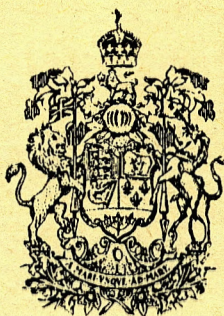


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**Indian Superintendent's [national] Conference
British Columbia and Yukon regions
January 16-20, 1956
Minutes**

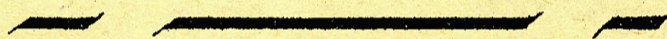
[Ottawa] : Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian
Affairs Branch, 1956. 109 p.

Claims and Historical Research Centre: U.25



INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

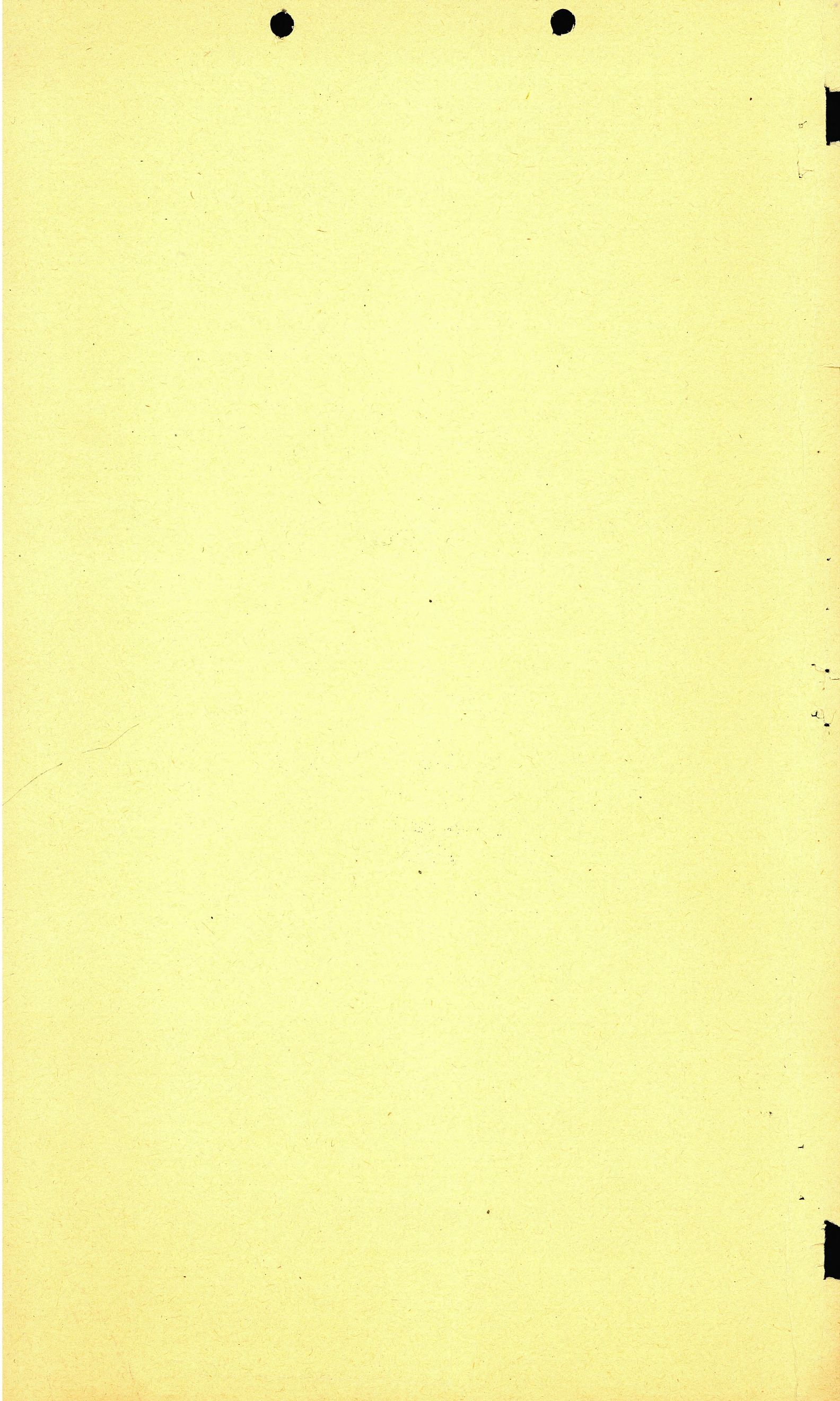
DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION



INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S CONFERENCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON REGION

January 16 to 20, 1956





CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

OUR FILE No.

YOUR FILE No.

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Ottawa, June 4, 1956.

DIRECTOR ←

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ADM.

I am forwarding one copy (~~copies~~) of the Minutes of the Superintendents' Conference for British Columbia and the Yukon Region which took place from January 16 - 20, 1956.

H.T. Vergette,
Administrative Officer.



MINUTES OF SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE - B.C. & YUKON REGION

January 16 - 20, 1956.

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SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE - B.C. & YUKON REGION

January 16 - 20, 1956.

Guest Speakers:

Mr. Gordon Selman, Extension Department, U.B.C.
Mr. Graham Drew, Principal, Youth Training, U.B.C.
Mr. H.E. Blanchard, Provincial Deputy Superintendent
of Child Welfare.
Mr. T.A. Andrews, Department of National Health
and Welfare.
Mr. W.H. Davis, Department of National Health
and Welfare.
Mr. G.C. Page, Supervisor, Provincial Division
of Vital Statistics.
Mr. C.H. Mahon, Provincial Division Vital Statistics.
Mr. M. Harvey, District Personnel Officer,
Department Citizenship & Immigration.
Mr. F.R. Butler, Commissioner, B.C. Game Commission.
Mr. W.C. Pendray, Provincial Dept. of Agriculture.
Dr. J.D. Galbraith,) Indian Health Services Branch,
Mr. E. Shaw,) Dept. of National Health & Welfare.

Regional Office Staff:

Mr. W.S. Arneil, Indian Commissioner for B.C.
Miss Shirley Arnold, Social Worker.
Mr. W.J. McGregor, Regional Supervisor.
Mr. A.V. Parminter, Regional Inspector of Schools.
Mr. K.R. Brown, Agriculture Supervisor.
Mr. R. Kendall, Fur & Wildlife Supervisor.
Mr. D.A. Webster, Administrative Officer.
Mr. G.J. Bowen, Engineer.
Mrs. L.E. McBride, Recording Stenographer.

Field Staff:

Mr. W.B. Bailey, Babine Agency, Hazelton, B.C.
Mr. J.L. Homan, Bella Coola Agency, Bella Coola, B.C.
Mr. J.V. Boys, Cowichan Agency, Duncan, B.C.
Mr. F.A. Clark, Kamloops Agency, Kamloops, B.C.
Mr. J.S. Dunn, Kootenay Agency, Cranbrook, B.C.
Mr. J.A. Findlay, Kwawkwalth Agency, Alert Bay, B.C.
Mr. R.J. Meek, Lytton Agency, Lytton, B.C.
Mr. J.C. Letcher, New Westminster Agency, New Westminster.
Mr. G.E. Sharpe, Nicola Agency, Merritt, B.C.
Mr. D.M. Hett, Okanagan Agency, Vernon, B.C.
Mr. R.H.S. Sampson, Skeena River Agency, Prince Rupert.
Mr. F.E. Anfield, Vancouver Agency, Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. P.P. Henson, Assistant, Vancouver Agency, Vancouver.
Mr. N.W. Garrard, West Coast Agency, Port Alberni, B.C.
Mr. Wm. Christie, Williams Lake Agency, Williams Lake.
Mr. M.G. Jutras, Yukon Agency, Whitehorse, Y.T.

MINUTES OF SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE
January 16 - 20, 1956

The conference was declared in session at 9:00 A.M., Monday, January 16th, with Mr. W. S. Arneil, Indian Commissioner for B.C. in the chair. Mr. Arneil spoke as follows:

Friends, I think perhaps the most appropriate comment I can make in any opening remarks is to express a thought which I am sure is in many of your minds - its this: "At long last". When we look back over the conference rumours of recent years, "Oh, there may be a conference in the Fall or at latest next Spring, or we'll wait till the Indian Act comes" - even as recently as a year ago when a definite arrangement was made in Ottawa to have one, I became sick and it was again cancelled. With all of these excuses, many of them bona fide, please do not assume that I rate a conference other than of the greatest importance. I think a conference is a wonderful means of improving our administration in every phase of our work. First of all, it makes for the better carrying out of the policy of our Government to advance our people to full citizenship, to have them take a worthy place in society, in fact, take a proud place in society, and where Canada will gain from a cultural point of view through the integration of the Indians. I welcome you to the conference. I reached a decision for you the other day in talking with officials of the Regional Office. Here's the decision reached. We shall endeavour to run this conference on as an informal basis as is possible. I don't mean by that a Superintendent would not make a splendid contribution by submitting a carefully written paper or report on any phase of his duties. That would be most commendable. But what I mean by informal is the hope that we'll all take part in all discussions. You gentlemen are highly respected both in the Regional Office and in Ottawa. You have ideas and happenings in your agency that do not happen in all other agencies. Your friends here can gain by your telling us about them. I refer to all phases of your work, Band and Council meetings, supervision and what-have-you. Let's know what you are doing. Let's know of any advantageous shortcuts. Our conference must, of necessity, remain within the bounds of the Indian Act when the Act is under discussion and similarly on any specific subject being considered - let's not waste time. In various subject discussions of our operations and administration don't let's lose sight of the Field Manual or of directives or circular letters. Short of that, gentlemen, let's have frank and thorough discussions. It is with some regret, and I didn't lose hope until this morning, that we are not going to have our good friend and Director, Colonel Jones, with us. We shall miss his deliberations, in fact, I am missing him right now in making these opening remarks. The Director sent me a letter and here it is:

"As you are probably aware, our Deputy Minister, Colonel Fortier, has left for an extended trip to Europe and will not return until March. For that reason I very much regret that I will be unable to be present at your Superintendents' Conference on Monday, January 16th.

Our Minister has introduced a notice of a resolution to present a bill to amend the Indian Act, which is presently receiving attention. The final draft still needs some revision, and this will necessitate, I am afraid, daily meetings for the next few days.

I mention this as it involves Mr. Len Brown who, as you know, has contributed so much to the proposed amendments to the Act and I feel that he also should remain in Ottawa.

Mr. D'Astous and Mr. Gordon are presently visiting Southern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, in connection with Branch competitions and they will not return until the 26th.

Mr. Ostrander and his staff are presently engaged in the preparation of very important material I wish to present to the Minister; which, if it should become effective, will bring about a new departure in policy concerned with employment of Indians off reserves.

"Major Davey is presently in Toronto conferring with Provincial education officials and will not be available for further travel.

This is a run down of the senior officials whom I had hoped might have sat in with you and your Superintendents at the Conference and it is very much regretted that none of them will be available to make the trip.

Will you please convey my best wishes to every member in attendance at your Conference, some of whom I met for the first time at the last British Columbia Indian Agents' Conference held ten years ago. I am confident that as a result of your deliberations next week, our field administration in British Columbia will be strengthened, not only by the interchange of ideas but by constructive suggestions whereby we can move forward in the advancement of the welfare of the Indians.

I would be very pleased if you would read this letter on Monday morning to the assembly.

With kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) H. M. Jones,

Director."

I very much enjoyed receiving that letter. I was talking to our Director in December last and he was most anxious to come and I am quite sure if he could possibly have done so he would be here today.

We are indeed fortunate in having outside speakers join with us in this Conference - from the Provincial Welfare Services, the Family Allowances Branch, Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance, from the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia and from the Provincial Game Branch. I hope we shall be enriched by their remarks and I am sure we will. They have all requested a Question Period. Let's constructively take advantage of these periods. I might comment in passing that we have one member not present. I had word last week from Bob Howe that he is under the weather and will be in bed for a couple of weeks. I trust it is not a serious illness and I am sure our best wishes go to him for a speedy recovery. I haven't much more to say at this time other than to stress informality and team work. If we study the various subjects as a team I have no doubt of the beneficial and fruitful results we shall get out of it. Friends, I welcome you here, sincerely, and hope you find the conference beneficial. Your conference is open.

I notice on the agenda, "Branch Welfare Program", taking in, largely, Social Welfare. Here's the newest of our sciences. A science that we do not think of in hundreds of years; one can almost measure it in decades when we look over the advancements that have been made in Welfare in recent years. We can well appreciate, recognize and acknowledge that Social Welfare thinking and guidance is really of great benefit to human life. I rate this as one of our most important duties in British Columbia and Yukon Region. It is in good hands with Miss Arnold. One might say that the subject has only been scratched. We are hopeful of having another Social Worker in the near future. Miss Arnold is doing a grand job and it is with a great deal of pleasure that I ask Miss Arnold to take the lead in these discussions.

Social Welfare Section -- Miss Arnold

January 16th, Morning session:

I appreciate this opportunity to discuss this subject with you and at this time I would like to express my appreciation to the field staff for the co-operation you have extended to me and the interest you have shown in welfare matters.

The welfare job is a "team job" and it is important that we work together sharing our experiences and skills. I think it is indicative of the Department's policy and attitude that we should begin the conference with this topic. Our major concern in all the phases of our job is the welfare of the Indian people and their successful adjustment and integration.

I would like to make a few comments first of all about social work and social workers generally and then go on to discuss special services and problems in the welfare field. Social work is a relatively new profession and, therefore, is still looked upon with some suspicion and skepticism by some. There are those who think social workers are idealists, impractical and looking for "heaven on earth". Social work is one of the helping professions in that its chief function is to help people help themselves. Social work is dedicated to the development of human resources, to promote general welfare of the individual and the group so that he may live a richer and productive life. Social workers are not miracle workers -- we must work with the materials and facilities at hand and with the training and skills we have gained. There are no pat solutions to the social problems we encounter and we must recognize that some individuals are not ready for help, do not want help, and that there are those who need more help than we can give.

The basis of the social workers practice is his respect for each individual, his culture and his right to manage his own life. The social worker accepts the individual and his right to be different from others and he likes the people he works with even if he disapproves of his behaviour. It is not our job to judge or moralize but to try to understand behaviour and to help the individual cope with his problems. We believe that behaviour has meaning and is related to the individuals experience and personality. Nobody is born bad -- still we do not condone anti-social behaviour but try to remedy and prevent. Every individual is worthy of help and has the right to services available in the community.

The critics of welfare believe that "hand outs" make people less self-reliant. Experience over the years has shown that this is not so and that the normal desire of each individual is to be independent. In our day we believe that assistance is not a matter of charity but a social duty and that people in need have the right to struggle, not just for survival but for creative social living. Our focus is on the individual and his family who perhaps are victims of circumstances over which they have no control.

The Department's Objectives in the Social Welfare Field:

1. To promote general welfare of the Indian people on an individual and group basis.
2. To stimulate interest and action to the end that the Indian people will receive the same welfare service and benefits as his non-Indian neighbours.

Functions of the Department Social Worker:

The welfare programme can be divided into two main areas, treatment and prevention. The Social Worker's job will be somewhat geared to the needs of the area but generally the job is described in the Policy Manual as follows:

1. To act as a professional consultant to staff on welfare matters.
2. To work as one of a team which includes field staff and medical and educational officers.
3. To promote group activities on the reserve.
4. To give individual services where no other service is available.
5. To work as a liaison officer with other welfare agencies.

Relationships with other Agencies:

We are fortunate in British Columbia that we have an organized system of welfare coverage throughout the Province and that we enjoy excellent co-operation from Provincial and private welfare agencies. This is due largely to the splendid contacts that Superintendents have made with local welfare services. These agencies are anxious to work with us wherever their policies and staff permit them. Even if they are not available for direct service we can contact them for advice and for their recommendations. It is our job to acquaint these workers in the field with the Department's policy and to assist them wherever possible to make their contacts on the reserve. In all our welfare services to the Indian people we should keep in mind these two points:

1. The Indian is a person with the same basic needs as the non-Indian. He is a person in his own right and to be treated with respect and courtesy. (The danger of planning for people -- no plan is ever successful unless the person concerned participates in making the plan and can accept the arrangements.)
2. What services would be available to a non-Indian with a comparable problem?

Referrals - that is -

- The referring of individuals or families who come to your attention to specialized persons or agencies for help of one kind or another.
- The importance of early referrals.
- When in doubt about where help can be obtained direct your inquiries to the branch social worker.

Social Histories:

Social histories are of real value to those working directly with the individual, that is, in Mental Hospitals, Child Guidance Clinic, etc. Agencies often have great difficulty obtaining background information on Indians and, therefore, it is important that we work closely with them and send them as much information as possible.

Discussion:

It was agreed that wherever we have information that would be helpful to others working directly with Indians, this information should be shared, keeping in mind that certain material should be considered confidential and circulated with discretion. It was suggested that Superintendents, Social Workers and Principals of schools should work together and share information on problem children so that these cases can be followed up. Some Superintendents felt that they needed more information about social welfare practices and more knowledge about ways of working with people. This pointed out the need for more contact between Superintendents and the Social Worker and opportunity to participate in study groups and courses on human relations.

Mr. Arneil introduced Mr. Blanchard, Deputy Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Summary of Mr. Blanchard's presentation:

Thank you Mr. Arneil, it is a great pleasure to be here this morning. On behalf of Miss McKay I would like to express her regrets that she was unable to attend this meeting. I would like to tell you something about the work of our division and how the work of the Indian Superintendent and our field staff relates to child welfare.

All the social legislation in this Province is designed and administered regardless of race, color or creed, that is, all persons may use our benefits and every person has a responsibility to comply with the provisions of the legislation. It is true that certain interpretations are given to Provincial statutes as well as to Federal Acts and that many matters of policy concerning Indians will involve the Federal government as well as the Provincial but for the purpose of my discussion today I propose to discuss services to children as provided by this Province.

I was interested when reading the comments of the social leaders training course last year by your Department to note the emphasis that was placed on the importance of sound family life. No service to children has any meaning unless it is built on the conviction of the importance of the family and unless it places as the first right of the child his right to be reared by his own parents. The financial circumstances of a family are only part of the picture of family unity.

The Provincial Welfare Division comes under the Department of Health and Welfare and under the Minister of Health and Welfare there are two deputies, a Deputy of Health and a Deputy of Welfare. The Deputy Minister of Welfare is the administrative head of the Social Welfare Branch. For administration purposes the branch itself, if broken down into divisions including the Child Welfare Division, Family Division, Psychiatric Division, etc. The thing that ties the divisions all together and does the grass roots job is our field service. The Province is divided into six regions with an administrator in charge of each. These will be the workers with whom you come into contact whenever a problem relating to an Indian person's welfare comes up for discussion.

You will recognize that the Child Welfare Division and the Family Division work very closely together since every child's problem begins with the family. We hope that we would get to know about families who are experiencing difficulties early enough that with the assistance of the social worker the parents would understand the needs of children better and the children understand their parents better. The protection of children actually starts with good family case work and with early referrals. However, there are those situations where it has not been possible to ameliorate the circumstances in the home because the problem is too far advanced. When these things happen we generally have them referred to us by neighbours or other interested persons and the Branch is called in. Even at that point the social worker does not necessarily go in and take the child. They are not permitted to do that in any event. The Social Welfare Branch workers have to report to the Superintendent of Child Welfare on the circumstances they have found and secure in each case the right to remove the child. Our whole objective is not to remove guardianship from the parents but to try to keep the family together in the interests of the child because we firmly believe that a child can best be cared for within his own family circle if at all possible. Therefore, the act of taking guardianship is a final resort. Guardianship in these cases moves from the parent to the Superintendent of Child Welfare. The social worker's attitude to the parent is not a punishing one; our purpose is to care for the child and we always carefully explain to the parents what their rights are. We do not condone the situation but we explain to the parents that they still have some rights and that when they can satisfy a Judge that they are able to provide a good home they can request the return of the child. Another function of the Social Worker is to help the child in the transition from his home to a foster home.

This brings us, then, to the matter of foster home placements. In order to be able to have resources for these children when the need arises we have to survey our communities for families that have accommodation and are prepared to take on this public service of caring for someone else's child. There is no question in the average case of paying these people for the services rendered, we cannot pay people to be good parents. All we do is to give them out-of-pocket expenses. We have foster home rates that are considered by public health standards to be sufficient to pay for the food and shelter of the child. We could not possibly pay these people for the wonderful service they do in mothering and fathering the child. In seeking foster homes we are not necessarily looking for materially well established homes but rather we are looking for "people". Some of our foster parents are not too well off, their homes are rather humble in their appointments but nevertheless there is a warmth and sincerity and affection for children to be found there. We try to place a child with a family who will satisfy the needs of this particular child. We do have some special foster homes for children who require extra attention as in the case of a handicapped child and then we have homes which are known as subsidized boarding homes. These are used largely for very young children who are available for adoption but who cannot be immediately placed. The Social Worker works with the child and with the foster mother, alerting her to the problems she may encounter and helping foster parents to understand the child's reaction to his placement.

Services to Unmarried Mothers:

Frequently the unmarried mother is anxious and willing to give up her child for planning and for adoption. Our focus in these cases is on the individual child and his well being. We attempt wherever possible to establish the paternity of the

child. The reason for this is not to fix the responsibility on a man but rather so that the child will know something about his background and that this information will be helpful in placing the child in the right kind of a home. As far as adoption placements are concerned there is great difficulty in placing children of mixed racial origin and Roman Catholic children are usually more difficult to place for adoption. There are many children in Indian families where they are in the home by the kindness of the Indian people. It seems to me it would be a wonderful thing if the Indian people could accept adoption in these cases and give these children legal status.

Discussion:

The matter of Social Welfare Branch reports on children in care for the information of Superintendents was discussed. Mr. Blanchard advised that reports are circulated to the Commissioner's office, since the Department is in much the same position as a municipality would be in the matter of financial responsibility. However, one of the essential features of these reports is confidentiality and therefore their circulation is necessarily limited.

There was a question about long term placements and how long a child would remain in a foster home. Mr. Blanchard advised that a child in ward care remains under guardianship until he reaches the age of twenty-one, although some children would be on their own earlier than this if they were employed and making their own way.

There was another question in connection with how far the Social Welfare Branch could go in assisting in cases involving Indians, for example, unmarried mothers. Mr. Blanchard said that as far as their policy was concerned they are anxious to help the unmarried mother and if she is living on the Reserve they would first contact the Indian Superintendent for his permission to go on the Reserve and help the mother with her problem. The policy is that if the Indian Superintendent would prefer to do this himself the worker is instructed to give every assistance possible, e.g., agreements with putative fathers, planning for children, etc. As far as protection is concerned, if the child is neglected the Social Welfare Branch has the responsibility to do something about it regardless of whether the child is on a Reserve or not.

