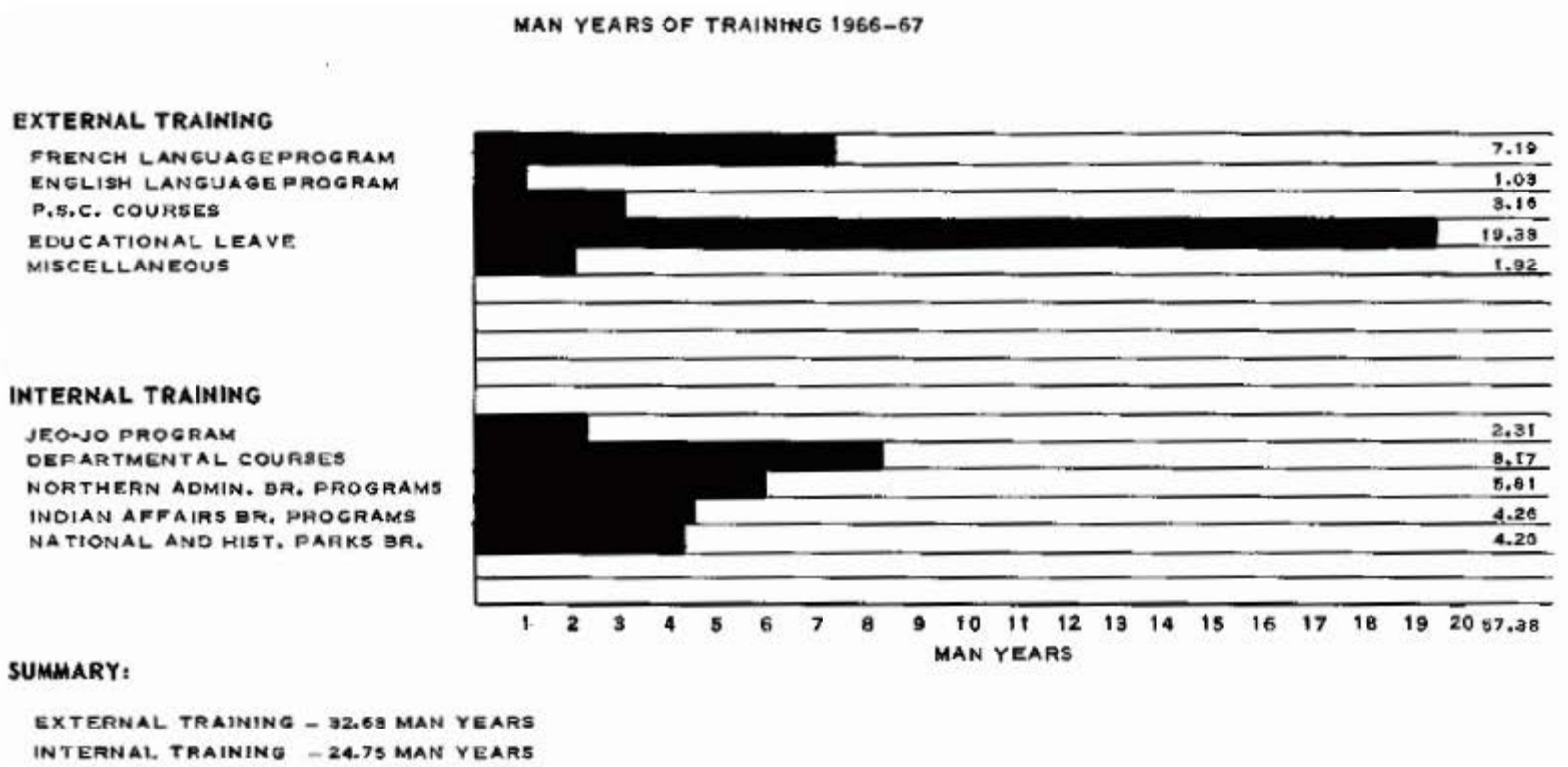
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAMPERs AND CAMPER DAYS FOR THE 1965 AND 1966 SEASONS