January 16th, Afternoon Session:

A further discussion led by Miss Arnold about Child Welfare policies and practices.

I would like to highlight very briefly the Department's policy in connection with child welfare as the basis of our discussion this afternoon. The Department has stressed that the welfare of the child should be our primary concern. Perhaps in the past there has been a tendency to approach child placement from an economical point of view; however, what we may see as economy now may cost us a lot more later on unless we do a good job in the initial placement. The Policy Manual states that all aspects of child welfare are governed by the appropriate laws of the Province. We have no authority to apprehend children or to take guardianship and, therefore, we must work closely with Provincial Welfare authorities in this respect. The Manual also says that the Superintendent should report all cases requiring action under "Protection of Children's Act" to Welfare Agencies for investigation and that the Superintendents are expected to give these Agencies full co-operation in finding foster and adoption homes. This is important particularly in view of what Mr. Blanchard has said regarding the difficulty of finding foster homes for Indian children. We should report homes that are suitable to the Welfare Branch so that they can investigate them and proceed with placements. The Department will pay maintenance rates in foster homes where necessary comparable to welfare rates. This does not mean that we relieve parents and relatives of their responsibilities but where necessary the Department does pay the going rate of the community. It is important that wherever possible we secure the prior approval of the Department before committing the Branch to the payment of maintenance costs. If children are taken into custody as an emergency measure we should report the circumstances as soon as possible so that authority can be obtained. Frequently the Child Welfare Division does not notify us of the apprehension of a child for some months, therefore, it is important that you let us know the circumstances and what arrangements have been made for care.

In connection with the new foster home care forms that have been circulated, we have asked for some clarification from the Department about their use and have suggested that these be routed to the Commissioner's office rather than going directly to Ottawa, so that we can to some extent standardize our placement practices. In this connection, also, we believe that where Indian children have been committed

to the Superintendent of Child Welfare for ward or non-ward care it will be sufficient to note on the form that these children have been apprehended by the Province and placed in foster homes.

Discussion:

Question about Indian children domiciled off the Reserve who are requiring investigation and possibly placement. We have an arrangement with the Province that families domiciled off the Reserve for a period of twelve months or more will be the responsibility of the Province and these cases should be referred to the nearest Social Welfare Branch office. In the case of children taken into care in the United States, when the American authorities request that we plan for these children we will work with them and make arrangements to return these children from the Border and plan for them in the usual way, i.e., Residential School, referral to Social Welfare Branch, etc. There was some discussion about the Department's position in connection with children who are placed with Indian families where the Department pays maintenance direct to that family without referral to the Province. It was pointed out again that although we do not have authority to apprehend and the Department does not assume guardianship, we can assist parents to plan for their children and that these cases would come under the category of voluntary placements made by the natural parents of the child. There was some discussion about adoption and it was agreed that we should encourage Indians to adopt legally and that where they ask for information about this they should be referred to the Social Welfare Branch and that we should discourage Indian style adoptions wherever possible.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND OLD AGE SECURITY

Mr. J.A. Andrews and Mr. W.H. Davis

Mr. Arneil:

In introducing to you Mr. Andrews of the Family Allowance, I realize he is quite well known to many of you now. This is a subject in which we are vitally interested. We receive excellent co-operation from the Family Allowance Branch and it is a real treat to welcome Mr. Andrews here to see if we can improve methods.

Mr. Andrews:

Mr. Arneil, gentlemen, before I say anything about Family Allowance, I would like to thank Mr. Arneil and his staff and the Superintendents for the very wonderful co-operation we have had from you in the past, especially those Superintendents I have had the pleasure of visiting. I have a feeling that many of you Superintendents might be a little confused when you received a circular letter from Mr. Arneil in October reminding you to send in lists of new admissions to Residential Schools. I think most of you felt that the enrolment from the school was sufficient. We don't get the first enrolment until possibly the second or third week in October. By that time the October cheques are printed. I think possibly our thinking must be revised on Residential Schools. The list we wanted was the list before the school opened. If that is not done it doubles the work in our Treasury Department or it means that a refund has to be requested. Some of the Superintendents send this in late in October. A great many schools delete names of children from the enrolment. Neither the Superintendent or school tell us why the child's name is deleted. He may be discharged and we don't know that. We have to write back to find out where he is. It would be a great help if the Residential Schools could be asked to put the reason for the child's discharge on the enrolment and if the enrolment goes through the Superintendent's hands he should confirm this information.

There are a great number of discrepancies in the enrolments both in the given name of the child, the number of the account and the name of the payee. We don't take a great deal of notice of these discrepancies and we go by our own records and we feel that possibly the school is making up the enrolment from some fairly old records and that subsequent to those records there have been changes in custody of which the school is not aware. I think that the list we send you in May seems to be O.K. - you people don't change them very much and it is not necessary to check them. If you feel they should be checked we will be glad to do so. The one loophole in this system, we have occasionally one child of a certain agency and the Principal doesn't think it necessary to make out an enrolment for one child. That,

as far as I can see, is the only way now we can have a child in a Residential School without our knowledge. There may be some other loopholes but as far as I can see that is the only one.

To pass to Day Schools. Most Superintendents are using a new form printed by your Department to report Day School children, admission to hospitals, etc. In reporting day school truancies you are nearly always a month or so behind because you have to wait to get your report from the day school. Sometimes we get a report on the child's truancy and the recommendation is to suspend payments. In the case of children in Indian Day Schools, you Superintendents have the same authority as the Provincial Board of Education in regards white children and it is up to you to say when you want that suspension to take effect. Do you want us to go back and suspend or do you want it effective from the first of the next month? Just recently we were advised by Col. Jones as regards Indian children attending Provincial Schools, that the Provincial Schools have the authority to say when the suspension should take place and we don't have to refer to you Superintendents. I feel that you Superintendents may know local conditions and know if that child is actually truant or possibly through bad roads or bad weather is prevented from attending school. But to go back to the children who are attending Indian Day Schools, it would be of great assistance to us when reporting truancies to say "Please suspend from such and such a date". This was discussed with Col. Jones in 1946 and we have come a long way since then and I think the Indians know regarding this point. I think myself that we should follow as near as possible the Family Allowance Regulations if the child is not satisfactorily attending school. It would be of assistance to us if you would put the date you want the action taken and if you want it recovered. Your reports, of necessity, must be late. By the time we get them it may be the middle of that month. Do you want us to go back and make suspension on the date the truancy commenced? You are the authority regarding Indian children; you have the same place as the Provincial authorities as regards white children and its up to you to say if you want the suspension retroactive or from the date of the next cheque.

For some reason, recently, we have had more Indians transfer into this Province than we have in the past ten years and when an Indian is transferred into this province and takes up residence in a certain agency, we would like to have these numbered, so that if an Indian family is transferred into B.C. and the Superintendent says it is no concern of mine, we have to go searching for the numbers. The reason I mention it is because it is a problem that is just beginning to come up. We have had no transfers within the past ten years and just recently we have had half a dozen or so families come in from Alberta and it would be appreciated if you would have these families numbered. If you don't want them numbered under the agencies, we can get a block of numbers for Indians transferred in but we want to have a record. Its entirely up to yourselves. It isn't essential that you number them under the agencies but we still would like your co-operation if we want any information regarding these people.

General discussion here on various cases.

Result: Resolution: Indians from other provinces be put in a separate block.

Mr. Andrews:

There is another point that I would like to remind Superintendents of and that is new applications are required for change of custody. We have a great many letters where no application is submitted with the letters and we have to write back requesting new application signed by the new appointee. In a case like that or in the case of a birth that is reported to you and the parents are in an isolated area, it is O.K. for you to sign the form and mark it an interim form.

I have left the two serious problems to the end. I think our most serious problem is absence from Canada of children and whole families without your knowledge and without our knowledge. Since we had the postcard survey we have discovered several families in the United States who have been receiving cheques up to six months. Some of those families have the child in the States and that poses the problem - how do we recover? Is there any means by which we can take action and get the money back? Personally, I think the Post Office is sometimes at fault by holding cheques too long and handing them out to unauthorized persons.

General Discussion:

Mr. Andrews:

There is another problem which may cause a storm of protests from the Superintendents, that is, the "Indians with white status". Some of you object very strenuously to our including Indians with white status on the Family Allowance. Naturally, we aren't going to split families up and send two cheques. Also, we have cases of Indian mothers with a white child. Those mothers, in the main, are living on the Reserve, they take the children back to the Reserve, the mother is an Indian, and it seems only logical that the children should be included in the cheque. At the present time I don't see what else we can do. So if we can continue this practice of including "white children" of Indian mothers on your Indian applications, we will be very much obliged.

That is all I have in mind regarding Family Allowances but I would like to switch to Old Age Security for one moment. We are very strongly of the opinion that there are some aged Indians who are not in receipt of this payment because no proof is apparent. If any of you Superintendents know of any old age Indians, please let us know. We have ways and means of proving the birth of Indians and even if it takes a year to prove the birth, retroactive payment can be arranged, so that the longer they don't register, the longer they lose. We are a little afraid that there are some aged Indians who have not been applied for. When we have exhausted all sources in determining ages, then a tribunal must be held and we so inform the Superintendents.

There is one point regarding enrolments - we have found quite a number of children transferred to Day Schools but the names have remained on the enrolment. If you would please request Principals not to include on enrolments those pupils who have been transferred to day schools it would be appreciated.

Considerable discussion of the matter of over-payments ensued, terminating with emphasis on the wishes of the Director that every possible action be taken to avoid over-payments.

Mr. Andrews:

When our office receives an application, do you wish us to check with you that it is O.K. that that child be paid? We have always done that in the past - we have notified you that we have received an application from one or two children from the Child Welfare Division and they are placed in the custody of so and so. Sometimes we find that those placements are only for a few days and then find that they are placed back in an Indian home. Is it in order for us to go ahead and act on the Welfare application without consulting the Superintendent?

Mr. Arneil: It is merely a courtesy.

The meeting was then adjourned and balance of Social Welfare work postponed until a later date in the Conference.

January 17th, Morning session:

Mr. Arneil:

I note from the agenda that today will be devoted to Education and I am now pleased to turn the meeting over to Mr. Parminter.

Mr. Parminter:

Thank you Mr. Arneil. Miss Arnold and gentlemen. It is good to see you all in Vancouver. I have looked forward to this ever since I joined the service.

I would like, first of all, to run through the day's proceedings. First we will have a brief survey of Indian education, following which we will discuss Day and Residential Schools, with particular reference to care and maintenance. We will have something to say about teachers. Then we will move on to a subject close to most of you, the question of admitting and discharging pupils from Residential Schools, school construction, etc. At 11:30 we will adjourn and proceed to the Vancouver Vocational Institute, to which school we have been invited to lunch. The meal will be prepared by the students - the Chefs in training at the school. The Principal of the school has offered to show us through the entire Institute, at which time you will have the opportunity of meeting some of your own Indian people who are enrolled, and you will have the opportunity to see the scope of the Vancouver Vocational Institute. Following the lunch and tour we will return to this room to see the film "No Longer Vanishing". Following the film we have two gentlemen coming from the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia. Dr. Friesen is unable to attend but his Assistants, Mr. Gordon Selman and Mr. Drew will be here in his place. We will finish up the day's agenda on higher education for Indians.

First, I wish to discuss the over-all picture of Indian education in British Columbia and for that reason I have prepared a few 'dry' statistics - to compensate for the weather we are giving you. Many of us do not realize how big Indian education has become in this region. A look at a few figures, I think, will help. I have prepared a list of the type of schools we have:

JANUARY 1956

INDIAN SCHOOLS IN B.C. REGION

65 Day Schools:		120 Teachers
	32 1-Room	
	23 2-Room	
	4 3-Room	
	3 4-Room	
	2 5-Room	
	1 8-Room	

14 Residential Schools 80 Teachers

3 Hospital Schools 7 Teachers
207 Teachers

13 Joint Schools

ENROLMENT

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1955</u>
Residential	2109	2758
Day	2010	3193
Provincial-Private	124	1887
	<u>4243</u>	<u>7838</u>

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	<u>El.</u>	<u>Jr. Hi.</u>	<u>Sr. Hi.</u>	<u>Spec.</u>
Indian Day	2909	216		
Residential Schools	2123	319	79	
Provincial or Private	1242	418	146	54

We have now 65 Day Schools of various sizes. These are spread from the international border right up to the Arctic Ocean, pretty well, and into the Interior. As you can see, we run to the smaller type of school, which is to be expected. We have in addition to the Day Schools, 14 Residential Schools in B.C. and the Yukon, in which 80 teachers are employed. I might say that practically all are employed and paid by the Department. The majority of these teachers are in the same position as all of our Day School teachers from a Departmental point of view. Also, we have three Hospital Schools, Miller Bay, Nanaimo and Coqualeetza, and in those schools we have seven teachers, fully qualified teachers, employed to carry on the work of education. We have 13 Joint Schools throughout the Province, to which our Department has contributed in a very substantial way; these are schools which enrol both Indian and non-Indian youngsters. I think a comparison of the enrolment a few years ago with the enrolment of today is particularly interesting. Back in 1946 and with today; the enrolment in Residential Schools was 2109, today it has climbed to 2758. The enrolment in Day Schools, the increase is much greater having in mind the construction of many new schools. It jumps from 2010 in 1946 to 3193 in 1955. Now, the most interesting feature of this comparison is wherein in 1946 we had just over 100 youngsters in Provincial and Private Schools, today we have almost 2000. This is the last school year, of course, and we can expect an increase in most of these figures. But the total of Indian children enrolled in the schools has jumped very considerably. You are well aware of the reasons: the greater interest in education, a greater interest in higher education, construction of schools to take care of youngsters who have never had schooling before. Along that line I have just prepared a few figures on the grade distribution. In the Elementary schools today almost 3000, Junior High grades 216. In most of our Elementary schools the grades go up to 7 and 8. In Residential Schools, of course, the greatest number of children is in the Elementary section, 2123, Junior High 319, and then we have a few Senior High school students totalling 79. Then in Provincial or Private schools a large number in Elementary grades, 1242, Junior High 418 and quite an encouraging number in Senior High grades, 146. U.B.C., Normal School, Boys' Industrial School, Woodlands School, Deaf and Blind, etc. Later on this afternoon we will be talking about tuition grants and specialized education for Indian youngsters. Some in perhaps the more outlying districts will be rather surprised at the scope of training received by Indian students:

3 at U.B.C.
2 at Normal School
6 at Nursing School
2 at Welding School
7 Practical Nursing
5 Auto Mechanics
3 Secretarial
2 Electrical
7 Carpentry (As a result of the questionnaire
we sent out recently.)
2 Shoemaking
1 Art School

It will be seen that the number in specialized training is increasing all the time. That, very briefly, is a sort of run-down of what is happening in Indian education in British Columbia today.

Now, first on the agenda is a discussion on Day Schools with particular reference to the care and maintenance of day schools. I would like to emphasize right from the start that we should in our thinking include the teacherage as part and parcel of the day school itself. For our purposes it is very difficult to separate them and any remarks on inspection of day schools, care and maintenance of day schools, should apply as well to the teacherages. Now, before we get into discussion, I would like to say a few words concerning this very important subject. It is important because you can't place a school in a community and just let it sit there and expect it to maintain itself and not require any proper maintenance. From an economic point of view the Department is pouring literally millions of dollars into school building programs and I think the responsibility to keep those buildings in shape is a heavy one and it is squarely on our shoulders. That's the economic factor. Then there is the training factor. You can't train youngsters in habits of cleanliness, orderliness, etc., if you place them in buildings that are bad examples. The building has to be properly maintained. One of the thrills we get in Indian education is when we build a new building, establish a new school and teacherage, which has always had some barracks or church or some temporary building as a school. You can actually see the difference if you go back after a few months after the children have transferred. You can detect a difference in attitude, a difference in spirit. There isn't a question about it.

If we send kiddies to poor, run-down schools, there is quite an effect on the children and the parents. Give them a new school and they develop pride in it, as does the teacher. We are sending our teachers out to some pretty unattractive places and I think if you have a clean and properly maintained school and teacherage that that will do much to make her life that much easier. Now, you are well aware of the procedure of looking after Day Schools. A good deal is left up to the Indian Superintendent, in fact, practically all is left up to him. He must decide what his buildings require in the way of maintenance. He then, in his Estimates, informs us of how much he will require, and we do our best to distribute the money apportioned to us fairly among all the agencies. There is a danger in being restricted to the amount of money we can spend and I believe that if you ever feel that your buildings are deteriorating too rapidly because you are not getting enough money, you should make quite an issue of it with us. I believe that should be your duty. We, of course, are aware that most Superintendents would like to spend more money than we can give them and possibly some of the expenditure is unnecessary. But if you honestly feel that we are not helping you to look after your schools properly, then I think we should hear about it. Schools and teacherages should be subjected to a very careful inspection by the Superintendent towards the end of the school year. You are well aware of the tremendous turnover we have in teaching personnel. You are not required to submit a form, to my knowledge, covering the inspection of day schools, but at that time of year if you can't get out yourself you should send someone out from your office with very careful instructions as to what he is to look for. That inspection will give you some idea of what that school will require during the summer months and will also give you a picture of how the teacher is leaving the school and teacherage. Do not hesitate to walk into the teacherage. Generally, I think you will agree, that the teachers do look after the buildings fairly well, but we do have cases where they do not. Some of them are not good housekeepers and they have to be checked up. One of the most important problems of a Day School, is not the most important, is the heating. Some of our locations are pretty cold and dreary and we can't expect our youngsters to stay in school if they aren't comfortable in their schools, so I would ask you to treat any heating problem just in the same way you would in your own home. In other words, try to correct the difficulty just as soon as possible. We are trying to put the very best of heating equipment in schools because we feel from a teacher's point of view that that is the most important part of the teacher's equipment. In a moment I would like to get your impressions of the frequency at which schools and teacherages should be redecorated, but first I would like to point out the various things in a schoolroom to be checked very carefully during the inspections. Besides the paint, the porch, the windows, go into the school and work from the bottom up. Floors, especially. If they were laid hurriedly or if the material wasn't ready for laying, they will often develop big cracks; the floors can deteriorate very rapidly. We give consideration to covering floors with linoleum because we feel that is a sound investment. Before leaving the schools themselves, a word about playgrounds. Perhaps the worst problem we have is to provide our youngsters with sufficient playing area which they should have. I am not referring to the interior schools as much as the coastal ones. We are trying, however, to supply schools in various agencies with better mechanical playing equipment. Now we can return to the care and maintenance of schools in a moment but I think now that I have you all here I would like to talk about the teacher herself. When I go around to various agencies some Superintendents welcome me with open arms because they think I can solve the teacher problem. Teachers are human and some of them have their shortcomings and these become all too obvious to the Superintendent all too quickly. However, I think we must sit down occasionally and think of the contribution that these people are making. We ask a great deal of these teachers. Financially, we are paying them comparatively well, their salaries comparing with those received in provincial schools. It is sometimes hard to appreciate the life of the teacher who finds herself set down in some island community or coastal community, not seeing many other white people, living as she does in a very limited sphere. We can understand, I am sure, when some of them occasionally may seem a little hard to get along with. I am not here to praise our teachers unduly but I do think occasionally we should give thought to the sacrifices these people are making. Think of the daily schedule the teacher is faced with. She gets up in the morning, prepares her own meal, cleans up, goes to the classroom, later prepares another meal, then there is washing, mending, all sorts of things to do. Villagers come in wanting this and wanting that. It is quite a difficult schedule. If we don't help with that schedule as much as we can the education program will suffer, something will have to give and we hope it isn't the education program. If there is anything you can do to lessen the problem of these teachers I think the benefits will be manifold. And sometimes we feel that as the teacher is there in the community she is convenient and we can ask her to do this, that and the other thing. Some of them have difficulty saying no and consequently are doing a lot of work apart from their actual school work. There is a limit to what you can ask the teacher to do without affecting the school program. I believe, then, that the teacher is an important member

of your agency organization. We must help her all we can, make her life as interesting as we can. I am not apologizing for our teachers but I must say that in the past few years it has been very very difficult to get the right type of teachers for some of our schools. Last year for the first time we had all our teachers lined up for our Protestant schools by the end of June. In many cases it has been a matter of sending out a mediocre or an unknown quantity to an area rather than not sending a teacher at all, but the future looks quite a bit better in that respect. Most of our teachers are now qualified. They know what they are doing, they are anxious to do a good job. We hope through your efforts and ours we will be able to retain their services much longer than we have in the past. We are, as I mentioned, quite proud of the fact that our teachers are receiving remuneration comparable to that received in the province. One thing that we are working on now - it is not so important in other parts of Canada, but here in B.C. it is. We allow credit for only five years teaching experience whereas in the Province it is 12 years. If a teacher with 15 years experience comes in from the Prairies, we give her five years credit, the Province way. That is a disadvantage from our point of view because as Mr. Findlay and several others here know so well, and you can't send very young or very old teachers out to some of our schools but yet those teachers who have a dozen or more years experience we have difficulty obtaining because of that salary factor. Some day I hope we will have that question settled. I have notes here to ask Mr. Boys and Mr. Jutras to give us a few comments concerning the care and maintenance of schools and teacherages. Both of these gentlemen have had experience with a lot of Day Schools. Some Superintendents have no Day Schools. Both of these gentlemen have had a lot of experience with different schools and different teachers and I think they are in a good position to give us the benefit of their first hand experience.