National Parks	1966 Campers	1965 Campers	Increase or Decrease	%	1966 Camper Days	1965 Camper Days	Increase or Decrease	%
Banff	344,839	322,728	+ 22,111	+ 6.85	554,68	492,005	+ 62,563	+ 12.71
Cape Breton Highlands	73,598	57,875	+15,723	+ 27.16	157,666	123,597	+ 34,069	+ 27.56
Elk Island	8,343	6,964	+ 1,379	+ 19.80	11,383	9,773	+ 1,610	+ 16.47
Fundy	111,164	94,989	+ 16,175	+ 17.02	201,851	182,550	+ 19,301	+ 10.57
Georgian Bay Islands	4,991	4,450	+ 541	+ 12.15	28,703	24,417	+ 4,286	+ 17.55
Glacier	21,774	15,504	+ 6,270	+ 40.44	25,160	18,003	+ 7,157	+ 39.75
Jasper	136,082	117,439	+ 18,643	+ 15.87	212,729	197,448	+ 15,281	+ 7.73
Kootenay	58,416	48,232	+ 10,184	+21.11	95,375	79,190	+ 16,185	+ 20.43
Mount Revelstoke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Point Pelee	21,361	19,155	+ 2,206	+ 11.51	74,417	70,014	+ 4,403	+ 6.28
Prince Albert	30,750	27,304	+ 3,446	+ 12.62	300,357	250,247	+ 50,110	+ 20.02
Prince Edward Island	50,500	43,119	+ 7,381	+ 17.11	184,280	165,092	+ 19,188	+ 11.62
Riding Mountain	46,420	42,873	+ 3,547	+ 8.27	377,285	354,627	+ 22,658	+ 6.38
St. Lawrence Islands	5,572	3,860	+ 1,712	+ 44.35	12,159	9,596	+ 2,563	+ 26.70
Terra Nova	25,922	12,730	+ 13,192	+ 103.62	82,702	49,478	+ 33,224	+ 67.14
Waterton Lakes	70,906	63,017	+ 7,889	+ 12.51	121,702	102,642	+ 19,060	18.56
Yoho	52,952	43,927	+ 9,025	+ 20.54	70,100	60,327	+ 9,773	+ 16.20
TOTAL	1,063,590	924,166	+ 139,424	+ 15.08	2,510,437	2,189,006	+321,431	+14.68

GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (1957 - 1967)
THE ABOVE FIGURES REPRESENT AUTHORIZED EXTABLISHMENT AS AT MACRH 31 OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