Mr. Boys:

There are some comments in the Field Manual, Section 17.25, but they do not cover the subject very thoroughly and as Mr. Parminter has told us, it is a year round process, so I made some notes treating it on a monthly basis and since the school year starts in September we will start there. At that time the equipment in the school should be in good shape, everything should be overhauled during the holidays and should be all ready to go for school opening. I find that it is a good plan to circularize teachers when they first come in and tell them what we expect of them, not only looking after the school itself, but in what we will require in the way of requisitions, etc., and then as soon as possible after the opening of the school we should call in and have a chat with her and tell her what we expect. At this time we should test the fire fighting equipment particularly and probably call a fire drill and make sure she thoroughly understands what to do in case of fire. I have all this listed under September - and the heating system should be tested now. Of course there will be some discrepancies between various parts of the province as to which month these particular inspections or duties should fall in because they are based mostly on climatic conditions, but the heating has to be overhauled during the summer holidays and we go in and check that. And this is the month when the water table is at its lowest and as our water supply is from a well the well should be cleaned and it needs cleaning at this time of the year. We come into October when all the leaves are down, the eavestroughs should be checked and we should go out during the first heavy rains and check the roof. If we have a generating plant or a pump we should check the oil and add anti-freeze at this time. Then we go on pretty well through the winter months, but I have a note that in December the teachers have a habit of going away for Christmas holidays and make no arrangement for heating. We find that after the holidays we have some repairs to plumbing. Through the winter we probably have to do something about clearing roofs and keeping the ice off the eaves, and, incidentally, while we are on the subject of roofs, quite a number of our newer schools have flat roofs with tar and gravel and most of these are bonded by the company who puts them in. If we have any trouble with them they will repair them without cost during the period of that bond. I recently had one in my agency and the company took care of it. So we do whatever comes up during the wintertime - that will vary with the school. In April, probably most of us request an accountable advance for general emergency repairs to schools and I find that's a very big help. We have some difficulty getting establishments to do work in our schools at the best of times. In May I have a note that we inspect the building and teacherage with the teacher. We ask her to keep a list of any troubles that come up. They should be remedied in the school holidays, and we discuss with the teacher and make our own notes of what may be required during the forthcoming holidays. It is a good idea to keep in the office a set of plans and specifications of each school. In June I have a note to clean up the play area around the school and then after school is out, of course, we go to work on the building. The first job should be to clean the furnace and sweep the chimney. If we are going to do any painting or cleaning, better have the dirty part done first. Regarding the painting in the school, I learned from a paint company that good quality outside paint should last approximately four years but it

will depend on the part of the province and the climatic conditions. On the inside of the building it will entirely depend upon the care it receives, but washrooms require more frequent painting. The colours to be applied are laid down in the Field Manual, Section 17.34, but teacherage colours are optional. Schoolroom floors should be thoroughly cleaned or painted. Outside toilets should be moved, if necessary, and if the school has plumbing an inspection should be made of the septic tank and the play area should have its grass and weed area cut just before the youngsters come back to school. There will be dozens of other small matters which crop up that we find of any building, but I think that list more or less covers the main things that arise in connection with a school throughout the year.

Mr. Parminter:

Circularizing the teachers. Do not hesitate to have a staff meeting early in the school year and tell them just what you expect in regard to maintaining buildings, appearance of pupils, etc. Someone has said that when you want to judge a restaurant or cafe you should look at the washrooms. I think the same thing might apply to schools. One of the most important areas of maintenance is in the lowly outhouse. Be sure to inspect that important appendage when you go through your inspection of the school.

Mr. Arneil:

Would you care to comment on Caretaker's duties?

Mr. Boys:

I have only one school where we have a separate janitor. In the majority of Day Schools the teacher is the janitor or arranges the janitorial work and for the separate janitor we post a list of his duties throughout the school year and during the school holidays he is still on pay. Removation. So far as the teacherage is concerned, that is included in the directive we send around in September.

Mr. Jutras:

I haven't got very much to add to what Mr. Boys has already mentioned except that I have found where you have a large number of Day Schools and you are working at a set figure it is necessary to have a repair program otherwise you will find that you will spend, starting with one school, more money on one building and overlook important repairs in another. So that what we did was at the end of February or beginning of March we usually notified Regional Office what we had been allotted for repairs and I would circularize the teachers for list of repairs they thought were required in order of priority and I would set out my program as to what I would do at each school. I would estimate what I would require keeping within the figure allotted from the Regional Office. Once that has been approved we would go ahead with our repairs, starting as soon as possible and doing the things that didn't effect the teaching in the classroom and leaving the larger things for the summer holidays.

Mr. Arneil:

From the point of view of sanitation and in schools where you have no caretaker or janitor, what have your experiences been regarding outside toilets?

Mr. Jutras:

I have always had my teachers, who are paid \$20.00 a month, do this work and it usually works out quite well.

I have also found that in areas where you have to have your own diesel plants that they prove quite a headache. I have felt that possibly in areas where they have a water system on the Reserve that serves the school that we might consider lighting the school with propane gas as there is no trouble involved.

Mr. Parminter:

We have considered that and our Engineers are considering putting in propane in one of our nearer schools.

Mr. Jutras:

Another point I might mention, when a school has to be painted. We have had new schools and after three years they should have been painted.

Mr. Garrard:

I have a lot of trouble with salt spray in window screens. Asbestos shingles which normally shouldn't require paint, and the screens, are covered with rust. What is required there?

Mr. Jutras: There is a paint now that can be used on asbestos shingles.

Mr. Hett: Stucco schools, then no need for painting.

Mr. Bailey:

That would depend upon the locale, whether solid ground or muskeg. I realize that paint plays a very important part in preserving the building and I quite agree that it would be hard to allot certain schools to be painted at certain specific times, due to climatic conditions. Another thing I have noticed which gives quite a lot of trouble both in the interior and on the coast, I am referring particularly to eavestroughs which of course can be quite damaging to the roof itself. Some schools have bonded roofs, tarred and gravelled, etc. The ice when it forms, which of course comes down in the form of snow to start with, piles up in the eavestroughs and forms into ice. This stops any future water and there you have it, it just builds up and gradually backs up on the roof in varying distances and it starts, I have found out on several occasions, to tear the gutter off completely or it ruins part of the roof because when that condition exists it is almost impossible due to the weather to renovate it at the time, so when the thaw comes you have broken gutters as well as leaking roofs which are quite hard to repair because you don't know where to start. One system that I have found that does help a little is to disconnect the gutter itself from the downpipe. Take the downpipe off or disconnect it at the top at least and just leave it that way until the wet weather starts in again and reconnect it.

General discussion followed here.

Mr. Parminter:

In closing up this subject, I would like to say that I think most of the Superintendents, if not all, share Mr. Boys' and Mr. Jutras' interest in the buildings. You will notice in general discussion that Mr. Jutras refers to them as "my schools", from the look of our schools and the way in which they are cared for, from what I have seen myself, and from what I have heard from Provincial Inspectors, I know that a very good job is done in maintaining our day schools and teacherages.

Mr. Sampson:

Mr. Jutras mentioned lighting plants, which Mr. Anfield will agree heartily, are a headache. Far more strict instructions should be laid down in their operation. We have found that instead of using the oil which is designated by the manufacturer, many types of oil is being used in them - sometimes they are mixed. Those oils are definitely not suited with the result that after a year's operation the plant is completely fouled up, costing several hundred dollars. That could be avoided if the Superintendent would insist on the teacher using the proper oil. Regarding the heating of that plant, the operating temperature, I find that some plants are operating at 100° which should be around 160° or 180°. Teachers don't know these things. Another thing, there is the record of the hours of operation of these plants. In the Manual the time plants should be in operation should be given attention. One further point in the maintenance of Day Schools, it may be a bit irrelevant, but I would direct this question to you, Mr. Parminter, has any suggestion been made that an inventory be kept in schools? It isn't laid down in regulations.

Mr. Parminter: Some schools do. There should be an inventory of everything.

Mr. Arneil: On lighting plants. I am sorry to be frank. Lighting plants are our biggest headaches in any part of our administration. I do not think giving instructions to a teacher is bringing the desired results. Some teachers are mechanically inclined and some teachers will gum up any plant. Propane gas will simplify this operation. We have tried to get a spare lighting plant that we might

quickly transfer but we cannot and our Engineering staff cannot, from Vancouver, give you a great deal of help. We try to co-operate with you in rushing special parts, etc. It is just a headache and if you would accept that problem we will try and back you up. The responsibility of the teacher seems to be to wire Vancouver. Over the week-end, mostly, these telegrams come in. While we are lacking in Engineering staff, I don't think we could do more about it if we had a more adequate staff. The time of overhaul must remain with the Superintendent. It is essentially a local problem. We are not going back to coal oil so let's try and face it. We would be well advised to get into some more simple form of lighting. We have continued to buy diesels - some engines run for five years, so we can't say the engine is no good. The problem is inexperienced people running the engines.

General discussion here.

Mr. Homan: In Kitimat and Bella Bella the schools closed down 15 days on account of heating. Propane recommended.

Mr. Hett: I suggest gas operated plants rather than diesel.

Mr. Bailey: Change in personnel, I think, is responsible. You can't expect lady teachers to be mechanics and I must admit that we have a great number of men teachers who know next to nothing about them. I have had experience with two so-called mechanics who were teachers and every time I inspected there was a different part off.

Mr. Arneil: Have a meeting with the Band Council and ask their co-operation in assigning one man to take care of the lighting plant. Accept it as a local challenge. We will switch as soon as we possibly can.

Mr. Parminter:

To carry on with Residential Schools, I am not under any delusion about this as I fully realize that a good many here have had a lot more experience with Residential Schools than I have. I have had the advantage of seeing them all, making comparisons, watching their growth, watching their development. The Residential School as you no doubt realize is changing very much. It is in a period of transition right now. A number of important developments have taken place. Some of you will remember in the old days the pupils and the parents had to be sold on the idea of going to Residential schools. When they went to those schools half the time they were under instruction, a good deal of the organization was on a sort of hit and miss basis. The teachers employed were not always qualified teachers. All of that is changed. Getting the children in is not a problem any more, it is now a matter of selection, keeping a number out who would like very much to be in. The percentage of unqualified teachers in the Residential Schools, both church-owned and government-owned schools, is only slightly greater than the percentage of unqualified teachers in the Day Schools and Provincial Schools. The quality of instruction has improved. Last year was the first year in our history when every child in this region going to Residential Schools received a full days schooling, according to Department regulations. You will remember how the tradition was to have the youngsters in class for a couple of hours and then go out to do chore work during the afternoon. Now they are recognized as training institutions and we expect from the Residential School exactly the same result as we do from our Day and Provincial Schools. You will notice in going around to various Residential Schools a different approach to the work on the part of the principal and staff. Now that they see their schools are going to be put on a businesslike basis, the staffs have adopted the same approach, a more realistic approach to the work. The extra-curricular program, the activities the youngsters engage in after hours, are now more planned and thus physical facilities have been improved. I think you will agree that the Department has been very wideawake in providing our schools with modern equipment. It has been a tremendous cost, the job was not done overnight and it is not complete, but I think you will recognize the progressive spirit of the Department, the improved liaison between the various school principals and you officials and the Department. They are no longer little islands that live to themselves as in the past. They are now very much a part of the general education program of the Department. We also note on the part of the students themselves that they have their sights high, they have their eye on some trade or profession and their schooling is considerably more meaningful to them. All these changes effect, I believe, very deeply the Indian Superintendent for the simple reason that although the school and its attitudes have changed, the staff, the administrative staff, at least, of those schools has remained more or less constant. Now, at our recent Conference of

Residential School Principals in Kamloops, one thing stood out, the fact that all the Principals realized the scope of their duties. Their work takes in a tremendous number of different facets and I think that these Principals are now at a point where they require assistance, more assistance, from the Superintendent. We must remember that a good many of these Principals go to their jobs untrained, inexperienced. They have had nothing to do with Residential Schools before from an administrative point of view. They may have lived in one but they have had no responsibilities where the running of those schools is concerned. When you have a school that is developed to a high level of performance by a Principal and that Principal can see a transfer or retirement is in the offing for him, it is a matter of very deep concern to him that when he leaves someone is going to come in without the training or experience, and all his good work can conceivably be wasted in the matter of a few months. Now, we believe that the Superintendent, by taking a more active interest in the Residential School in his agency, can help, particularly in those periods of transition where there is a change in staff. It is such a complex business today that the Superintendent is finding himself drawn into it more and more and I believe that it behooves every Superintendent to get to know his Residential School as intimately as possible - from a maintenance point of view and a planning point of view. This is somewhat separate from Admissions and Discharges. You, of course, are all very much involved with that particular matter, but from the standpoint of the actual running of the school, I don't see how the Superintendent can help but be drawn in.

Now, many years ago the Superintendent was actually required to visit each Residential School or schools in his agency monthly and submit a report. This matter has been discussed with the Department and while it is not the intention to ask Superintendents to go back to that system of a monthly inspection, it has been decided to ask you to inspect these schools carefully once every quarter and the Agent's old Report Form will be revised. You might remember this old form, the Agent's Report. There are still Superintendents who send these in and they have, I believe, never been stopped officially, and as far as I am concerned I have never stopped them because I have always been most interested in these reports. But in our new report we would ask you for information concerning the present enrolment at the time of your visit, health, sanitation, the appearance of the pupils, cleanliness of the school, care of sick children, meals, fire drills and protection. Then there are general remarks concerning discipline, efficiency of the staff and general management. When these forms are distributed the Principals will receive copies and they will be expecting the Superintendent or someone designated by him to make these quarterly inspections. It applies not only to government-owned schools but church-owned schools as well.

Some of our schools are still a worry from the standpoint of fire protection and I am happy that the Principals of those schools are well aware of their situation and govern themselves accordingly, but you would be surprised the number of times I visit a school in October and November to hear that they haven't had a fire drill as yet. They should have had many. Don't listen to the story that this is a fire-proof building, or just a one-room school and no danger to the children. There is the training aspect that we mustn't lose sight of. Youngsters should be trained to evacuate any building in the proper manner. They can benefit from the training which will carry over into a situation in a community hall, movie theatre or anywhere else. If they don't get evacuation training in the schools, where are they going to get it? This new report will be sent out with more complete information for you and I would ask that you view it quite seriously, particularly in the matter of health, sanitation and diet. It isn't just a matter of checking up.

I have tried to emphasize the great nature of the duties of the Principals. Sometimes things are overlooked and your visits will serve to remind the Principals of those important features of running a school. And in making your quarterly inspection you cannot help but become more familiar with the running of that school. In every way, I believe the Superintendent, the Department, will have to become more actively interested in the running and the administration of these schools. I don't think you need expect from the Principals or members of the staff any feeling of resentment. They will be glad to have your assistance.

General discussion period.

Mr. Meek: What is the status of the Residential School Principal in relation to the Department - he is not a Civil Servant - what is his relationship to the Department?

Mr. Parminter:

He is entrusted with the care and education of those children, by the Department. He is not a Civil Servant. But we expect a certain performance from him and naturally we are going to insist upon it. There are individual cases where the utmost of tact is required in dealing with these Principals, but I would repeat that I don't think you can expect too much if any resentment from these Principals if you call with a constructive attitude to these inspections.

Mr. Boys: Presumably this inspection, if it includes diet, should be made unannounced.

Mr. Parminter:

It is very difficult for me to carry out my inspections and always take a school by surprise, but I do try to catch them at one meal time when they do not know I am coming. I like to see one meal put before the children where I am fairly confident that they do not know I am in the offing. Some schools know you are on the boat, etc., it is pretty difficult, but one should attempt to see the meals frequently when they have no idea you are going to be there.

Mr. Arneil:

Public relations. It is a splendid thing to go unannounced and sit down with the children. You are required to inspect the schools but I think it creates a good feeling to sit down at mealtime with the children.

Mr. Dunn: I didn't know the old report forms weren't expected and I will continue to send them until the new report is supplied. The whole thing, I think, depends on the attitude of the Principal. Father Dunlop comes into town every morning for the mail and he'll come into the office. We talk over the day's doings but there is one thing, he will not invite me to see this in the school or see that. I have got to ask him.

Mr. Parminter:

You are not expected to take more than a passing interest in what goes on in the classroom. It is a specialized field but you will want to get to know the various teachers. You are not required to give your opinion as to how the various classrooms are being run.

In the matter of Maintenance of Residential Schools, there is a point I have been asked to emphasize to you, that is the need for a system of priority. When you ask for a lot of repairs, additions, changes in a Residential School, remember that a large expenditure is usually involved and funds are limited and we must establish some sort of priority and it is a great help to us if you would give us your idea of priority, and that also includes Day Schools. If you will always remember that we do not have unlimited funds and we have to make a decision where the need is greatest, the priority lists are most helpful.

Before leaving that aspect of Residential Schools, I would like to point out to you - never underestimate the importance or the power of the Sister Superior or the Matron as the case may be. We sometimes do not realize it. We go through the Residential School with the Principal and you think, this Principal is really well liked, and that's the way it should be. Sometimes we forget the figure behind the scenes, putting the pressure where it is necessary sometimes it is the Matron. Give her her due and get to know her. She is a most important part of that school. The youngsters have a very healthy respect for the Matron. They do a very fine, excellent job for us and we should compliment them - their contribution is very difficult to measure.

Admissions and Discharges:

You all do not have Residential Schools within your agency but you all have youngsters who are going to Residential Schools in varying numbers. I have worked out the average for the region and it is 32%. Mr. Blanchard commented yesterday that it was the first right of every child to have a normal home life. Now, 32% might not seem a tremendous number of kiddies to be in residence, but when almost a third of Indian children in this area are being deprived of a normal home life, it puts a different slant on the whole matter. This average comes from quite a range of different percentages. We have one agency that has as little as 11% of

its population in Residential Schools; another one at 12%, another at 82%, several at 50%. In several agencies there are close to or over half the youngsters living apart from their parents. The percentage has decreased over the last few years and this is largely through your efforts. But I think it should be our continuing aim to decrease the proportion even further through the various means at your disposal. Foster homes, joint schools, provincial schools, where possible. There is little danger that we will have to close some of our schools. There is a large percentage of youngsters from small communities not big enough for a day school. Possibly those people over the years could be persuaded to get into a more reasonable situation but certainly from a family standpoint it would be better to have those people living in a spot where the children could attend day schools in a normal fashion. Each agency has its own individuality, and there are good reasons for the wide range. The point I would like to make is that the chief aim in admitting children to Residential Schools should be to decrease that proportion over the years.

In admitting youngsters to Residential Schools in the past the Principals themselves often went out and recruited students and were quite happy when they got their schools full. It was quite a race between various Principals to see who first had the maximum number. Today the situation has changed. Parents are only too willing to get the children into Residential Schools, for various reasons. In the past the Missionary had a good deal to do with who went to Residential Schools. The Superintendents allowed this and he did a good job. But today the situation is a little different and while we still appreciate the co-operation of those Missionaries, the fact remains that the Superintendent and only the Superintendent is the one to decide who needs Residential School accommodation. He is the one who should decide who is to go into Residential Schools. That is the approach, I believe, we must develop to the admission of children to Residential Schools. The Superintendent knows the family, knows the children, therefore his judgment should be supreme in this matter. The same applies to discharges. He knows when the children should be discharged. The Principal may never have been to the child's home. With this change, admission to Residential School problems do come up, one of the chief ones as far as we are concerned is that we never know who is going to a Residential School. When, as you know, you make out the admission form, you send it directly to the Department. We in Vancouver do not come into the picture at all. The Department is now firmly establishing how many youngsters are admissible to each school. They are insisting that we keep to the maximum authorized for any school. We must insist that the schools keep to their authorized enrolment. The Department's thinking is largely financial. They cannot prepare their estimates and financing unless they know how many youngsters they are going to pay for. If you have a school designed for 150 youngsters and you put 200 in, your dining room, dormitories, etc., are overtaxed. It isn't fair to those children. We must use every means that we can to decrease the enrolment to where it should be. Another complicated factor is the fact that some Superintendents have no Residential Schools in their agencies, others have one or two, and it is always a problem knowing how many youngsters you are going to get into the Residential Schools. We know the enrolment number, and therefore we are, I believe, in a position to establish a quota system which would work in this manner. A Residential School has a capacity of 200. Now one Superintendent is told that he can have 50 beds in that Residential School. Another Superintendent 25. The Superintendent in whose agency the school is located will possibly be given the remaining number of beds. That would give the Superintendent an idea of how many youngsters he could send in.

Mr. Anfield: Who is going to establish the quota?

Mr. Parminter: The Commissioner's Office. It will be subject to periodic revision.

Mr. Arneil: That doesn't mean there is any decision being reached without adequate knowledge. I would have a meeting with the three Superintendents themselves where they could discuss it openly. I am not so concerned about the quota of 50 coming from one agency, but I am interested in the ratio of that 50 that come from Reserves where there is an adequate day school and I am interested in the ratio to make sure the home conditions are quite inadequate. Where there are no day school facilities it is a must that we put that child in a Residential School. Any decision from Vancouver is directly under direction from Ottawa.

Mr. Anfield: This is a very real problem. If Vancouver is going to have a say, as they should have a say in Residential Schools, wouldn't the next sensible thing be that applications be channelled through Vancouver also?

Mr. Arneil: I still think we should have a meeting of the Superintendents to arrive at a decision. I am not suggesting it is the ideal system right now.

Mr. Parminter: I believe that it should be controlled from a convenient spot which in this case is the Regional Office.

Mr. Anfield: The quota should be divided into two classes, Welfare and Higher Education type. There are cases where orphans are being kept out to allow pupils to attend who have good homes.

General Discussion: Mr. Sampson: I think a meeting should be held to determine the percentage of children to attend Residential Schools.

Mr. Arneil: We are going to give it further consideration and we are certainly going to respect the views of the Superintendents. We will try and work out something and I feel whatever decision Mr. Parminter reaches it will be after a great deal of thought.

Mr. Anfield: I think we should be careful with this quota. To me the procedure should be that in the Spring and certainly not later than May we should have been around our agency and from our office records we should be able to sit down and formulate a list of children who are going to require Residential School treatment in September and we should also go over the list of all the children in that school with regard to discharge on account of age and ability to carry any education processes and between those two should go to the Regional Office, in my opinion, in a priority order and the Commissioner's Office be told that this Fall we are going to require admission of so many pupils in Agency "A". We have no Residential Schools, will you please advise us to which school these may be allotted. In Agency "B" where you have a Residential School of your own, the answer might lay right there. Rather than establish fixed quotas it should be an annual review problem.

Mr. Parminter: The Superintendent with a Residential School in his agency may be of the opinion that he has enough youngsters to fill that school. Where does that leave the Superintendent without a Residential School? All he wants to know is how many youngsters he can get into a Residential School. You can't have a quota system that is too fixed.

Mr. Arneil: In case any of you are under the impression I am negative on this so very important matter, I am not. We must get the responsibility where it belongs and that is at the Agency level. I think we can put the word "generous" in front of quotas. I think we may find the quota will be reasonably generous.

Mr. Hett: I would add that on the thought of quotas, at present we go out to an Indian family and we find a border-line case. Under the present system we are unable to tell the mother whether that child is able to go to school or not. If you get there early enough you might get the child in. Actually there is no set-up at present for the Superintendent in charge of the school to know how many children will be returning from the previous year. I think the quota would overcome that serious problem.

Mr. Sampson: Why not consider sending all pupils to Residential Schools from Grade 7 up, where there aren't the facilities in Day Schools. This would temporarily relieve the Day Schools and give the children a better chance socially as well as educationally. Now they think as soon as they are 16 that's the end of it and school is over.

Mr. Arneil: The figures that we have had this morning indicate a vast improvement. We are still dealing with a generous government. When one considers places like New Vancouver and Quatsino....we are improving. The end is not yet and that is an excellent suggestion.

Meeting adjourned - to Vancouver Vocational Institute for lunch.

January 17th, Afternoon Session:

Mr. Parminter: Gentlemen, we are going to take you back into the Vancouver Vocational Institute. Part of this film we are going to show was filmed right in that Institution, a good deal of it was filmed in B.C. and some of you will recognize some familiar landmarks. The film is "No Longer Vanishing". I would like to mention here that we have Mr. Roberts from the National Film Board who has kindly come down to project this film.