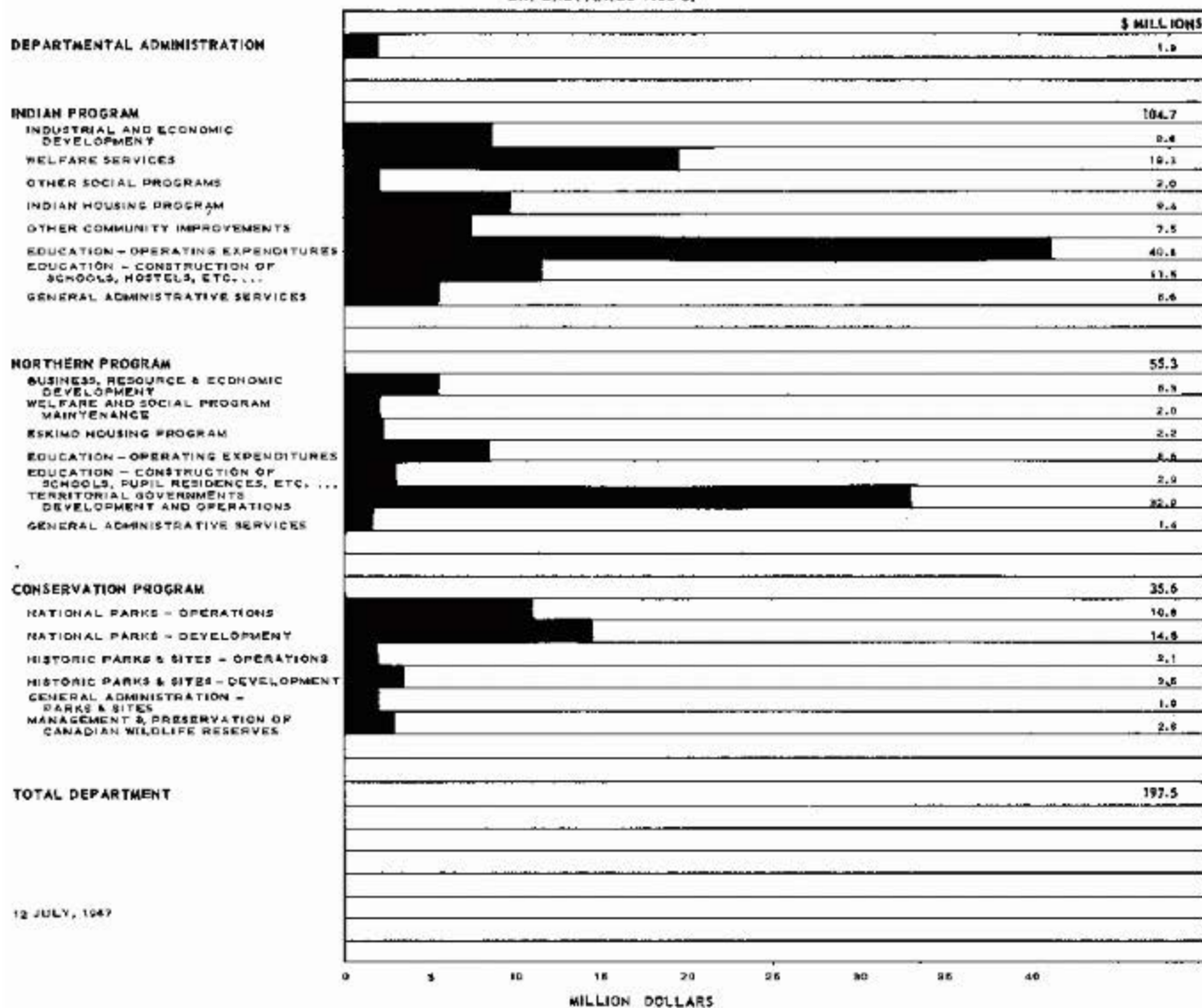


MAN YEARS OF TRAINING 1966 - 67



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES 1966 - 67

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES 1966-67



12 JULY, 1967

Summary of Revenues and Expenditures 1966 - 67

...	Revenues	Expenditures
ADMINISTRATION	...	...
Departmental Administration	...	1,928,608 76
Northern Co-ordination and Research	...	510,546 40
...	...	2,439,155 16
Resource Development	2,830,884 69	1,251,260 57
NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH	...	...
Branch Administration	3,271 95	1,847,951 92
National Parks and Historic Sites	3,944,092 42	31,349,315 32
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	...	281,000 00
Canadian Wildlife Service	6,389 76	2,051,661 26
...	3,953,754 13	35,554,928 50
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH	...	...
General Administration	411,892 81	5,002,005 57
Development and Maintenance of Indian Communities	461,647 34	46,779,085 22
Education	539,765 65	52,250,393 27
Grants to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia	...	100,000 00
Indian Annuities	...	513,493 50
Pension to Mrs. Doris Ryckman	...	420 00
...	1,413,305 80	104,645,397 56
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH	...	...
Branch Administration	2,443 20	1,372,509 69
Education	222,306 69	11,501,690 64
Welfare and Industrial	559,710 10	7,634,792 79
Yukon Territory	75,097 35	9,506,469 14
Northwest Territories	1,625,338 41	23,428,285 01
...	2,484,895 75	53,443,747 27
OTHERS	...	80,893 95
TOTALS FOR DEPARTMENT	10,682,840 37	197,415,383 01

DIRECTORY TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

[*Available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MAP SHOWING CENTRES OF ACTIVITY