Mr. Arneil: May I call the meeting to order.

Mr. Parminter: Before I go on I would like to point out that we have a visitor for the rest of the afternoon. Mr. Caldwell, Principal of the Alberni Indian Residential School. We are very glad to have him here. Before we left the Vancouver Vocational Institute, when I was thanking Mr. Goard personally, he mentioned how much he appreciated the fact that each one of you took a moment to thank him personally and I think it really reached home. I think he will have a more deeper interest in Indian people as a result of our visit this afternoon. I picked up a number of extra copies of their brochure and if anyone would like to have one, please help yourself

I trust you enjoyed the moving picture. You will be interested to know that we are attempting to show it in all our Residential Schools and as many of the Day Schools as we can. We will get it around to your agency eventually. It is not yet available for showing to the public.

There is a question that two or three Superintendents have raised individually and surprised me a little because at our Principals' conference it did not loom up as bothering the Principals particularly. This is truancy. I was of the opinion that this is on the decline. Perhaps that is because I do not hear of all the cases that happen. Perhaps because the Superintendents are very effective in handling them at the agency level. Mr. Sampson would like to say a few words about it.

Mr. Sampson: The word 'truancy' - I wonder if that portrays the full picture of children being absent from school. Truancy - the first suggestion is that when children are out of school they usually go fishing. Then we have to set up the question as to what is a reasonable excuse.

Mr. Parminter: We shall have to postpone discussion as we have a guest speaker. This afternoon we are fortunate in having a visit from two very busy men from the University of British Columbia. Mr. Gordon Selman, who is the Assistant to the Director of the Department of Extension, and Mr. Graham Drew, who is the Principal of the Youth Training School. Some of you have heard of this Youth Training scheme that is sponsored by the Department of Extension every year at this time. Rural young people from all over the province are brought into the University at very little expense to themselves and given a brief but rather full course. This has been going on for some years but it is only in the last couple that we have managed to get Indian youth interested in it. For them it is a particularly valuable course. For one thing it gives them the opportunity to come into Vancouver and see the Province's largest city at work. They live under controlled circumstances, they are looked after, they learn something to take home with them. Last year from the village of Bella Bella we had five and I asked the School Principal of that village if he would give his opinion as to whether the course had any lasting value for them. In all cases except one, and I believe that was the case of an early marriage, it was quite apparent that the course had had considerable benefits as far as the young people were concerned. The number of youngsters that we can bring in from the various agencies is limited but it is our ambition, eventually, to have every agency represented in Vancouver for this particular course. I am particularly interested in the course and for that reason I was most anxious to obtain a speaker from the Extension Department to tell us more about it. I am very happy to present Mr. Gordon Selman who will tell you about the Extension Department and later introduce Mr. Drew.

Mr. Gordon Selman: It is a pleasure to be here today. Dr. Friesen was sorry he couldn't get down. What we are going to do to suit your wishes is this - I was going to speak for just a few moments to outline the general program and then Mr. Drew, who, as you have been told is Principal of the Youth Training School, will say a few words about the school and then allow you time to ask questions. Probably our best supported is our President, Dr. McKenzie who knows that the Extension Services make available to the whole province the facilities of the University of British Columbia. And so this is what we are trying to do in a variety of ways and we hope we are fairly successful in doing so. First of all, I'd like to outline the services available to Vancouver only and this is a series of evening classes. In a great variety of classes either at the University or Normal School, these are classes, roughly parallel to classes given at the University in the daytime - on world politics, etc., then out at the University we have others, such as, comparative religion, and then quite a series on various crafts, painting, pottery, etc. This is our evening class program. Another thing that is perhaps of interest to you is making available to all, the Provincial Correspondence courses. These are now credit courses. There are about eight of them and four more coming along in the next year. These are generally the second year level courses of quite general interest. This program will expand in the next four or five years. We expect to be at the 10,000 mark in the next seven or eight years. It is going to make a terrific strain on the University. In Vancouver, in the evening, we also offer credit courses of the lecture type. Generally speaking we break the extension service down into four categories, these four are: Vocational Service, the Fine Arts, Social or Citizenship education and fourthly our Audio-Visual Vocational service. This includes, again, four categories - we have a full time man in Agriculture, Mr. Drew, full time staff member in Home Economics, a full time person in Fisheries. Perhaps Mr. Drew in his remarks will give you an idea of what he does in Agriculture. The second general area is Fine Arts. In this case we have at the University on full time Miss Dorothy Somerset. We have a field man, Mr. Sidney Risk, who travels around the province putting on various courses. In some cases he co-operates with the representative of the community's program branch in that area. We have much the same set-up in Painting. We have a man on the campus who is in charge of this phase of our activities, Mr. Joe Plasket. The third section of the Fine Arts is our Summer School which is held at the University and in which we provide training in music, theatre arts and Arts and Crafts. Human Relations, Social Education. This includes such things as citizens forum. The C.B.C. lines up the broadcast and we in this province organize the pamphlets the subscribers receive, etc. We also have a full time person in what she calls Family Life and Group Development. She works with Parent-Teacher groups throughout the province and organizations which appeal to her for help, the best way to handle meetings, the most effective way to handle groups, discussion groups, this sort of thing is what she calls Group Development. Now, that's one of our citizenship training - it includes Citizens' Forum. It also provides material for any group in the province who wishes to take up on a discussion basis phases of Canadian Government, Canadian Foreign Policy, any group that is interested in political life. I should mention in this connection the effort the University makes through our Department to get members of the Faculty out on speaking assignments. These sometimes are in an organized way. We will notify the people in certain areas that he is coming. The other way is that P-T.A. in a certain area writes down and requests a speaker. We do an amazing amount of this in the Extension Department and I hope you will make it known to any groups with whom you come in contact.

Audio-Visual and Library services. Anyone outside the Vancouver or Victoria area, anyone in the province, may have for \$2.00 a year, the services of our book library at the Extension Department. This provides them with as many books as they choose to read over the twelve month period, postage paid. We have quite a library to draw on. The second library is that of recordings. Increasingly new long-play recordings, classical and semi-classical music. \$3.00 per year is the fee. The third library is films. We have a collection of about 1700 films at the Extension library and you do not take out a yearly subscription but you pay only for the time you have it, that is, by the day. Those are the main library services of the Extension Department.

Fishery Section. For the first time we are offering a course for professional fishermen. It is a two weeks course. This course did not cost the fishermen a cent. All travel was taken care of as was instruction and board at the University. This course was an outstanding success and I think all of those who attended were quite enthusiastic about it.

This has been very scanty from my point of view, but I shall now turn the meeting over to Mr. Drew, Principal, Youth Training School.

Mr. Drews: Perhaps I should pick up where Mr. Selman left off and give you a brief idea of what my duties in Agriculture are. Tractor operation and maintenance costs. We have already got six or seven applications. Another course given will be the Dairy Short Course, (it has no connection with the Cline report).

You already know of the course for rural young people. We bring them down here and we refund their fare all but \$10.00. While they are at the University we keep them there for two months and board and room them and look after their health and discipline. The cost is only \$25.00 for the two months plus \$10.00 on their fare. We have three optional courses, that of Agriculture, Fisheries and Home Economics for the girls. The courses in Agriculture are, briefly, Carpentry, Farm Machinery, etc. We also have Horticulture, poultry, livestock, and if they wish, bees. Every Friday afternoon we take them on a field trip. We take them to the Vancouver Vocational Institute, the Province and Sun, Dairyland, etc. The idea is to try and get as varied an amount of trips as possible to give them an idea of all the different phases. We have several compulsory lectures, for instance, "Knowing B.C." - one each week to give them different ideas on the phases of life in the Province. We also give them First Aid. The Fishery boys are particularly interested in this. Another thing is Public Speaking. For obvious reasons it does things for them and brings them out. At the end of the eight weeks you can't stop them. We also have Physical Education. The girls take sewing, weaving, child development, social relations, home nursing, first aid, personal grooming.

Fishery Course: This is where we get the majority, if not all, the Indian youth. We have five again from Bella Bella this year. We also have a couple from Keremeos. They take navigation, conservation, field trips to see places where they can learn about fishing equipment and gear, through fishing co-ops and credit unions. The idea of all this instruction is two-fold. It definitely gives leadership training as well as vocational training. The age limit is from 16 to 30. There are no educational qualifications.

Accommodation: We have accommodation for a total of 112 students. This year we had only 37. Each hut has four rooms with two people to a room. We allocate the rooms before they come down. I purposely try and mix the group up as much as possible. This is an extension of Acadia Camp.

Mr. Parminter: We are very fortunate in having these gentlemen here today and I feel sure they have created a good deal of interest on the part of all Superintendents.

January 18th, Morning Session:

Mr. Webster: The first subject on this morning's Agenda, as you will have noticed, is "The Use of Reserve Lands by non-Indians". Quite frankly, I have made very little preparation, it being my hope that a large part of our time might be devoted to questions, answers, and discussions, and that during the discussions opportunities would offer for clarification of certain points with regard to policy and procedures which may not be clearly understood by some present. I have in mind, too, that field problems involved in connection with leases, permits, and rights-of-ways, may not be fully appreciated at the Regional and Head Office levels, and may be presented for discussion here. As an indication of the importance of the lease of reserve lands in the economy of our Indians, I would remind you that lease revenues amount to considerably more than \$1,000,000.00 per annum, a substantial part of which is credited to the Revenue Account of B.C. Indians, or is paid to individual locatees. We all know what Reserves are but just to be sure there is no misunderstanding, Reserves are tracts of land set apart for use and benefit of the Band, title being held by Her Majesty. The Indian Act adequately provides for the possession, lawful occupation, management and disposition of Reserve lands and we should note here that unless there is a section of the Act which applies to the particular use we have in mind, that use cannot be arranged. The Act provides for the use of Reserve lands by non-Indians. To go on to the question of leases, it is the policy of the Department to encourage Indians to utilize their lands through their own efforts and to avoid establishing them as absentee landlords, but in many circumstances this is not feasible nor is it economically sound, and if in such cases land has a rental value, efforts should be made to lease it for the benefit of the Band or the individual holding the Certificate of Possession. The first applicable section is Section 37, which provides that Reserve lands shall not be sold or leased or otherwise disposed of until they have been surrendered to Her Majesty. The important point here, apart from the provisions of that section, is "unless otherwise provided in the Act", and I think probably a majority of our leases are under sections of the Act other than 37. The most common section in use is Section 28, sub-section 2, which provided for the issue of permits by the Minister for a period not exceeding one year.

Mr. Anfield: What does that mean, as we find over and over permits are renewed from year to year.

Mr. Webster: That is a very good point. It is the policy of the Department to issue a permit under this section only at the request of the Council of the Band, although the Act does enable the Minister to issue a permit without the approval of the Council. Furthermore, permits ordinarily are issued only when short term occupancy is required and although permits have been renewed from year to year, they are not happy about it and they try to avoid it. You may have perhaps noticed in recent permits there is a condition that a Permittee shall if occupancy beyond the duration of the permit is required provide plans of survey to enable the preparation of surrender documents, and I think there will be a tightening up in the renewal of permits.

Mr. Anfield: What I had in mind was the fact that it seems to be a matter of expediency as far as the Department is concerned and whether, knowing that, we would be wise to continue to secure permits rather than to go all out for an initial lease.

Mr. Webster: Its the course of least resistance and they say so, but they don't like it unless the permit is of a temporary nature pending a survey and surrender and the execution of a lease.

Mr. Boys: Some of the permits are for such insignificant matters as the erection of a signboard on the highway.

Mr. Webster: We must use discretion in a case like that.

Mr. Boys: There should be some provision to cover a matter like that. That's the sort of thing they go on renewing from year to year.

Mr. Arneil: One might comment right here; we don't want to get into leasing in the terms we are thinking of - signs on the highway. The Province does not want signs. They wont say we can't put signs up, but we are appealed to by the Provincial Department of Public Works. We are not welcoming those applications. We take the way of least resistance but we get a backfire from Victoria. In the Okanagan someone wanted to put a sign up; the Province objected and we didn't want to make an issue of it. We will give a permit for that but not a lease.

Mr. Webster: As far as co-operating with the Province is concerned, we are trying to get them to co-operate with us and we should not antagonize them by putting signs on the highway.

Mr. Letcher: Would it not be advisable to channel applications through the Minister of Public Highways?

Mr. Arneil: No, it violates their Act. I will not say that their Highways Act exceeds our authority, but its a case of liaison and we don't want to antagonize them. We don't want it, but I would not refer any lease to the Provincial Government, certainly not under the circumstances we are discussing now. I would do it at the local level rather than make an issue of it.

General Discussion: Not interested in issuing a permit for less than \$25.00. It would discourage some of these minor cases.

Mr. Webster: The next applicable section of the Act is 58-1(b) which provides for the granting of a lease for land in the lawful possession of an individual for the benefit of the individual if such land is uncultivated or unused for a period of two years. We may lease the land to which he has been located without his consent if he has not made use of it for two years.

Mr. Anfield: What is a Band's interest in alienated lands that are held by an individual?

Mr. Webster: The Band would have no interest in land held under Certificate of Possession unless it was sold, in which case their interest varies. They would have no interest in the land if it was leased.

Mr. Anfield: Sold to whom?

Mr. Webster: Sold to a non-Indian. Its a difficult subject to discuss unless we pin it down specifically to land held under Certificate of Possession rather than land to which an Indian has been located and we still can't give him a Certificate of Possession without a survey.

In the same section of the Act, 58-1(c) provides for the lease of Band owned land for agricultural purposes without surrender. These sections to which I am referring are those which provide for leases without surrender. Also, in Section 58, sub-section 3 enables the lease for the benefit of any Indian upon his application for that purpose the land of which he is lawfully in possession without a surrender. That is perhaps the section most commonly used where leases of individually owned lands are concerned.

Now, apart from those sections to which I have referred, a Surrender is a prerequisite to a lease. There is no other provision in the Act for leasing other than those mentioned.

Mr. Arneil: The most significant point here in the last section mentioned is that a properly located member of the Band can get authority from the Minister to rent his land whether or not the Band Council agreed.

Mr. Meek: Regarding leases, that is, the B.C. Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act. We had a circular last July and it is not too clear to me just how we go about leasing land for mineral purposes.

Mr. Webster: We have Mining on the Agenda and we'll deal with that later.

Mr. Henson: Suppose we get an application for removing gravel from the Reserve?

Mr. Webster: You do not require a lease of surface rights solely for the removal of gravel but for the erection of buildings you would require a surface lease. Section 58-3(b) off the Act provides for the disposal of gravel.

Mr. Sampson: If you get a small operator - if there is a permit with a fee attached, it establishes a minimum return.

Mr. Webster: Back to Section 37, which is the surrender section. As I have said, there can be no leases other than in accordance with the sections of the Act previously mentioned, unless there has been a surrender. A prerequisite to a surrender is a legal survey, and the deposit of acceptable plans with the Surveyor General.

- Mr. Letcher: The term surrender. It is quite a bugbear with the Indians.
- Mr. Arneil: No word has yet been found to completely cover it. The point raised is this, when you use the word surrender to an Indian Band they immediately think something is going to be taken away from them, whereas if they get a word with a lesser tone it would be nice to be able to use that word. They have found no word yet.
- Mr. Webster: We could use the word release.
- Mr. Dunn: The Indian does not like that word surrender.
- Mr. Arneil: You can tone it down yourself. While the word surrender is used, they are not giving anything away.
- Mr. Webster: Actually, the Department prefers an unconditional surrender but where it is not possible they are quite agreeable to having conditions included in the surrender. A surrender may be for a specified term of years, rental by advertisement; it may also provide for a per capita distribution of proceeds on other conditions requested by the Indian owners. The requirements with regard to a legal surrender are set out in Section 39, sub-sections 1 and 2 of the Act. I think they are quite clearly set out and it is not necessary to elaborate on them at all.
- Mr. McGregor: I know that in practically all cases a legal survey is required, but if you have a piece of property bounded by a highway?
- Mr. Webster: If an area can be adequately described by existing survey, no further survey is required.
- Mr. Henson: Band Members who do not maintain residence on the Reserve should be excluded from the Voting List?
- Mr. Webster: There is a statement of policy recently received from the Department with regard to those eligible to vote. Band Members eligible to vote on a surrender are those ordinarily resident on a Reserve and the term "ordinarily resident" may be defined as meaning the place of residence that the elector calls his home. Persons who are in hospitals or in jail are still qualified to vote as their home is still on the Reserve but those absent in the United States or elsewhere off the Reserve might have established a home away from the Reserve and would not be ordinarily resident on the Reserve. Actually, when the list of voters is prepared, the Superintendent should place thereon only the names of those whom he considers qualified in much the same manner as an enumerator prepares a voters' list for a provincial or federal election.
- Mr. Anfield: The Department's ruling in this is that the responsibility of establishing the voters' list is squarely on the Superintendent. You must only put on the list the people who are ordinarily available to vote.
- Mr. Christie: Redstone Reserve. Some of these Reserves are just occupied by one family. What if they wanted to lease it?
- Mr. Webster: Reserves are tracts of land set apart for the benefit of a Band. It requires a vote of the majority of the membership of the Band. The situation in your agency is rather peculiar, I know, but the Reserve still belongs to the Band.
- Mr. Arneil: If the person has an address other than the Reserve address, if his ordinary residential address emanates from the Indian Reserve, he is on the list. If he is living in Omak, Washington, or Steveston, B.C., he should be excluded.
- Mr. Anfield: Would it be a good practice in major surrenders like so many Bands have these days that Band lists be reviewed with the Council and approved prior to the meeting?
- Mr. Arneil: I would say yes.

- Mr. Anfield: And let them sign a Resolution approving the list?
- Mr. Arneil: If we are excluding a man from the Band, you have to show why - but don't show why on the voters' list. If an Indian, for economic reasons, lives off his Reserve - he can't make a living on his Reserve but is living in the vicinity - he is eligible to vote.
- Mr. Garrard: If you worked that on an economic reason he could be living in town.
- Mr. Letcher: I have had quite a number of surrenders and until Mr. Webster made that remark I didn't know about people on the voters' list. If you run into an arbitrary list and you cannot get quite a majority you can always have a thirty days notice and have a second meeting and then there is no argument.
- Mr. Webster: Section 39-2. It is not too well understood by some that Section 39.2 is the one that provides for a second surrender meeting, if at the first meeting, although a majority did not vote, the proposed surrender was assented to by the majority of those present. It is important to note that the Minister's authority for calling the second meeting, with thirty days notice, must be secured. The error in many cases is the failure to report the vote for the meeting under Section 39-1. The Department requires that that vote be reported.
- Mr. Anfield: You wouldn't complete the affidavits.
- Mr. Boys: You would complete your voters' list and send that in.
- Mr. Anfield: On this second meeting, it is a fact that the second meeting is not a surrender meeting. It is not a new meeting; it is a reaffirmation of the decision made at the first meeting. No changes can be made in the conditions, etc. You may not add to or delete from the documents. The second one would not be a debating meeting. If the majority of those in attendance at the second meeting vote in favour, the surrender will be accepted.
- Mr. Homan: Is it possible to have a secret ballot in the second meeting?
- Mr. Webster: By application to the Department - its in the Act. It should be discussed with the Council and if the Council ask that it be by secret ballot, Section 39.4 of the Act provides that the Minister may, at the request of the Council of the Band, order that a vote at any meeting under this Section, shall be by secret ballot.
- Mr. Anfield: Secret Ballots. The way we do, we mimeograph the ballot in all cases and we have a Band member at the door who records attendance. Scrutineers are appointed and ballot boxes used to take the vote secretly when all discussion has ceased. The result of the vote is certified by the scrutineers and recorded on the voters' lists, as, with a secret ballot, it is not possible to show the voter's preference, for or against. There may be Bands that could not operate in this way. Scrutineers are always Council members, with the addition of the Agency Assistant, if present.
- Mr. Arneil: Mr. Anfield's example, where a Councillor acts as scrutineer, it is quite legitimate. It need not necessarily be a Councillor, it could be a school teacher, a member of the R.C.M.P.
- Mr. Boys: Is it possible to have a referendum at an election meeting?
- Mr. Arneil: There is no objection.
- Mr. Anfield: I think it should be fairly said for the benefit of some of our newer men, that you can't spend too much time getting ready for a surrender meeting. Almost all the faults in surrender meetings come from the lack of careful thought and planning and contact with your Council. Every step in a surrender meeting should be gone over with the Council. Take them into your confidence and if they are good you will find they are the ones to help you. If you can get the Council to fully understand what is going on, that is a great help. You are dealing with a mass of people who have no

education at all. Be very careful in your surrenders that you have proper interpreters, properly sworn. A surrender is initiated with the Council. Let them feel that you are not there to push something across or through but you are there as Chairman of the Council. Put the onus where it belongs.

.....

Mr. Webster: To get down to the actual preparation of leases, which, although usually done at Head Office, are based on information provided from the field. Regardless of the applicable authorizing section of the Act, there is certain basic information which must be provided to enable the draft of a lease. In many many cases certain items of information are omitted. Some of these items which I am going to mention are quite obvious but you would be surprised how often they are omitted: Name of Lessee. It should be clearly indicated whether the applicant is an individual, a partnership or an incorporated company, and if the latter, we must have the name of the company exactly as it is shown on the corporate seal, otherwise the leasing could be invalid. It must be exactly as shown on the corporate seal, even to the word "the". It is very desirable to get a written application and if from a limited company, have them put the seal on the application. The second item which is not always clearly indicated is the effective date of the term of the lease. In many cases we don't know when the lease is to be made effective. The rate of rental is not always clearly specified and we are left to guess as to whether it is per month, per annum or the full term of leasing agreement. Also, you should clearly indicate the due dates of payment. Often this information is given but it is scattered throughout various submissions. If it can be consolidated in one submission it makes it much easier to deal with.

Mr. Sampson: I found in the Okanagan that an essential thing to aid in the speeding up in the handling of leases was to obtain a draft questionnaire. Refer to the list as you are making out the lease and take them up point by point. Could not that be amplified a bit by the Regional Office sending out a list of what they expect?

Mr. Webster: It is our hope that very shortly the Reserves Section of the Field Manual will be published and that will be included.

I don't think that other than for Agricultural purposes leases should be drafted in the field. A lease is a legal document and there are certain changes from time to time and these changes would be included in any renewal of a lease. Renewals should be drafted in Ottawa.

Mr. Sampson: What Ottawa wanted was the facts which were to be put into that lease and they would much prefer to do the work back there. If we gave them all the facts in the more specialized leases they would make them up and send them back.

Mr. Arneil: We have the ability to prepare ordinary agricultural leases - what we have not got is the commonsense approach to the agricultural lease. A lessee can mine a leased area unless you have in mind soil fertility, maintenance costs of irrigation works and so on, before the monetary consideration of the lease comes into it.

Mr. Sampson: In my last observation I was thinking of specialized leases. In getting into the Agricultural field, I agree with you that among other things we should consider irrigation costs which I recall in the Okanagan Agency were assessed at 10% of the rental.

Mr. Arneil: We are putting water on the Reserves ... why should the locatee get \$35.00 an acre out of that knowing well that our Engineering Branch is responsible for providing irrigation water. We should not have to supply water to an absentee landlord without him paying for it. Why should we be utilizing Agencies funds or Band funds, and it is more Agencies funds - why should we do that for an absentee landlord? The man occupying the land should be paying for the water and if \$35.00 is the price for land and water in the area, let's put a percentage of the rental where it belongs. If we don't do that its a glaring obvious mistake. We are speaking of individual holdings.

- Mr. Brown: Even at 10% of the rental, if we are going to use that as an example, it is very reasonable in my mind. We are supplying the water and if he is only going to be charged 10%, that is very cheap. White people are paying \$13.00 to \$25.00 per acre foot for water in the Okanagan.
- Mr. Webster: The purpose for which the land is to be used is often not clearly stated and it is essential we have that information. It must go in the lease together with special conditions deemed desirable for the protection of the Indians' interests such as maintenance of the fertility of the soil, responsibility for fire losses....those things should be special conditions.
- Mr. Arneil: We should also consider the integrity of the tenant - responsibility - otherwise we are wasting our time.
- Mr. Webster: The disposition of buildings on the expiration of the lease. That should always be clearly indicated, whether to be left or removed by the Lessee. Whether or not a renewal option is to be provided and if so the terms, either same terms or terms to be negotiated. Those are the principal items of information which must be provided to enable the drafting of a lease.
- Mr. Letcher: Negotiation period - the company and I are negotiating - normally they write you a letter. I get his ideas on the matter, next take it up with the Band and get their feelings. Then I ask the Company for a formal letter, in triplicate, embodying all these.
- Mr. Webster: It is often advisable to permit the applicant to attend the meeting and reach an agreement.
- That pretty well covers the subject of leasing from the point of view of our requirements, policies, etc.
- Mr. Hett: The problem we found, when the survey is sent directly to the Surveyor General, we don't know when the surveyor is going to get around - eventually he does. We send the lease in through your office and it is a problem in Ottawa of linking the two together.
- Mr. Webster: There is some confusion there as I found that out when I was in Ottawa. We are presently negotiating with the Records Division in Ottawa for numbers to be allotted in the initial stages so that they will be able to tie in in Ottawa the correspondence and the plans.
- Mr. Anfield: Would it be a good point for Superintendents to advise applicants for land leases that they themselves must instruct their Surveyor to apply in the first instance to the Surveyor General for instructions.
- Mr. Webster: A licenced surveyor should be familiar with the Canada Lands Surveys Act. In the Regional Office here we make a point of emphasizing that in regards to surveys.
- Mr. Sampson: Surveyors. For leases of any type does the Department require a B.C.L.S. or a Dominion Government surveyor?
- Mr. Webster: It depends whether the plan is to be registered in the Provincial Land Registry Office, in which case a B.C.L.S. makes the survey.
- Mr. Arneil: I am not sure if Mr. Brown contemplates this discussion, namely, land utilization. There is considerable discussion with the public in British Columbia, with the Province of British Columbia, and particularly with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, where they feel that on extensive Indian Reserves there is land not being utilized. It is a fact that only 4% of the land in B.C. is suitable. It is a perennial subject - what about land utilization on Indian Reserves - Mr. Dunn at Creston - Mr. Hett in the Okanagan - we should get to the point of trying to lease these lands. It is difficult and there may be an investment of up to \$15,000.00 involved. Land leases with retention of areas of land for the young people who might become well established on it should be considered. We should give it a great deal of thought. If we have that in mind - land utilization - and advisability of discussing it with the Council - tell them frankly we need

more agricultural land. Increase our agricultural area. First of all, revenue for the Indians. Secondly, from a Provincial point of view. I am only scratching this subject. We should have it in mind. If you have an area for agriculture even if you require \$15,000.00 to put water on it. Lease it for 15 or 20 years and let the other fellow do it. If any of you know of areas where that is applicable, let us get together and have a discussion on it.

Mr. Brown: Zoning, City and Provincial By-Laws. I believe Provincial and Municipal by-laws in regard to zoning in some cases effect our Reserves while in other cases they do not. I have in mind the case of the Esquimalt Reserve in which we find a Reserve at the boundary of a municipality and an organized district and the city of Victoria. These three areas are all zoned but when they were incorporated Esquimalt Indian Reserve was excluded from their boundaries, therefore, we find many industrial leases on the Esquimalt Reserve from which the Indians of this Band derive their livelihood, but you will recall that periodically the city or the municipality endeavour to have these leases cancelled as they are contrary to their own zoning regulations. In regard to the leasing of Indian Reserve land within a zoned area, assuming, of course, the Reserve was not incorporated within the bounds of the adjoining municipality, I was wondering what would be the views of the Department in regards to leasing a Reserve of this nature for industrial purposes.

Mr. Arneil: Until title is alienated, zoning regulations could not apply. Here again there has to be a spirit of co-operation and an application of commonsense. Ordinarily on such Reserves you can't put up a slaughterhouse - we wouldn't get away with it. We must keep in mind securing revenue for the Indians while being reasonably good neighbors with our neighbors, that's as close as we'll ever get to this question. We are confronted with it to a more serious extent right here in Vancouver. People snipe at us all the time. We have gone to West Vancouver to the extent that we'll string along with them but we aren't going to be pushed around. We can lose so much, depending upon the location. If we take an arbitrary stand and say 'no', we aren't going to comply with your zoning, we can lose far more than we can gain by taking this arbitrary stand. Its a case of negotiating.

Mr. Hett: We have a similar situation in Penticton - every lease must be approved by the Penticton City Council.

Mr. Arneil: They are involved in taxation and service. They would expect to get water and light. If they adhere to that they are reducing the value of our land. We have a case on the Musqueam Reserve. Either 12 or 18 acres for which we were offered \$6,000.00 a year rental from an outdoor moving picture. They got the O.K. from the R.C.M.P., Provincial Land Department and all the neighbors went to the City Council and said don't let them do it. We could lease it but the authorities would not stand for an outdoor movie, so that was that. I am not willing to have an obstinate Reeve or Mayor or anyone else tell us what we are going to do. If they do that they are going a little too far. We want the privilege to say if the land should be leased. Its a fine point there. We are going to co-operate and string along. They are going a little too far when they say they have jurisdiction over our land.

Mr. Hett: We should perhaps tell the applicant to go and talk it over with the City Council.

Mr. Arneil: The word alienation crops in on a long term lease. Having in mind the trend to get into a 75 year lease. We will reasonably comply with their wishes. I would not put a tenant on a piece of land and say here's the score..... they can exclude light, water, fire protection, etc. We are back to the four words - commonsense and good judgment. On such matters get the local feeling. We must have good public relations or we are licked.

Mr. Brown: Thinking of what you said in regard to keeping friends. In regard to this zoning, in the two cases of the Reserve that is within the bounds of the city or municipality or the one that is outside the bounds of the city or municipality, have we no choice but abide by zoning regulations?

Mr. Arneil: Zoning regulations can change every month. A change in town planning can change the picture.

Mr. Boys: The Municipality could make it impossible for us to grant a lease on Indian Reserve land simply by refusing to provide public utilities, light, water, etc., even though our Reserve is outside the zoned area.

Mr. Webster: The answer to whether or not municipal zoning applies to a Reserve depends on whether you look at it from a legal point of view or a commonsense point of view. It has never been tested by law. We would be foolish to try and uphold that. We should look at it from a commonsense point of view every time.

Mr. Boys: There is a question concerning the Province's requirements with regard to some knowledge of our leases for taxation purposes. I had a discussion with an Assessor and he provided me with a map of their assessment districts and we have since had letters from all the assessors asking if we could provide them with a list of the leases within that area.

Mr. Webster: Any occupant of a Reserve, other than a Band Member, is taxable. If we have a lease and we dropped a line to the Assessing Branch of a Municipality and say - please note that this land has been leased to John Jones - our responsibility and courtesy is complete. I don't think we should provide a copy of the lease which is confidential. There is no law that forces us to register a lease - I wouldn't give them a copy of the lease.

Mr. McGregor: Term of leases and renewals rentals. As far as agricultural leases are concerned, we have over the past few years, the term of the lease or length of the lease has increased from what they used to be. The trend is to make our agriculture leases a little longer, but, generally speaking, as far as commercial leases are concerned I think I am right in saying that the Department does not like to tie up Indian Reserve land for long terms if it can be avoided, and I think the Superintendents should know that. If a man applies for a lease for 30 years, unless he had very good reasons, we wouldn't ordinarily agree, but we would agree to 10-10-10, and at the same time practically all our leases now have a Review of Rental Clause that the rental will be reviewed at the end of each five year period, and we haven't as yet had any trouble with that term. Actually, some people will say, just what can we do at the end of five years if you want to double our rental. They can actually go to arbitration. I just want to point out, we don't like to give out long term leases.

Mr. Letcher: At Sumas there is a million dollar plant. They have a long term lease which they got quite a number of years ago at \$150.00 a year. They should be paying \$1,000.00. As it is a fixed rental there is nothing we can do.

Mr. Webster: Rights-of-ways: Incidentally, all these subjects are closely allied and should perhaps be dealt with in some particular order but it doesn't appear to be possible to do so. We are going to have to go back to Leases and Rights-of-ways in individual cases.

Most of you will have noticed the remarkable increase in activity with regard to rights-of-ways. We have several rights-of-ways pending which will effect several agencies and some 20 Reserves in some cases. The Act provides for granting of easements for various purposes and the applicable section of the Act depends largely upon the use to be made of the right-of-way and the powers of the applicant.

Perhaps the most important section of the Act as far as rights-of-ways are concerned is Section 35, sub-section 1, which deals with lands taken for public purposes. Public purposes has quite a large meaning. An applicant, which under the terms of its charter can expropriate, is considered to be an organization requiring lands for public purposes and Section 35 would be applicable. This Section provides that lands required for public purposes may be taken with the consent of the Governor in Council, and in practice we generally require the approval of the Band Council. We also require an agreement with regard to compensation before a submission is made to have Section 35 of the Act applied. The fact that we don't

require a surrender under Section 35 does not obviate the necessity of a survey. We must have a survey in every case. Plans must be deposited with the Surveyer General and the submission to the Governor General in Council must refer to the Plan by number. We must have a survey.

Mr. Sampson: Expropriation. With regard to compensation. If this Band Resolution, if the Council refused to pass it, then the corporation or province would have only one recourse, arbitration.

Mr. Webster: Section 35(2) prescribes the procedure to be followed which in each case is governed by the statute by which the powers are conferred in negotiating a right-of-way and in considering whether the procedure should be under Section 35 it is incumbent upon the applicant to produce proof of the statutory powers to enable the submission to the Governor General in Council. He must produce some proof of his power to expropriate.

Mr. Arneil: We had one case demonstrating the Minister's decision where a party qualified under Section 35 and applied to take a piece of land and the Minister refused because it was not in the best interests of all concerned. They had authority to acquire land under this Section and it was refused in Ottawa. Section 35 leaves it entirely to the discretion of the Minister.

Mr. Webster: There is another point in connection with 35 and that is the various Provincial Statutes which are applicable in the use of 35. The B.C. Forest Act permits a logging company to have a logging road not exceeding 40 feet in width. Same with the B.C. Water Act.

Mr. Sampson: You mentioned briefly about Section 35 in connection with the Forest Act and forty foot right-of-way Difference between right-of-way and getting a surrender to get a wider right-of-way.

Mr. Webster: If a logging company requires a wider right-of-way we would have to have a surrender. Therefore Section 35 is not applicable. Normally they don't require a right-of-way exceeding forty feet. If it is over forty feet expropriation is not provided for in the Forest Act.

In the case of lands required by an applicant not empowered to take or use lands or any interest therein without the consent of the owner, the procedure and requirements are the same as for leases unless short term occupancy under Section 28 is satisfactory.

I don't know whether it is necessary to mention specifically rights-of-way for provincial roads, but some of you may not be familiar with the terms by which we hold title to Indian Reserves outside the railway belt. The province may take up to 1/20 of the unimproved area of a Reserve for public purposes. They may take 1/20 without payment of compensation. If it exceeds 1/20 or if improved lands are involved, we require compensation.

Mr. Sampson: 1/20 unimproved land - the B.C. Power Commission - are they considered as coming under that?

Mr. Webster: No. Crown corporation.

Mr. Letcher: The Province, in the payment of compensation. They would rather pay twice as much for improvement than go out of their way to set a precedent..... as value of land.

Mr. Webster: I would hope in negotiating rights-of-ways involving payments to us we receive amounts comparable to the rates negotiated for privately owned land. I think they have that in mind.

Mr. Sampson: In the Okanagan on one Reserve they wanted to take a piece of right-of-way on Agriculture land and the first survey that went in took land that they didn't actually need and for which they weren't going to pay much of anything. I took exception, they re-assessed it and gave us a fair deal. You don't necessarily have to accept their first offer. They will co-operate.

Mr. Boys: On non-Indian lands, the Province feels that it has the right and it has been held by law they can use 1/20 - they take gravel outside of the actual road allowance.

- Mr. Webster: The same thing is true of Reserve lands except that the use of the gravel must be confined to the road area within the Reserve. Outside of that they pay for what they take out.
- Mr. Hett: Is there no way to speed up payment for these rights-of-ways?
- Mr. Webster: There are many factors effecting the delay of payment. Perhaps the biggest stumbling block is the registration of an acceptable Plan of Survey.
- Mr. Clark: Could we not encourage the Province to speed up the plans in order to satisfy Reserves and Trusts or will the question of individual holdings delay the matter.
- Mr. Webster: I am under the impression that the Surveyor General's instructions require the surveyor to indicate the boundaries of individual holdings.
- In connection with rights-of-ways, there are similar requirements as with leases, name of applicant, etc. The same remarks as I made in connection with leases apply.
- Mr. Hett: On dealings with rights-of-ways, the correspondence should be through this office rather than direct with the company?
- Mr. Webster: Generally speaking, all correspondence with large corporations should be through the Regional Office. In negotiating with the B.C. Electric it was felt that the Regional Office should deal with the company direct and it has proved very advantageous.
- Mr. Webster: SALES: Actually, I have very little to say about sales. We mentioned all the applicable sections of the Act, the Surrender section, etc. One point that should be discussed is the question of land values in considering a sale. The facilities of the V.L.A. are available to us for appraisal, or the Band Council may request an appraisal be made by a private firm, in which case they would be expected to pay the cost.
- Mr. Findlay: What is the Department's policy regarding sale of Reserve lands?
- Mr. Webster: We in the Regional Office feel we should keep in mind increasing land values and lease lands rather than dispose of them outright.
- Mr. Arneil: The wisdom of certain groups and organizations in this regard is becoming daily more evident. If we take the University of Washington, for instance, they were endowed with certain lands which they could have sold; instead of that they decided to lease on a long term, 75 to 99 year basis. The wisdom of that is clearly shown for some of the lands are right in the centre of Seattle with 18 and 25 storey buildings on them and rents are going up and drawing millions of dollars of revenue. If we have a parcel of land on an Indian Reserve and the Council decide to sell - then the explanation comes in...if we sell it we get half the money and the balance will go to your Band Funds. If you rent it for 75 years you have the rent and still own the property. If the Band want to sell it, we sell it, but if they want to lease it, we lease it. A long term lease is preferable to selling. When it gets down to policy, I don't know whether the Minister would advise not to sell, but when we are in the driver's seat, why not consider a long term lease. Many times they are obstinate about selling anything, especially in Eastern Canada. The tendency is to long term leasing rather than selling.
- Mr. Letcher: A number of years ago the Province applied to purchase a gravel pit adjacent to the road at a price that was the going price of around \$300.00 an acre. We have since sold about \$25,000.00 worth of gravel from that property.
- Mr. Arneil: One cannot intelligently talk on values without checking up. Superintendents should get all the information they can before going to the Band.

Mr. Anfield:

I think the Superintendents should always impress upon Council the prime factors in all these things before they go to the Band. The Band are Trustees for those that follow and there is a right, right down the line for generations, in the matter of sale vs. lease. If you sell it is gone forever, whereas a lease is going to ensure revenue for all the years to come. I think that we should always keep that in mind and impress it upon Council and I know that that is the factor they have in mind whether to sell and they are finally beginning to think that they owe something to the generation coming after them.

Would it be a good suggestion from this Conference and Minutes that a copy of all surrenders be sent back to the Superintendents? Our files are vague as far as surrenders are concerned. Indians tell us, Council tell us there are conditions and we haven't got them. In future I think it would be a very good thing if the Agency files have a copy of all surrenders.

Mr. Arneil:

I would say yes.

Mr. Webster:

The Department will provide one on request.

Mr. Webster:

Individual Indian Locations: Quite a contentious and troublesome subject. Section 20 of the Act provides that no Indian is lawfully in possession of land in a Reserve unless, with the approval of the Minister, possession of the land has been allotted to him by his Band Council. There are two statutory requirements, the allotment of the Council and the approval of the allotment by the Minister; neither is sufficient in itself. We must have both. The only exception is Section 22 of the Act. That covers the case where an Indian is in possession of lands at the time they are included in a Reserve and made permanent improvements thereon before that time. He shall be deemed to be in lawful possession of such lands at the time they are so included. There are one or two cases in British Columbia. It might surprise you to know that actually and legally an Indian has no security of use to the land he is occupying unless there has been a location under Section 20 of the Act. If he is in disfavour with the Band, then they can dispossess him, subject to payment for his improvements.

Mr. Garrard:

If a Reserve is surveyed into individual areas, does that permit individual rights?

Mr. Webster:

The survey in itself does not give any rights at all.

Mr. Homan:

We have the Bella Bella Reserve which has only a preliminary survey. Time and time again we send in these estate applications and they come back and say they want a proper metes and bounds description.

Mr. Anfield:

If an Indian gets a Certificate of Occupation and he has two years in which to fulfill the term, that is get it all cleared up and put into use, can he lease it and have the clearing done that way?

Mr. Webster:

I don't see why not. The man could lease it without consent of Council if he has a certificate on it. That brings up a point, control of the allotment of lands to individuals. That's why its important to control the acreage allotted; see that he doesn't get more than his per capita share.

Mr. Anfield:

What is a per capita share?

Mr. Webster:

It depends on the arable or useful acreage in relation to the membership of the Band.

Mr. Hett:

If the land is sold to an Indian and he already has a per capita share but he is the only one with the money.

Mr. Webster:

No land transfers are permitted now under the Indian Act without the approval of the Minister but in such a case the Band might purchase the individual's interest from their Trust Fund.

Mr. Letcher:

In disputes like that, get the Council to purchase the property.

January 18th, Afternoon Session:

- Mr. Arneil: Before starting, I have been asked to convey a message to you. I was talking to Col. Jones on the long distance telephone at noon and he asked me how the Conference was going. I told him that I had read his letter to you and he said, will you please go a little further and tell the boys how sorry I am not to be there today. He gave me the reasons for his absence again which were chiefly amendments to the Indian Act. I told him that I would pass his message on to you all.
- Mr. Webster: There are a few things in connection with individual locations. Possibly the advantages of locations are very apparent to all of you but I will mention very briefly.....first, is security possession. As I mentioned previously, without a location, under Section 20, an Indian may be dispossessed of his home. Second, it facilitates payment of compensation for land included in rights-of-ways, leases, etc. Location tickets facilitate the administration of estates. You are all well aware of that. If the Indian has been properly located all transactions involving land are dealt with much more easily. Land over which there is no dispute may be transferred without difficulty. It eliminates the perennial disputes over ownership which frequently arise. If we can settle ownership before the dispute stage it is much easier. Those are, generally, the advantages of locations.
- Discussion on Allotments:
- Mr. Letcher: I noticed quite a few going through the office and no two are similar in presentation with the actual Resolution. Could there be a uniformity?
- Mr. Webster: Yes, I think many of the plans we receive are quite unacceptable. The plans should not only define the area to which the allotment is to be made but should show metes and bounds. It should be tied either to a survey point or a natural monument which often is not done.
- Mr. Sampson: As to the actual wording of the Resolution, unless the Council produce it themselves, I think we can assist them in drafting an acceptable Resolution.
- Mr. Anfield: Would it be a suggestion from the Conference to the Department that a combined Application Form to the Resolution be concocted in Ottawa and printed and made universal. It could have the application with a description and all the relative factors involved and at the bottom you could have Council Resolution and legal description.
- Mr. Boys: A form of Resolution other than one purely designed for expenditure of funds. We at one time used the back for the plan.
- Mr. Webster: It is most unsatisfactory to refer to a plan attached. Usually the plan becomes detached. Actually, the wording of the Resolution itself should contain a description of the property by metes and bounds apart from any plan attached to it.
- Mr. Findlay: A form like this would save all kinds of typing.
- Mr. Webster: There is another point I would like to emphasize in connection with locations, that is, the right of the individual to be located to the area. You must in all cases clearly indicate why he is entitled to be located; either he cleared and improved the land or he acquired it by inheritance or he purchased it. If he purchased it there should be evidence of the sale or evidence of gift. If such evidence is not available you should so state, otherwise you are going to be asked for it.
- Mr. Sampson: Would you define metes and bounds?
- Mr. Webster: Distances and bearings.
- Mr. Boys: There is one more aspect. The provision for an enfranchised person to receive a grant of land.
- Mr. Webster: It has never happened in British Columbia.

Mr. Anfield: The idea of that was put to me this way by a very high authority in the Department. This is one way of eventual disintegration of the Reserves.

Mr. Arneil: Its an interesting point but I don't know that we should spend any time on it, having in mind that it has never happened in B.C.

Mr. Findlay: It will be happening very soon.....

Mr. Webster: I think it is something to be considered in a specific case and we shouldn't consume too much time on it here.

Joint Ownership of Reserves: It is becoming a problem in some agencies.

In Skeena it could become a problem and in the Babine. That is, the problem of a Reserve being owned jointly by a number of Bands. Regardless of how the Bands concerned may feel about it, if the schedule of Reserves and reports of the Royal Commission indicate joint ownership, we have no option but to acknowledge the joint ownership. The only way it can be changed is with the unanimous consent of the Bands concerned.

.....

Mr. Arneil: TIMBER: I am going to read you a letter which came from Ottawa:

"The question of adding a Forest Engineer to the establishment of the Division to work in British Columbia was discussed briefly with Mr. Arneil last week. He indicated that he would like to delay reaching a conclusion in the matter as he hopes that the Provincial Government would agree to providing some or all of the professional forestry services required by the Branch. However, it might be advantageous to have the matter discussed when his Superintendents are present. The value of Mr. Yeomans' services in Ontario have been very apparent. Through his ability to work in liaison with other foresters in the Provincial Service and in industry he has been able to develop projects and secure services of great value to the Indians. In addition, his freedom to concentrate on forestry matters has enabled him to increase the participation of Indians themselves in timber operations. Permit operations in Northern Ontario have increased from 38% to 69% of the total stumpage value of timber production. Currently the percentage of permit operations in British Columbia is 26. Even if the Provincial Government of British Columbia agreed to provide professional services in the form of forest inventories and forest management plans, there would still be the matter of Branch control of timber cutting operations. It is not suggested that active supervision would be taken out of the hands of the Superintendents, in fact this is something that should be avoided.

"The revision of the Timber Regulations in 1949 included the placing of control of permit operations in the Agencies. All permit accounts are now audited in the Agencies. Consideration might be given to the adoption of a similar practice in connection with accounting under licences. The present system does not afford any measure of control from Ottawa and it is felt that the control should be exercised from Regional and/or Agency headquarters. A decision on this matter could be postponed until it could be determined in what form professional forestry services would be made available to the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia".

Mr. Arneil: Some time ago Mr. Yeomans was appointed as Forester to the Branch. His headquarters at that time were Northern Ontario. He left Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company. His immediate concern was the area he came from. He made his headquarters at North Bay. He has succeeded in raising permit operations from 16 to 34%. In many other ways we have done the same thing in B.C. They asked me if I wanted a Forestry Engineer. I said, well, what I would rather do is to have the money and go to Dr. Orchard in Victoria and see what service could be secured from the Provincial Forestry Branch. I felt it was somewhat futile to have a Forestry Engineer in Vancouver, having in mind the area

involved. I wasn't too impressed by a specialist going to the Queen Charlottes, Skeena or Alberni, starting something and leaving it for the Superintendent to finish. I stalled the decision. Ottawa didn't agree with me. They felt sure we should have a man. That was over a year ago. In December this year I took a rain check on the pending conference. I did say, we'll discuss this with the Superintendents. There may be a difference of opinion - it may be unanimous that we should have a forestry man in the Regional Office. I have an open mind, so let us have your views.

Mr. Boys: Provided we can be assured of the continued services of the B.C. Forest Service, supplemented by Consultant professional Foresters when required.

Mr. Anfield: Provided we get specialist as well as routine services from the Province on a compensatory basis and provided that specialists may be employed for particular cases, I would recommend the use of the Provincial service. Time is always a factor and having in mind the Regional set-up of Provincial Forestry in B.C. a greater coverage in less time could be secured than having one Forestry Engineer attached to Regional Headquarters.

Mr. Hett: I think the Provincial services would be more advantageous.

Mr. Clark: I feel that we are getting the necessary assistance from the Provincial authorities now. Fortunately, inasmuch as my agency headquarters and their headquarters are at the same point, there is little difficulty in obtaining advice when required and I don't think there is any problem. I would therefore not concur in the suggestion that a Forester be appointed at the Regional Office.

Mr. Jutras: I feel that professional service would certainly have merit. I think that we should not overlook the possibility of getting increased service from the District Forestry Service of the Province.

Mr. Meek: I discussed this same thing with the District Forester at Lillooet and he warned me regarding the complexity of the sale of timber by licence. The first step required is the survey of the resources of the area and he said that this could best be done by a professional man and he felt that it should be on a top technical level. In fact, in discussing it, I was taken aback by the great lengths to which the Provincial Forestry people go in the sale of timber by licence and by the professional level on which that work is done, I believe it should be in the hands of a competent Forestry Engineer. For that reason I would be happy to see the Department employ a Forestry expert at the Regional Office.

Mr. Letcher: Timber stands in the New Westminster Agency are limited but with the distinct possibility of tree farms being established to provide for future cottonwood pulp supplies, it is considered advisable that Regional Office be provided with a Forestry expert. Whether such advice can be provided from the Province depends on what arrangements can be made but certainly should be investigated. The present system of handling permits in this Agency offers no serious problem.

Mr. Bailey: I feel that the co-operation I have experienced with the Provincial Forestry Branch, we would be well advised, if possible, to seek an agreement with them and work along with them. They realize as well as we do, possibly even better, that the timber resources need reviewing. They have been most co-operative all around, from the Skeena Agency right through, as far as I know.

Mr. Homan: In view of the ever increasing importance of logging in the economy of the coastal Indians particularly, I feel we should have guidance from and reference to professional experience. Whereas contacts with the B.C. Forest Service have always resulted in the utmost co-operation, this has mainly been on the Forest Ranger level and these employees are the first to admit that for the most part ours is a problem for a Forestry Engineer. The B.C. Forest Service can supply advice and guidance from Provincial Forestry Engineers, however, in view of the ever increasing importance of logging to the economy of the Indian, I feel we should have professional

reference and control at the Regional level. This is not a supplementary form of income for the Indians, in fact, it may well become, in view of diminishing returns from commercial fishing, the saving grace economically for the coastal Indian. One man certainly cannot be expected to deal with each individual logging operation, but by providing professional direction and by inviting co-operation from the Provincial Foresters, a Regional Forestry Engineer, in my opinion, would be a distinct asset to our B.C. program.

Mr. Christie: All we would get would be advice and we can get that from the Forestry Branch locally. About the amount of timber, you can get a pretty fair idea by going to the Provincial Forestry Branch and they'll give you the number of board feet per acre on forestry land adjoining the Reserve. From this you can compute the timber on your Reserve fairly accurately.

Mr. Garrard: We get co-operation from the Province. They are dealing with timber in the area and they are in a position to assist. I think an arrangement with the Province would be an advantage. I think if we had a specialized man to instruct the Indians in some of their operations it would definitely be good. You wouldn't get that from a Provincial man. Personally, I would consider that the Provincial man would definitely be preferable.

Mr. Findlay: If I wasn't under the impression that this proposed appointment was for the purpose of instructing Indians in logging, and if such is so, I think that I would go along with the idea, but I had the impression that it was possibly more in the nature of a man to do survey work. If so, I think the experience I have had with the local Forestry Branch is entirely satisfactory and would have no objection to going along with them.

Mr. Dunn: I feel that our Department should provide some technical assistance for valuable Indian forest resources but I am not too sure that a Regional appointment is the full answer but rather that local services should be made available to individual agencies for local direction.

Mr. Sampson: Provided we can get the addition of a professional man in the various areas of the province, I go along with the Provincial idea.

Mr. Sharpe: All my logging operations are carried out by the Indians themselves. I consider that we are getting very very good advice from the local Provincial man.

Mr. Hansen: The Provincial Forestry Service is giving us full co-operation and advice. There are questions which I hesitate to ask their department about forest management and forest inventories. I think if you want the B.C. Forestry Service to co-operate more fully, there should be some remuneration and not free of charge.

Mr. Arneil: Should a Forestry Engineer be added to our staff he would review all matters pertaining to the disposal of timber and review sale arrangements emanating from the Agency Offices, Band Councils, etc., prior to processing to Ottawa. He also would be available as a liaison with the Provincial Forestry Service and Lands & Forests Department. At certain periods he would be available for visits to Superintendents at their Headquarters and to give advice re cruising management plans and forestry questions generally. He could also be available for discussion with Councils and Bands.

.....

Mr. Webster: Timber Permits: Actually, the regulations with respect to timber permits in many cases are being evaded through permits being contracted to white logging operators. Its a means of enabling a white logging operator to log on an Indian Reserve without a licence, with many disadvantages and some advantages, I will admit. From our point of view its most undesirable; it doesn't leave us with any control over the operation, in many cases they are mining timber rather than logging it. I wonder if Mr. Garrard would say a few words on this subject as he has had a lot of experience with timber accounts under permit.

Mr. Garrard: I have had quite a lot of experience in that line, some where a permit has been issued to a Band and transferred to white operators. A permit has been issued to a Band and they have auctioned off the removal of timber to white companies. I think the timber permit is working satisfactorily if it is more or less controlled by the Agency.

Mr. Webster: I have primarily in mind our point of view in the Regional Office. We are not too well informed in such matters and that's why we like to hear from you.

Mr. Sampson: Permits are alright, as Mr. Garrard suggests, if they are under control but the question arises just how do you control them? Sometimes they work out as an evil because so often when a permit is issued, primarily with the idea of giving us a measure of relief, in other words, a man and his family are starving, you give him something to relieve the situation, you give the Indian a permit and he hands it over to a white man.

Mr. Findlay: I was about to draw Mr. Sampson's attention to the fact that he was talking about individual permits and not Band Permits. I am going to be bold enough to ask this question. Which, actually, is worse, what we are doing with these permits under contract where the contract calls for at least 90% of Indian labour by the contractor. Where such permits are being used by Indians to pay the grocery bill, or words to that effect. In the initial stage the word permit came into the timber regulations. If a fellow and his family were broke they would cut down five or ten cords of blue spruce, worth about \$8.00. So the Department decided, why not give those fellows a permit to take out ten, fifteen or twenty cords. Then the dissatisfaction grew from the sale of timber by tenders..... the economy of timber went away up. We can do far better selling this ourselves and we can do the advertising ourselves and the Department has no right to refuse us. How much for Band Funds? When this Band permit started we had two accounts - it would have been far better for it all to go into the Band Funds.

Mr. Webster: We in the Regional Office did not agree with the sub-contracting of Band permits but we were overruled when the Band permit system came into being.

Mr. Boys: I think there is a world of difference between the Interior type of logging and Coast type of logging. In the Interior you can expect the Indian to do a large amount of the logging - we insisted in the Interior. The average Indian doesn't have a truck. On the Coast the situation is entirely different. Some tracts of timber, if we had started in the first place advertising all our timber and selling it, we would realize a great deal more than we have. If we treat it as a capital asset of a Band.....that's the way it should have been treated. I think the form of permit is bad and we will still lose revenue. I made a suggestion for a new form. I think the date of expiry couldn't be worse as that is the time all timber companies are taking inventory.

Mr. Arneil: We have exceeded the time allotted to this subject and will have to come back to it later. These two gentlemen need no introduction to most of you. Mr. Page and Mr. Mahon, from the Provincial Division of Vital Statistics.

INDIAN VITAL STATISTICS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Mr. Page

Period 1917 - 1946

The registration of vital statistics of Indians commenced in British Columbia on a voluntary basis in 1917 and continued in that way until 1943, when an amendment to the "Vital Statistics Act" made the collection of registrations amongst these people compulsory. From the inception of this service the Indian Superintendents have acted in their respective agencies as District Registrars of Vital Statistics for the Indian population.

In the early years little attention was paid to the importance of accuracy in supplying answers to the various items on registration forms as there was seldom need to refer to these records and few occasions upon which official certificates of births, deaths or marriages were required. Coupled with this were situations where names became changed by common usage over the years, children were unofficially adopted, and many of those who reported particulars for registrations did not have correct information relating to legitimacy, paternity, spelling of names, etc. As a result, it became obvious that a very large proportion of Indian records did not reflect true details and many events were unregistered. In other cases it has since been found that duplication in registration occurred, with sometimes as many as four registrations of a single event. The need for verification for Family Allowance purposes in 1945 pointed up the absolute necessity of a review of existing records.

Period 1946 - 1955

During 1946 a comprehensive study of the extent of the problem was made and plans were laid for making a detailed review of all registrations up to the end of 1946 as well as for the preparation of a complete index to registrations of births, deaths and marriages to the end of 1946. The agency aspects of the problem were explained by the Superintendents to the Inspector of Vital Statistics who made a number of field visits in that year. In addition, the Inspector attended the Conference of Indian Superintendents in August, 1946, at which time general instructions concerning the collection of vital statistics were discussed.

In January, 1947, work commenced on the review and comparison of original records in Victoria and the copies from each agency. Numerous sources of information were tapped, such as agency census books, nominal rolls, hospital reports, doctors' reports, baptismal records, residential school records, etc., so that the ultimate results would be as accurate as the combined efforts of all contributors could make them. Even the monthly amendments to agency nominal rolls have been of considerable assistance in tracing family lineage.

Up to this date, after nine years' constant, painstaking work by three persons, this prodigious task is nearly completed. Only the records from Okanagan and Nicola agencies remain to be reviewed. Upon completion of these it is hoped that efforts can be concentrated upon tag-ends comprising delayed registrations of birth, legitimations, alterations of given name, etc.

During the project careful observation has been made of the various factors which caused the deficiencies in previous years and corrective measures have been taken in a number of ways. Visits to Indian agency offices were included as part of all inspection trips by the Inspector of Vital Statistics and these are still carried out. The object of such visits is largely the provision of instruction in registration methods for the Superintendent and his staff. Mr. Mahon, in whose immediate charge the revision project was placed, has been sent to each agency for varying periods as the records of that particular agency have been worked upon. There has been a great increase in the correspondence exchanged between agency offices and the central office in Victoria, resulting in a much better understanding of mutual problems than existed previously. Relations between the Division and the Indian offices, including the Commissioner's office have been most harmonious. Policy matters involving registration practices and services have been discussed and cleared with the Commissioner's office before being forwarded to the agencies. An improvement of service was likewise made

through the co-operation of the Commissioner in permitting the appointment of Deputy District Registrars amongst senior personnel of the agencies. This has helped in obtaining a number of delayed registrations of birth and legitimation of birth declarations.

It is difficult for the Division, by internal means, to measure the success of the instructions which have been issued as to the collection and completion of registration forms. This is particularly so with death and marriage registrations. The accuracy of such records is therefore largely dependent on checking at the agency level before submission of the returns to Victoria.

The success of our campaign to improve birth registration can be reasonably well measured by the annual school return of newly-enrolled pupils. The returns which have been received in the last several years therefore reflect almost invariably what results have been obtained within the period in which concerted effort have been made to improve registration and within the duration of the review project. It is apparent that lack of birth registration is no longer a problem, although a few unregistered births have been discovered with each of the last several years' returns. The percentage of discrepancies between school records and birth registrations however continues at an alarming rate, the figures being:

1950 - 51	school year	68 %	
1951 - 52	" "	57.5%	
1952 - 53	" "	83.6%	
1953 - 54	" "	60.7%	
1954 - 55	" "	78.5%	(based on a sample of 30 schools selected at random)

This does not mean that the registrations are all in error but it does mean that the personal details supplied by the Indians do not agree with official records by these percentages. A number of records obviously were wrong as to date of birth when they were compiled, while other discrepancies have since been caused by unauthorized changes of given names and/or surnames by the Indians. It therefore seems imperative that a means must be found of restricting these unofficial name changes and of encouraging the Indians to take the proper steps to amend the registrations if changes are desired. Birth certificates which do not describe their respective owners are of very limited value. From the viewpoint of the Superintendents and the Division it is highly important that the need for another long and costly review of registrations must be avoided if at all possible.

For the Future

Basically the purposes of recording vital statistics are twofold, namely, (a) to provide by public record a means of proving the fact of a birth, death or marriage and (b) to provide the material for statistical analyses for use in public health programs, life probability tables, studies on causes of death, etc. Accuracy and completeness of information are essential to both of these services. Following are some suggestions which should be used to reach a high standard of registration:

Birth Registration:

Ensure that a birth registration is made for every Indian child born in British Columbia and that a Physician's Notice of Birth (Form V.S.3) is furnished in all cases where there is an attendant at the birth. If there is no attendant there should be a confirmation of the event signed by the band chief or other reliable band member. In cases of extreme remoteness a brief note by the Superintendent certifying that the circumstances have been investigated and that he is satisfied as to the bona fides of the registration will suffice. The note is to be attached to the registration.

Compare information on birth registrations against band membership records so as to ensure agreement between statements now made by parents and official records.

Ensure that the child is a natural-born child of alleged parents and not merely a foster child born to other parents (or parent), especially if the child is more than a month old unless the Superintendent is personally aware of the birth. Insistence upon a Physician's Notice of Birth will help to guard against false registrations.

Popularize plastic birth certificates. One agency has for several years obtained plastic certificates for all new-born children. This policy is heartily endorsed by the Division.

Illegitimates:

No particulars of the father may appear on the registration unless at the joint request of both parents in which case both must sign the registration.

The mother has the right to assign a surname, but having done so cannot change it except by adoption.

Section 43 of the "Vital Statistics Act" requires that no system be used other than under this Act.

Alterations of Christian Name

Given names are frequently changed following the filing of the registration, due to family preferences, baptism, etc. Registrations should be amended as soon as possible afterward by completion of proper forms. Under no circumstances may registrations be altered or defaced in any way other than upon instruction from the Director.

After a child has reached twelve years of age, an alteration of a Christian name may only be made under the "Change of Name Act."

Correction of an Error

Whenever an error is found to exist in a registration, action should be taken to correct it in accordance with the Manual of Instructions for District Registrars. Corrections to registrations which have not yet been included in a return to the Director may be made in the manner described in the Manual.

Delayed Registration of Birth

All possible efforts should be made to register the births of children whose births are not already registered. The age-group involved is one in which there should be little difficulty in securing proper verification. In the absence of a report of the birth from either the hospital or the attending physician, a certified copy of the statement of confinement expenses from the hospital, extracted from agency records and showing the date and place of the child's birth as well as parentage, will suffice. Statutory declarations from other parents are acceptable if they have a child born within a few months before or after the birthdate of the child in question, provided that the birth of the declarants' child is registered. In all cases the registration forms and accompanying statutory declarations should be signed by a parent or relative in preference to a member of an agency staff. In completing the details on registration forms it is important to ensure accuracy of information as at the actual time of birth, such as parents' ages, etc., as reference may later be made to such items as a means of proving "attained age" of the parents.

If a delayed registration is being made of an enfranchised Indian the birth will be registered as an Indian and notation of the enfranchisement will be made by the Division.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining adequate verification in the case of older persons, it is suggested that means other than delayed registration be sought, to prove attained age.

Death Registration

Ensure that all deaths are registered and that personal details agree with information on membership rolls, especially spellings of names.

Ensure that cause of death is properly certified by a qualified medical practitioner or coroner. Only in the most remote areas should cause of death be "unknown" on account of lack of medical certification. When death occurs near a settlement, there is no reason for failure to get proper medical certification of cause of death.

A death is not to be registered if the body is not recovered, i.e., where death occurs by drowning, being lost in the woods, etc. Proof of death in such cases is usually effected by obtaining an Order of Presumption of Death from the Supreme Court.

Marriage Registration

Ensure that spellings of names are correct and that names themselves are accurate as no correction is permitted in a signature on a marriage registration. The names of the parties should be checked against membership rolls to ensure agreement. Spellings of names in the signature must agree with names in the body of the form.

No licence is to be issued if the marriage is a civil ceremony. Charge \$1.00 and issue a general receipt.

Miscellaneous

School Returns:

If the spot check of the 1954-55 returns is correct, it seems that only 12% of newly-enrolled pupils submitted birth certificates upon enrolment. It therefore appears that a return should be re-instituted for all schools and for all newly-enrolled pupils except for those children whose birth certificates are submitted and where there is no disagreement as to the particulars on their birth certificates. School staffs should be instructed not to enter any information on their records which does not agree with official records. Where there is a discrepancy the parents should be instructed to take remedial action through the Superintendent.

If the Division receives sufficient information from agency copies of the new Forms IA5 - 115 (Registered Indian Record) and the copies are received in sufficient time to be used at the commencement of the school term in September, 1956, it is believed that the submission of the school return can be simplified. This is not intended to replace the policy of requiring production of birth certificates which should be methodically encouraged. Details of the system for the forthcoming year will be issued as soon as copies of the IA5 - 115's are received.

Legitimations:

Due to a high percentage of applications which, upon investigation, are found to be fraudulent, it is absolutely necessary that each application for legitimation be supported by independent verification of paternity. This may be an extract from a record of a hospital or doctor, a report from a social agency or a certified extract from an agency census notation made at the time of the birth, etc. If the birth registration bears the signatures and particulars of both parents, no further verification at the time of legitimation is necessary.

Enfranchisements:

It is important that before enfranchisement the Superintendent should ensure that all birth registrations in the family have been made, especially those of the children, for whom verification of birth is relatively easy to obtain.

When advice of enfranchisement is received from the agencies, a notation is made accordingly on the marriage registration and birth registrations concerned.

Applications for Certificates:

In 1953 a circular was sent to all agencies requesting that, whenever possible, applications should be channelled through agency offices rather than being made direct to the Division. Printed application forms, apparently obtained from agency offices, frequently contain details which are different from original registrations. Correspondence is then necessary to determine whether the registration or application is in error. Often the application is wrong. Such needless correspondence could be eliminated if the application were routed through the agency.

Forms Sent to Vital Statistics in Duplicate:

Various forms dealing with registrations are received in duplicate. The only forms which are required in duplicate are the actual registration forms 1, 2, 3 and 4 when the events being recorded are delayed registrations.

Baptismal Registers:

Entries from such books often provide valuable information in support of delayed registrations. Many churches have availed themselves of our service of microfilming their books so as to prevent loss by fire or fading, etc. Indexes of contents have been prepared and fed to the agencies concerned. As these books are valued highly by their custodians, such persons are sometimes apprehensive about loaning them to persons whom they do not know, but it has almost invariably been found that personal contacts obtain the best results. It would therefore be appreciated if the Superintendents would encourage the custodians of church registers to have them filmed when such action has not already been taken. Some Superintendents have been very successful and co-operative in borrowing registers and sending them to Victoria for filming.

Following is a brief condensation of some interesting statistical facts which have been obtained from tabulation of information shown on registration forms:

Birth and death rates among the Indian population vary considerably from those for the population excluding Indians. In 1954, for example, the birth rate among the non-Indian population was 25.3 per 1,000 population while for Indians the rate was 55.1, more than double the non-Indian rate. The death rate among non-Indians was 9.7 and among Indians 13.1, more than a third higher. While for the other-than-Indian population, heart disease, cancer and cerebro-vascular lesions, in that order were leading causes of death, for Indians, accidents, pneumonia and diseases or early infancy lead.

Thus it may be seen that while among whites the degenerative diseases are the most important in terms of lost lives, among Indians, accidents and infectious diseases are more important.

Infant mortality among Indians kills over four times as many babies in proportion to population, as is the case for whites, and the maternal mortality rate is also considerably higher. The stillbirth rate for Indians is only slightly higher than that for the remainder of the population, but the same cannot be said for the rate of illegitimate births, which is no less than six times the rate for non-Indians.

Information on births, deaths and marriages among Indians is very important to those who are working with them to improve their lot, for it is only by making use of this information that an indication of the more serious problems can be obtained.

An open invitation is extended to any member of an agency staff or the Commissioner's office to visit the Vital Statistics office in Victoria, should an opportunity arise. Some have already visited the Division and have thus gained a first-hand knowledge of the processing of registrations, microfilming, mechanical tabulation, etc. Perhaps even more important is the opportunity of renewing personal contacts and of personal discussions of problem cases which may be difficult to settle by correspondence.

January 19th, Morning Session:

Mr. Arneil: I feel that Timber and Estates and Memberships were certainly not done justice, in fact, they have only been touched. I would suggest that we continue this conference for two or three hours this evening. May I have your reaction please.
Decision was arrived at to continue the conference Thursday evening.

.....

Mr. Harvey: Personnel: I want first of all to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Arneil in allowing me an opportunity to speak to you this morning. The subject does not necessarily limit the questions you wish to ask on personnel generally and I am hoping the questions put to me will be answered satisfactorily. If not, I will find the answers for you.

It is not my intention in discussing in-service training to criticize in any way training methods at present followed by any Branch within the Department. My intention is merely to re-emphasize or redirect thinking along training lines and to provide, as it were, a starting point from which a well-rounded training program for employees at all classification levels may be introduced. The establishment of such programs will, however, depend upon whether the need for training is properly recognized and whether a more systematic approach to this need is adapted and applied. Few, I think, will deny that the uniform and systematic training of employees is a major responsibility of the administration. Some writers place it second only to recruitment and selection, for it is quite obvious that any training program would lose much of its worth if management were to recruit employees who did not possess at the least the minimum of experience and able to exhibit some capacity to get things done and therefore contribute useful service to the Department. The trend today is definitely in the direction of recruiting persons who will fit into definite career ladders. In the past it has too often been the case where persons have been recruited solely upon the basis of their ability to perform the duties of the position for which their services are immediately required, without determining whether the person has the actual capacity or interest to advance to a more important position.

Management's first responsibility, of course, is to perform the function for which an organization is created; however, effectiveness in carrying out this function will depend, in large part, upon how well the operating heads and their employees are trained to perform their duties efficiently and the degree to which their duties are understood and dove-tailed with the activities of other members of the same organization. Unfortunately, there are supervisors who seem to feel that training programs are devised solely for the purpose of keeping the employees happy and in their place - a sort of welfare measure accompanied by pension plans and other fringe benefits. Training has been defined as "the process of aiding employees to gain effectiveness in their present or future work through the development of appropriate habits of thought and action, skills, knowledge and attitudes".

From this definition it can readily be seen that training is no welfare measure. Its aim is to increase effectiveness of operation by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the persons comprising the total organization. The word "aid" indicates active assistance on the part of the supervisor; for training that just happens, or which is a haphazard or a "hit and miss" affair has no part in any talk of this kind. All training should be intentional and intelligently planned because only by proper planning of experience which teaches can any training be worthwhile. Aiding, of course, is indicative of a two-way process for it should be realized that only the learner can learn. It should be plainly shown how training will be of benefit to him, and that it requires his interested response and active participation.

While most training normally deals with instruction directly related to the job at hand, there are other types of activity which might also be defined as training. For instance, where the supervisor encourages his staff to produce ideas or where something is done to create a willingness in older employees to accept improved work methods. Also, when the employee is made to realize that his organization is performing a necessary and worthwhile service to the public, training is taking place.

Many managers in government today still adhere to the rather distorted idea that employees in the Civil Service are already trained for the job they will do. This idea originates in the present merit system. If someone is hired or promoted on merit it is assumed that he will do his new job with a minimum of formal training. In denial of this concept, it should be realized that our schools today do not normally train persons for specific jobs. Rather, they are taught a variety of subjects to prepare them for a broad category of positions. Certainly a Junior Administrative Officer recruited for Indian Affairs, say, is not prepared or educated to practice without undergoing a thorough course of instruction. He will, of course, be expected to produce something but with limitations dependent upon the type and scope of training he received.

All factors to be considered in support of training in government cannot be mentioned here. Reference, however, should be made to some of them. One of these concerns government legislation. Adjustment to changes in legislation can only be made satisfactorily by conscious and orderly training. All concerned should be made aware of the changes and instructed in the reasons why changes were made and how they will effect the accustomed way of doing things.

Differences in attitudes of employees in various government agencies may also be attributed to training. Knowledge of the activities and rules of the total organization, the courtesy of the employee, his general attitude towards the public and the skill and speed of service will depend to some considerable extent on the manner in which he is trained.

Employees should also be encouraged to keep abreast of their specialty but at the same time try to avoid the limitation of the expert.

Perhaps the most important consideration supporting uniform and continuous training is that it is much cheaper and efficient to improve upon the skills of present employees than rely upon recruiting a supply of so-called "trained" individuals.

In closing, I would like to stress that training will always take place in all work situations. We should decide, however, whether this training is to be systematic or haphazard, efficient or wasteful, effective or useless.

Discussion period:

Mr. Kendall: You said something to the effect that men would come in at the level of a Superintendent. That particular item disturbs me; I feel that Department Personnel should also be concerned as it destroys morale among employees.

Mr. Harvey: This matter does concern the Personnel and wherever possible steps have been taken to eliminate it.

Mr. Sampson: Any training which has to be done has to be done by the Superintendents?

Mr. Harvey: The Superintendent is definitely responsible for this training.

Mr. Anfield: What is the impact of your position going to be on routine operation in the agencies apart from this training program, which is a very fine thing. What is the impact, say, on staff? Are the staff now to be permitted to discuss or deal with their problems, and the Superintendents, are there any problems to be routed through you?

Mr. Harvey: Any matters regarding personnel should be routed through Mr. Arneil.

Mr. Arneil: Its something new to us. I am in complete agreement with what Mr. Harvey has said, but when one thinks of a survey, we had one in Indian Affairs in 1947, an organizational survey. The jobs allotted to the employees were assessed, an overload was conceded and it resulted in our getting assistance. The survey that Mr. Harvey proposes to make is one that's done in business. Its a splendid thing. To my mind its much more easily done in Immigration than it is in Indian Affairs as the jobs are so different. How a surveyor is going to go out and determine whether an Indian Superintendent should stand ten minutes with a family or two hours, I wouldn't know, without five or ten years experience in the Branch. I am speaking constructively, gentlemen. Therefore, if the survey is going to be done by the Indian Superintendent in an advisory capacity to the surveyor.....the survey has to be done by us. There are very few people here who have been in only one agency. We have got to assist personnel. It is recognized in every democracy. Its a wonderful thing. We are about 10% short in our staff today. There will always be a frustration among the older employees as to personnel and personnel management. Administrative management is what we are interested in. I am very happy to hear that an organization is being formed. How can we utilize our time to the best advantage? I am sure you will co-operate with Mr. Harvey and I can assure you, Mr. Harvey, that the co-operation will be forthcoming. Any criticism you have of your staff, route it to me and I will refer it to Mr. Harvey. I want to hear of it and I invite you to write to me. I will be very happy when the instructions do come and until they do come, these are my comments.

Mr. Sampson: When Mr. Harvey visited Prince Rupert, the impression was gained by members of the staff that they could go to him as a Personnel Officer with their problems. I felt it was rather a good thing as they could tell him things which they wouldn't tell their boss.

Mr. Arneil: to Mr. Harvey - Has the employee the right to go to you?

Mr. Harvey: Definitely.

AGENCIES DIVISION

Mr. McGregor: Mr. Parminter, in his closing remarks the other day, made the remark that the Education of the Indian is the most important duty of the Superintendent, with which I heartily agree, but I think Estimates are just as important. You have all experienced the remark that we can't do a certain job because it isn't in the Estimates. The preparation of Estimates, I believe, is not a job to be done during a week in July. It is a year round job and as I have mentioned to some of you, it is very important to keep an estimate file or a book and when you go around the agency during the year and you notice projects that should be carried out, make a very definite note of it and put it in your estimate file so that when you come to prepare the Estimates you don't have to sit there and figure with nothing to go on except your memory. Its a big job at the agency level. Your estimates are prepared and forwarded to the Regional Office and we have to go over them. It is one of the times when it runs into quite a bit of overtime and at the Department it is much greater. The Estimates are forwarded to the Department where they are passed to the Superintendents of Divisions concerned, i.e., Agencies, Welfare and Education. Following that they are brought together at a focal point by the Administrative Division who tie up all the loose ends before presenting them to the Deputy Minister. From information I have from the Department, they feel our Superintendents do a very good job on Estimates. They always stress the fact that information is required and you can understand that because all they have to go on is the information you give them and they have to be able to explain to the Deputy Minister why this certain project is necessary and funds should be provided for the next fiscal year. The Manual covers the preparation of Estimates quite well. Section 22.28 and 19 are the sections you must be familiar with, especially Section 19, as it outlines the type of information required in order that the item may be given the consideration and priority it warrants. Now, I believe that the best way to improve our preparation of Estimates at a conference like this is to actually get down to a practical point and discuss the forms. I want questions to come up while we are on a certain vote. We will start with Agencies.

Vote 512 - Agencies Operation and Maintenance:

Wages for casual labour - office cleaning, maintenance of agency grounds. The point to remember here is that it covers wages only. It has nothing to do with material. There is a professional services allotment under B.C. Special Vote and so ordinarily you do not enter anything in this allotment.

Mr. Sampson: Anything under 103 other occasional services that should be put in that we are omitting?

Mr. McGregor: Pilot's wages for the boat. Very seldom we get anything in there.

Mr. Findlay: Packing and storing material.

Mr. McGregor: It could go in there.

As far as travel and removal expenses are concerned, it is quite straightforward. It doesn't vary too much and I think that you should actually fill it out from your expense accounts. We do sometimes reduce the allowance if it varies too far from the amount you put in the year before. Ottawa actually do know what your travelling expenses have been and they will grant it again, but you should keep a fairly good record on that and not go out of line. Ordinary Travel includes your expense accounts plus mileage for privately owned vehicles. If it is air travel on the agency level we would have to have details as much as possible - how it is arrived at.

Mr. Sampson: 304 - if a clerk has to go out in the field for a day, is he entitled to put in travelling expenses or would that be covered by the Superintendent in his own expense account?

Mr. Arneil: In training our clerks to become utility employees to apply for field positions, if your work is not suffering, put a clerk out in the field for a spell and encourage him. Ordinarily, if you have a piece of land to measure for an estate and you can't go out yourself, if the clerk goes out, that's fine. If you want your clerk to go out and have an expense account, I would have quite a job with Ottawa.

Mr. Hett: When a clerk occasionally goes out - include expenses in your own expense account.

Mr. Webster: For very casual travel by a clerk the expense may be included in the Superintendent's account. He should state that these meals were for the clerk but for continuous travel by a clerk there should be an advance and a separate expense account.

Mr. McGregor: Freight express and cartage by air, land and water, agency goods only. That covers freight only where it is not included in a project so that ordinarily it is a charge against the project. You attach separate sheets for your vehicle expenses.

Postage and Post Office Box branch: We very seldom change that. We have no way of knowing but it is something you should be quite sure is correct. Some appear to be quite high.

Telephone and telegraph: You know from your vouchers what the annual expense on these items are. You also know the Department sends out at various times circulars asking you to cut down on telephone and telegraph, so be reasonable in your requests for those two items. Once again, you should check your accounts.

Mr. Arneil: In connection with telephones, at the Regional Supervisors' Conference in Ottawa, it was treated with some concern. They tried to break it down and determine why some agencies were high in telephones, why some agencies were moderate and others low. In a survey they decided that some men preferred to do business by the telephone. Its a difficult thing to say yes and no to but they did find that many telephone calls were taking place where routine letters would have been sufficient. Sometimes it necessitated two or three telephone calls. They gave it to us as a must that the telephones must be cut down and in doing so they insisted it was not cutting down efficiency. I have not written to the staff unduly about it. I appreciate the telephone myself, as you all know, if it is warranted. Commonsense and good judgment. Don't take up the long distance telephone if a letter or wire will do.

Mr. McGregor: Allotment 11 - Office Equipment. Attach separate sheets showing details - typewriter and adding machines, but not office furniture.

Materials and Supplies: Agencies - fuel of all kinds for heating. Agency offices and buildings only. Details should be attached thereto. You do not require requisitions covering fuel requirements.

Agency Fuel: Repetition of the same amount every year. I refer particularly to Agency homes - and offices too. So many cords of wood - so many tons of coal. It never seems to vary. If you have 20 tons of coal and you were making provision for a cold winter and you have some left - what do you do with it? Do you carry it over? It shouldn't be the same amount every year. It seems to be a hit and miss proposition.

Allotment 14 - Agencies - Repairs to Buildings, structures, including dams and wharves. Please note this covers repairs only. You should refer to Section 22.28 in the Field Manual for further instructions as to the information required.

Repairs to Roads: We want to know where the road is, what Reserve it is on, length of road, who it serves. You can't be too careful. We don't like taking things out of the Estimates but if we can't see the need, we take it out or it is taken out by the Department. Refer to Section 22.28 in the Manual.

Mr. Sampson: It seems to me in making annual Estimates for repairs to roads, etc., the amounts we are getting are so trivial that no real job is ever done. I have a request for consideration that these be upped to give us an amount so we can do a job and along with that to provide employment.

Mr. Arneil: You can put in the sheets and a positive approach will be given your submission. There are one or two things we are concerned about and that is paying all the expenses whereby some can be passed on to the Provincial Department. Should we be doing it all? There are many factors and you are invited to state your case by submission and it will be treated positively.

Question: Not part of your Estimates?

Answer: Certainly.

Mr. Sampson: The impression I have gained, Mr. Arneil, is, there is only a certain allotment for roads and this must be divided among the various agencies.

Mr. Arneil: I never assume what the Estimates Committee in Ottawa are going to do. If the Agency Superintendent says we need a road we'll try and tone it down - working for the Superintendent and Indians all the time. If you just get little amounts we are doing the best we can. Its a matter of encouragement. State your case and not with brevity.

We estimated need of \$1,000.00 for repairs - it was whacked down to about \$300.00. Get estimates locally, ahead of time.

Mr. McGregor: A large number of small jobs. We wonder if he can do all these jobs. I personally feel if you have a project to do in the village, get estimates on it even if it is two, three or five thousand dollars, but don't include too many small jobs. I think the chances of getting it through the Estimates would be better.

Mr. Arneil: Don't feel that you are walking into any arbitrary group in the Regional Office. It is a factual statement that your Estimates submitted last year, the total amount was increased - it was not decreased. In the over-all picture your estimates were increased. We owe an explanation to the people who are doling out the money. We must give information to the Deputy Minister.

Garage Rentals: Under 15-912.

Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment: We often feel there is an over-estimate here, especially if it is a fairly new car. You can't always foresee what is going to happen but this item should be reviewed and a reasonable figure put in.

514: Construction or Acquisition of Buildings and Works, including Acquisition of Land: This is the New Construction and New Equipment Vote.

Buildings and Structures, including Dams and Wharves. It is not always possible for a Superintendent to give a figure here. You should request Engineering advice prior to the preparation of the Estimates.

Construction of New Roads, Bridges and Culverts: If it is a large expenditure you would give us as much information as possible and ask for a survey by an Engineer - you couldn't give us a figure. We would have to have Engineering advice on it so a few hundred dollars would be put in to cover the cost of a survey and the project itself would be deferred until the following fiscal year

Water Systems - 494: Same remarks.

Allotment 16: Passenger cars - motor trucks. Mileage is 60,000.

Mr. Hett: Would the Department consider a trade-in with lesser mileage?

Mr. McGregor: Yes, if it was in the interests of economy to do so.

Mr. Dunn: Would consideration be given to trading a car in a little earlier to get a bigger trade-in on it?

Mr. McGregor: I hadn't heard of that.

520 - Allotment 12. This is important. You take into account here what your Band Funds are going to supply.

Mr. Hett: Could the Department supply us with information as to whether it should be taken from Band Funds or Welfare Vote?

Mr. Meek: Under what allotment do we apply for blankets?

Mr. McGregor: We supply blankets from the Regional Office from our Estimates.

Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings: We have never asked for too much detail as far as repairs to houses are concerned.

Mr. Anfield: On those items where they don't ask for sheets, would it help if we justified those accounts by correspondence? Yes.

Mr. McGregor: Allotment 17 is covered by B.C. Special.

Allotment 22 945 Burials: Some of you put an amount in there. It must be a reasonable figure. The Department will in some cases assist in the payment of funerals. They are charging it back against the Estate. The initial expenditure would be against Welfare, though.

Care of Indigents - foster home or institutional. You do fill out a separate form on this one. Usually you do know what your costs are. Put in an amount for unforeseen cases. If you don't, we usually do.

Rehabilitation: This is a new allotment and the rehabilitation scheme is going to be increased.

62 is not applicable in B.C. but you should apply for funds under 44.

New Houses: This is a difficult one to set up but here again I think some of you have the idea that you should put in for \$40,000 with the expectation of getting \$20,000, but I think at this time you should all follow the system of putting in for actually what you want and need and can construct during the year. If you will all do that it will help us in the Regional Office. I think we have reached the point as far as housing is concerned where we have to give more information as to why we need it. I think in future you should put in a sheet letting us know exactly what you intend to do. I know that in the past there have been discrepancies between agencies which have been quite glaring. Make your remarks clear and we will endeavour to increase your allotment even if we have to decrease the allotment of another agency.

Education: Vote 528 - Operation and Maintenance - Day Schools. The new forms are not too clear to some of you.

Heating: This is again repairs to day schools and heating means repairs to heating systems, not fuels. We apparently don't have to estimate the fuel requirements - they provide a lump sum in Ottawa.

Don't put an amount in "Other" without an explanation.

Mr. Parminter: Giving details and not being too brief apply in this case.

Mr. Letcher: Are we not confined to a certain amount for repairs to schools?

Mr. Webster: We have an over-all amount and we break it down.

Mr. McGregor: Vote 532 - New Indian Day Schools. You put something in there only after a complete survey has been carried out and the Regional Office completes the bottom part of this page.

Mr. Parminter: If you can see that a certain community will require a day school in the foreseeable future, it is helpful to us if you will let us know. It is sometimes a surprise to us in getting these Estimates from you that you would like to have a school at a certain point. If you can drop us a line after having visited some of these communities and point out that you will very likely be asking for a new school, it gives us more opportunity to plan with respect to assisting these communities.

Mr. McGregor: 530 - Repairs and Maintenance to Residential Schools. This should be done the year round and not just when the Estimates are being prepared. Here again we need information as to why the repairs are required. Large repairs would be referred to the Engineering Branch for an estimate.

New Buildings, Residential Schools, or additions to existing buildings:

The classroom block should not be confused with day school blocks or buildings.

We are limited to the number of day schools that they will let us have but they regard classroom blocks at Residential Schools as separate.

534 - New Equipment - Residential Schools - Government owned.

There again it is the Engineering Department that comes in where large equipment is required.

Are there any further questions on the Estimates?

Mr. Letcher: Petty Cash - is that allowed in the Estimates?

Mr. McGregor: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Webster: Petty cash is not allowed. Funds are appropriated only for a specific purpose.

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Mr. McGregor: If there is nothing further regarding the Estimates we could discuss the Manual briefly and I would like to quote from a letter received from Mr. D'Astous:

"Greater use of the Field Manual should be made by Agencies' staff and, to accomplish this, the Superintendents should be reminded that they should make the Manual available to the Assistants, Clerks and any others who have not been issued a copy. Short study periods at the Agency level can accomplish much, if they can be arranged. Comments, constructive criticism and suggestions should be invited and submitted to Branch Headquarters."

Mr. Sampson and Mr. Meek both testified that they frequently had study periods of the Manual and both found it very helpful.

The suggestion was made that there were not enough Manuals.

Mr. Sampson: I have a suggestion to offer that might be of help to other Superintendents. I keep what I call a Policy Manual. This manual is a collection of letters and excerpts from letters from the Department and also from Provincial officers which actually lay down some policy or rule which is not already in our Field Manual. I suggest that the Superintendents might be asked to watch for such letters, have copies of them made and sent to the Regional Office for pooling. These could be screened and any material that was suitable for inclusion in the Field Manual might be sent to the Department.

Mr. Webster: Any additions to the Field Manual would be very happily received in Ottawa.

.....

Coding of Vouchers discussed. Could be improved.

Mr. McGregor: I don't think we are too badly off in that regard. Your vouchers that come through here are, in the main, fairly well done. When we make changes in coding we advise you but when they go to Ottawa and they make changes we are not advised. They should advise us of changes in coding.

Mr. Jutras: They have advised us of changes.

Mr. Sampson: We don't get any back. Would suggest a Resolution to the Department that the same system be used back there.

Mr. McGregor: When Mr. Webster was in Ottawa, he was in on the discussions regarding two important circulars dealing with Payments to Municipalities for services rendered to Indian Reserves and Taxation of Departmental Residences and I will ask him to discuss these briefly as we haven't much time available.

Mr. Webster: There are three circulars but actually only two of them concern us. The first two deal with Taxation of the occupants interest in Government owned residences and payment of School Taxes for employee's children. The third is Payment to Municipalities for Services Provided to Indian Reserves. It is an invitation to us to take advantage of any services that a Municipality adjoining a Reserve is in a position to provide. The circular went out quite recently. It was dated January 6th. It is self-explanatory but I invite any questions anyone would like to ask.

If we have a Reserve adjoining a Municipality with an efficient fire fighting service and we would like to have that service made available to the Reserve, we would like to negotiate with the Municipality for that service.

ENGINEERING

Mr. Arneil: At this time we can perhaps get the views of Mr. Bowen on his place in the organization.

Mr. Bowen: I would like to give you more or less an outline of engineering work within the Department with respect to Agency Superintendents. Generally an engineering project takes three or four stages:
1. Surveying; 2. Reports, including compilation of data, and estimates;
3. Construction; and 4. Completion and maintenance.

1. SURVEYS: It is inconceivable that engineers can be in every agency at the proper time for necessary investigation, for example, under domestic water supply it very often happens that when an engineer is on the ground at a certain time of the year there is an apparently satisfactory source of supply of water, then when he comes back at a later date this source has diminished considerably. The Indian Superintendent can assist us when applying for an investigation by meeting with the Band Council, discussing and locating possible sources, so that when the engineer comes he may be shown the sources without wasting time determining that certain ones are definitely not advisable.

Under irrigation you can make it a lot more easy for us by contacting your local Water Rights Branch to determine if water is available on a stream, if so, application can be made at the Superintendent's level. If sufficient water is not available and storage is indicated the engineer can make the necessary surveys.

Under electrical, unless it is a hydro project the engineer can examine at any time with the same result. It should be borne in mind that unless you have a commercial source of electricity the Indians cannot hope to have the normal power consumption as in the city. Elementary necessary facilities only can be considered.

Roads and Bridges: This aspect changes from dry periods to freshet flow. Your assistance in determining high and low water marks would certainly help.

Sewage: In a lot of cases reserves are close to main cities. When applying for a survey for sewage state all details available, number of homes, if town sewage line is available, type of soil, and if sufficient grade appears to be available.

2. REPORTS: Survey data is compiled and an estimate made. When a report goes forth to your agency office it should be your duty to read it very carefully, take it to your Band Council and go over it. The Indians have lived on the reserves all their lives and they can tell you whether or not a system is definitely not feasible, e.g. a certain source of water completely dries up, get their attitudes and opinions and if for some reason a more intelligent proposal was overlooked, we would be glad to re-examine it. Please don't wait until after the job is approved and work started.

3. CONSTRUCTION: We, the engineers, expect the Superintendents to assist us in receiving material. We are not able to send a man out to an Agency just to receive a shipment of freight. When projects are undertaken in your Agency make sure the material gets there and let us know. When an engineer arrives on the scene we'll expect you to recruit men. In the interior of B.C. we can recruit our own men, however, on the Coast we are not able to do that so easily. It will save us time and a lot of effort. During construction you are invited to come out and see the job, all day, or as many times as you want. If you see something going in you don't feel is right, mention it to the engineer, if he feels you are right it can be rectified immediately, but don't wait until it is finished. When the project is nearing completion we feel it is your duty to get out

there, call a Band meeting, call anybody you want, meet with the engineer, he'll show you what he has put in, how it works, and how to maintain that system. If you are then satisfied with it the Band and Council take over. If you are not satisfied, straighten out the matter then and there.

4. COMPLETION & MAINTENANCE: Maintenance is not carried out by engineers. Once you have accepted the project be prepared to see the Band maintains it, unless breakdowns can be traced to poor workmanship or faulty material.

A cursory run-down on maintenance is as follows:

Irrigation Systems: These should be closed down in the fall and completely drained. A great deal of damage can be caused by flumes being frozen with water still in them. Before using the irrigation system in spring it should be cleaned of silt and debris.

Domestic Water Systems: Periodic inspections should be made. If there are silting conditions, especially at the intake, these conditions should be immediately rectified before the system plugs up. Make sure the standpipes are functioning.

Electrical Systems: Daily inspection by the operators is very essential. Running short of oil in the crankcase is no excuse for an expenditure of several hundred dollars. Crankcase, fuel level, and cooling system should all be checked regularly.

Light Plants: In most cases the teachers have to maintain their own plants. They should be inspected daily by teachers and annual inspections should come from us. If a plant breaks down and you are ordering parts, a lot of time and effort can be saved by giving us the serial number of the lighting plant and if possible the parts number. Teachers should be advised that when in Vancouver a visit to any of the diesel dealers will enable them to receive full instruction in the care and operation of the engines, as well as obtain literature relative to the diesel engines. The B.C. Equipment Co. Ltd. and A.R. Williams Machinery Co. have notified us to this effect.

Roads: Should be checked to ensure that they have proper drainage, grading should be carried out periodically by Public Works Dept. if possible.

Bridges: Should be checked periodically for soundness and safety. Approaches should be kept clear and guard rails checked.

Septic Tanks: They should be pumped out periodically.

In general, when a project is conceived, it should be assumed, and reference is made to a fairly large project, it will take three years. The first year an application should be made for a survey and should be included in Agency estimates. The second year, if approved, a survey will be carried out by the Engineering Division, data compiled and an estimate of cost prepared. If approved construction and completion will take place during the third year.

Right now we have a staff that is about the same size as an average Agency staff and we are doing everything possible to keep abreast of current projects.

Mr. Hett:

Do we have to have authority to have every job looked at?

Mr. Bowen: In an interior agency, if an engineer is on a project he should be free, or in a position to become free, in order to carry out cursory inspections. As far as coastal agencies are concerned, due to transportation difficulties, this type of investigation is not possible to the same extent. As to projects requiring more extensive investigation, you should be notified in advance that an engineer will be in your agency. This will give you an opportunity to make a formal request for an inspection of a specific project or projects.

Question: What authority does a Superintendent have to request an engineer to proceed with an investigation without a formal application.

Mr. Arneil: You know what authority you have. You should realize six weeks before and drop a line requesting that on the occasion of an engineer visiting this territory I would appreciate him taking a day to plan certain work which I feel we can do ourselves. The engineer at that time may be in a position to say yes and naturally we will co-operate. In the long run it saves time. In the meantime there is a lack of staff and necessity for control. You should use your own good judgment and we will try and co-operate.

Mr. Christie: Is all the money for irrigation from the B.C. Special Vote? Is there no other source?

Mr. Arneil: B.C. Special and Band Funds.

Mr. Homan: What steps are being taken to get more engineers?

Mr. Harvey: We are trying to get more engineers - at the U.B.C. there are only 25 graduating this year. In addition we have taken it up very seriously in Ottawa in the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Arneil: I am not too pessimistic that we won't have a few engineers on our staff in the foreseeable future. Right now it is a dim show. We'll use technicians to the greatest advantage but we do require professional advice. It is no good to put a boy on a man's job.

January 19th, Afternoon Session:

Mr. Arneil: We are welcoming an old friend here this afternoon, Mr. Frank R. Butler, Game Commissioner for the Province of British Columbia. I am going to ask Mr. Kendall to introduce Mr. Butler.

Mr. Kendall: Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure for me this afternoon, from two or three standpoints, to be in the position of introducing Mr. Butler; usually it is the other way around. I would like you to know that for some 35 or 36 years Mr. Butler has in one way or another guided the reins of registered traplines which has become a must in game and fur management throughout Canada, and, in fact, the United States. His interest is so much valued that the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners took him into their fold and this year he is their President representing eleven States of the Union with little British Columbia sitting on top. I think it is a great honour to have Mr. Butler represented and also to be present here. I believe their convention takes place the 7th, 8th and 9th of June in Vancouver this year. Now, there is very little else I have to say except that it will be my only chance to tell you that Mr. Butler is the man who has enabled Indians of British Columbia to continue to enjoy the fruits of the game harvest. At one phase of the game there weren't any moose in British Columbia and under his guidance they have increased to almost too great an abundance in the province. Without any more ado, I would like to introduce Mr. Butler of the B.C. Game Commission:

Mr. Butler: Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Kendall and Gentlemen: May I first thank Robin Kendall for his very kind remarks. He is a little out in some respects and can stand correction, I am sure. My service with the Game Department is 41 years instead of 35.

I bring you gentlemen greetings from the Game Commission. I know that all of you have frequently come into contact with some of our Game Wardens and some of our Biologists. I hope that the relationship between yourselves and our Branch has always been very pleasant. You know, a lot of people in this province and in other provinces of Canada, do not quite realize just what we have in the form of wildlife, what the economic value of that wildlife is to the people of the province or where that wildlife is located. Probably I should say this, that some sixty or seventy years ago there were very few game animals in the Province of British Columbia. I don't know how the Indians at that time lived because they couldn't secure game for food; they must have depended entirely upon fishing. We have, however, in British Columbia, been placed in a very fortunate position of having been able to study what has happened to the wildlife resource in other parts of this continent and I can tell you quite frankly that some of the things we have heard and seen have made us proud of the management efforts put forward in B.C.

You know, Moose in British Columbia first put in their appearance in the northern parts of the province after the serious fires that occurred during the old Grand Trunk Railway construction between Prince Rupert and Jasper many years ago, and at that time there were no moose of any consequence south of Quesnel, but now moose can be observed in the vicinity of Princeton, Kelowna, Penticton, and there are a few moose in the State of Washington, while a bull moose was seen at flood west of Hope two years ago. They have also ranged down into the Pemberton Valley where there is a fairly large number of them. Our problem is to see that these animals are annually cropped and taken in sufficient numbers so they will not eat themselves out of house and home. We have found after extensive study and a great deal of experience that in order to keep a sustained and healthy population of deer, moose or elk, these animals have to be rigidly cropped each year, otherwise other things will interfere with the production such as disease, the elimination of feed and predation at certain times of the year. While many object to this practice, at the same time I want to tell you quite frankly that from the investigations made, it is the only way in which we can keep a sustained game population.

Now, I mentioned previously the value of wildlife to British Columbia. I have always found it very difficult to explain to the powers that be just what the value of the wildlife is in British Columbia. Probably before dealing with this I might say that in 1950 a very extensive survey was made in the United States for the purpose of finding out just what the value of wildlife was in the United States. They found, believe it or not, that in 1950, sportsmen (hunters and fishermen) expended nine billion, two hundred million dollars in that year. Eight hundred and seventy five million of that was spent in the purchase, upkeep and training of hunting dogs alone and that eight hundred and seventy five million dollars, for your information, represented more money than was taken in any form of outdoor sport or games such as football, basketball, baseball, horse racing, etc. In our survey, which we started in 1954 and was continued last year, we found from the questionnaire form sent out, that sport fishing in B.C. brought into this province nineteen million dollars; the big game brought in close to eleven million dollars and the fur resource in the neighbourhood of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. That revenue is something that can be secured annually in British Columbia. We have a renewable crop in regard to game. Game is entirely different from forests. What is being done towards the conservation of this resource? In the last four or five years the Game Commission, under the direction of the Attorney General, has made many forward strides in conservation. We have set up within the Department an administrative division, a game management division, a fishery management division and predator control division. Under each of these divisions there is a head and he puts into effect the policy laid down by the Game Commission and the Attorney General, if it is ever necessary to call upon him for instruction or guidance. Very briefly, may I give you some idea of the workings of these four divisions.

The Administrative Division is more or less self-explanatory. A staff of 75 Inspectors and Game Wardens are situated in strategic places throughout the province. They are experienced in patrolling and supervising the work not only insofar as game is concerned but they have frequently and often assisted in the educating of school children, speaking to service clubs, boards of trade and even so far as to assist the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a number of very important prosecutions. Just recently the Game Warden at Clinton was successful in apprehending a person who had stolen and killed a neighbour's calf. The information was given to the Mounted Police and it is co-operation of that kind, we feel, will cause more friendly feelings. (Explanation was given in reference to the work of the other Divisions mentioned.)

No doubt I should take advantage of this occasion and explain something about the Game Act and Regulations, the Migratory Bird Act and Fishery Regulations. There is one part of the Game Act which I think should be drawn to your attention and that is that the provisions of the Act, which is a Provincial statute, do not apply to an Indian on an Indian Reserve. However, if an Indian on a Reserve, for example, kills a deer and then takes portions of that deer off the Reserve, in closed season - immediately he takes it off, he is liable to punishment under the Game Act. The Migratory Bird Act has a little different meaning. It applies to Indians on as well as off the Reservation. The Federal Fishery Act is very much the same as the Migratory Bird and Convention Act, although in some instances the Federal Fisheries Department has the right to issue permits to Indians to take certain species of fish for food for themselves. That, however, is abused and as an example may I say that I just received a complaint yesterday that there is an Indian operating in the Veddar Canal near Chilliwack, who, I don't know whether he has a permit or not, takes a very large net out at night time, sets it, and then picks up his catch just before daylight the following morning. My informant tells me that over 300 Steelhead Trout have been caught and sold at the rate of \$3.00 per fish and some of the Roe has been sold at the rate of \$1.00 per fish. That sort of thing is not helping an Indian from a monetary point of view, it is not helping anyone at all. We have carried out and are carrying out very extensive investigations in the Veddar River. A great deal depends on our experiment there as to whether we can continue a stocking program. In order to secure the information we want we have marked all the fish liberated and it seems to me this Indian who takes 300 fish, that at least ten percent of them may be marked, of which we have no record. I know the Game Commission is always only too anxious and willing to listen to requests for assistance from Indians and to give favourable consideration if it is at all possible to these requests. And in that regard, one of our main objects in recent years, at least, has been to have the Game Warden of the District, when laying a charge against an Indian for a violation, not only to give that Indian an opportunity to make an explanation but to contact the Superintendent so if he deems it advisable he can appear on behalf of the Indian.

Mr. Kendall mentioned earlier the matter of registration of Traplines and I tell you quite frankly, gentlemen, that if the registration of Indian traplines in this province is going to be successful, as it should be, then certain things should be done in connection with our present system. One of the things that is lacking, one of the things that I have been trying to get some results on, I am not blaming your Commissioner, Mr. Arneil, but I have asked former Indian Commissioners of the Province to endeavor to put into effect some system in regard to the registration of traplines where an Indian trapline holder would voluntarily, if necessary, submit a return of catch of what he takes on his trapline each season. Now, you gentlemen probably think that a minor point, but I want to assure you it is not because by securing this information my Department knows after five or ten years as to whether or not that trapline is being overtrapped, is not being properly managed, or there is some other reason for depletion of fur on that particular registration. I tell you quite frankly I am of the firm opinion that it would be sound judgment to work towards some means of having these Indians submit these returns. I don't know just how it can be done but nothing is impossible in these days and I am sure that something could be done to help me and my staff as Game Management officials to get some idea of what these individual Indian traplines are producing. There is one other important thing that I feel has to a great extent hampered the Indians in their fur-trapping operations and I am speaking of what we call group or company registrations. For example, there are half a dozen Indians registered in one individual block and we have found, and I am sure some of you gentlemen have found, that while one or two Indians in that Band or registration are very anxious to protect or preserve a certain specie of fur bearer, as soon as their back is turned another Band member comes in and traps those areas for them. I am speaking principally of Beaver where an old Indian is doing his utmost to manage his line, to take an adequate number off each year, and he, owing to his age, is unable to cover his section of the line in season and has found the young bucks are trapping the beaver for him and without his permission. It would be advisable for the Supervisor of each Indian Agency to make it a point to devise some means where these individual trappers in a block would have some assurance that their portion of the registration is going to be protected. I put forward this suggestion that the chief of the block registration be asked to set up definitely recorded traplines within that block. In other words, if Tom Jones, an Indian, has always trapped a certain part, let the other Indians know that and also advise the authorities that that is where that Indian is supposed to trap and nowhere else. I think it is very necessary because I believe the registration of traplines is very important and anything we can do to improve the system should be done. There is one other very discouraging situation in regard to Indian registered traplines, especially on the Coast of the Province, that we have as Game Management officials, and that is we have no idea of whether that Indian is trapping his registration or not. We have no idea of how we can protect him, how we can prevent poaching on his registration if he is not trapping. There are a large number of these Indian lines which have not been trapped regularly or annually. That situation should be remedied, in my opinion.

The next subject I would like to present might be considered to be somewhat touchy. However, I would like to mention it at this time. A year or two ago I had a very nice cordial meeting with your Commissioner and Mr. Kendall in regard to bringing into effect some means of bettering conditions for Indians in the Province and we proposed to start off in the northern areas if certain things could be arranged. The idea was this, that agreements would be entered into in B.C. the same as they have been entered into and are in effect in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan regarding Indians and their partaking of various wildlife. I do not know where the stumbling block is, but its somewhere, or why this arrangement cannot be brought into being. Last March when in Montreal I received a wire from Mr. Hugh Conn asking if I could stop off in Ottawa for the purpose of discussing this particular subject. I had a very cordial meeting with Mr. Conn and his immediate boss there, and I left with the impression that everything was cut and dried and that this agreement would be brought into effect. I suggested at that time that Mr. Conn should be invited out to our Provincial Game Convention the latter part of May and at which delegates or representatives of Game Commissions, Trappers, Agricultural, Native Brotherhood of B.C. and others would be present. I thought it would be a good opportunity for Mr. Conn to present the proposal to this large gathering and I was very much dismayed when I received a letter to the effect that Mr. Conn was otherwise engaged and could not attend. I have always been a fighter, and I'll continue to be a fighter, and I will say this that I propose to continue fighting for this proposal and to do my best to see that it is brought into actual

being, because under this proposal, gentlemen, the Province would pay towards the cost involved in the neighborhood of 40% and the Dominion Government in the neighborhood of 60%. This money would be used in improving conditions generally among Indians in the northern part of the province by having certain investigations made by an accredited Biologist to see what steps could be taken to bring about better conditions for these Indians insofar as our wildlife resources are concerned, and I sincerely hope that agreement will be entered into before very long. I mentioned the Provincial Game Convention. Probably you gentlemen do not realize what that term means, but very briefly, this convention is called by the Game Commission by authority of the Attorney General each year and to this convention are invited two delegates from each game zone in the province, of which there are some nine zones, representatives of Agriculture, the Beef Cattle Growers Association, Sheep Breeders Association, Registered Trappers Association, Native Brotherhood of B.C., various other governmental departments such as your own here, members of the Legislature and Ministers of government, and recently, at the request of the Minister of Labour, I invited all members of the Advisory Committee on Indian Affairs to be present at our convention next May from the 23rd to the 26th, at Prince George, B.C.

Now, I don't wish, Mr. Commissioner, to take up any more of your time, but I hope that I have been able, briefly, to give you some idea of what the Province is doing. I would like to say, in conclusion, sir, that I am very anxious and only too willing to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the Department of Indian Affairs, their officials and the Indians of the Province of British Columbia. Thank you.

Discussion period:

Mr. Letcher: Indians are not subject to Game Regulations upon their Reserves during the close season - shall any then be picked up?

Mr. Butler: Justice Murphy tried a case against an Indian who was charged with shooting a deer on the Reserve and his ruling was that it did not apply to the Indian on the Reserve but once he took the game off that Reserve and during a close season in effect, then he was violating the Act.

Mr. Henson: At Sliammon - supposing the Indian were to shoot a deer on the north side of the highway and wanted to take it back to the south side and he were caught on the highway.

Mr. Butler: I think if the Indian could prove that, nothing would happen.

Mr. Anfield: What percentage, in your opinion, of fur Indians catch on the Coast is sold in British Columbia and what percentage is exported and what control have you, if any, on the exports. I am leading up to a question of this proposed registration.

Mr. Butler: Under the Game Act any fur trader buying fur must be licenced and he is required to comply with certain regulations. He must have ready for presentation at any time a record book in which shall be entered in chronological order the particulars of fur he bought. We employ a man in Vancouver whose sole occupation is to check fur houses and fur outlets for illegal fur, as all fur comes to Vancouver and it subsequently finds its way to St. Louis, Montreal, Winnipeg, Seattle. The man I spoke of is continually checking the fur traders in Vancouver and where he finds any suspicious entry in a book, that fur is placed under seizure until an investigation is held and if further action is necessary that action is taken.

Mr. Anfield: Can you tell me what percentage of fur is exported to markets outside of British Columbia.

Mr. Butler: There is a considerable amount of fur trapped by Indians on the Coast, quantity and kind of it I can't let you have at the present time, but I would say that 85% is sold to fur traders in the city of Vancouver and very little, if any, is exported by an Indian.

- Mr. Anfield: I am all for this registration and I know the value of registration and annual reports to those Indians in that country all too well. Is it possible that your Branch could get the information that you want as to the total amount of fur from your sales records?
- Mr. Butler: It would be impossible in one way and impractical in another as it would take too many men to do that. Fur originating in Prince Rupert may change hands half a dozen times after the original purchase is made.
- Mr. Anfield: My opinion in the North was that the Indians would welcome a system because their complaint, if it was a complaint, was that they had no protection on the lines from the Game Department and when it was pointed out to them it was because they didn't pay any licence I almost answered that question with the fact that licences did not produce much revenue. I quite frankly believe the Indians in the North are ready for a form of registration.
- Mr. Butler: We have investigated many registrations and find that white men are poaching on the lines. I have a recent example of Indians and a white man involved in poaching. A white man was poaching on an Indian Reservation and he was fined heavily. That is one example where the Indian registration has been protected.
- Mr. Arneil: Conceding that trapline registration is a good thing, and we know it is, it seems a matter of education of the Indian by ourselves with the co-operation of the Game Branch.
- Mr. Anfield: It is a matter of education.
- Mr. Bailey: In the Babine Agency I have found that numerous Indians pay the \$2.50 fee which allows them a registration and which I understand is mandatory. For some time I felt that they should not pay this fee but now I am of the opinion that we should encourage them and if possible promote it provincewide. I realize it starts with us. It is working very harmoniously in Babine and I am very happy about it.
- Mr. Garrard: There would appear to be a discrepancy between Mr. Bailey's agency and mine, in that we do not require Indians to pay the \$2.50 licence, only a \$2.50 fee is required for transfer of trapline.
- Mr. Butler: The fee of \$2.50 could not be made compulsory as it would conflict with the British North America Act. The Game Commission may issue to an Indian a registration annually for which a \$2.50 charge is made. An Indian should be made aware of the fact that he has a certain privilege in trapping an area, providing, of course, he renewed the licence for \$2.50. The money was also to be used for setting up a fund to enable us to have a certain research made of traplines. The \$2.50 licence fee is annual and is not compulsory. When alterations or transfers are made that charge is \$2.50, that is not the licence.
- Mr. Kendall: The last census I made in this regard, 180 Indians were paying the \$2.50 fee. I have checked numerous Indians who have paid it in the past but not during the last couple of years due to the fact that low fur prices did not make it worthwhile to trap. Some time ago you were circularized regarding the merits of having an annual fee for Indians trapping traplines. Some of you were very much against it; others were for it. I do agree that it should be taken to the Band Councils, Native Brotherhood, etc., to obtain their views on the matter. There is another meeting or convention of the Native Brotherhood coming up and possibly it could be mentioned at that time. I meant to cover these subjects in my little talk later. The Manual tells us that it is the duty of the Indian Superintendent to see that these licences are taken care of and that annual returns of catch are made available to the Game Branch. Some of you are exceptionally keen in forwarding the returns of trapping Indians in your agency, knowledge we should have from all agencies - some of you don't do that. But this is our opportunity to clear up those points.

- Mr. Sampson: Possibly Mr. Clark could give us a few words on operations in the Telegraph Creek area.
- Mr. Clark: Actually, we didn't have a Game Warden - we had a Constable. We had a listing of all trappings for our own use as a means of knowing what his annual income was but we didn't send it to the Game Authorities. Mr. Sampson amplified this in the Stikine.
- Mr. Findlay: It was lack of fur. I think that these reports of catches have been done in the past. I am going back years but that seemed to be policy at one time but not any longer. I think it would be caught up again if it was instituted as a matter of policy for Indian Superintendents. In the past it has been done.
- Mr. Kendall: They were able to catch the quantity ten years ago - they can't do that now. I do know a lot of the points we are covering now I have in my talk. For instance, I think that in Mr. Findlay's Agency he is quite correct, the traplines at one time were quite large. Also fishing wasn't within the scope of those people - as a matter of fact there weren't as many people, either. Those people who are trapping are cripples, getting over T.B. as well as older men and women who can't engage in regular pursuits and the fur has dwindled because of the fact that there are too many people around. The kids kill quantities of fur and with adults and loggers on the coast in your immediate area, I am sure there has been a decrease and when you speak of fur you think of Mink. That is something for a survey. We haven't got the knowledge. We are not putting in the returns. A trapline has gone to a white trapper from Mr. Homan's agency. The man is a cripple, he had been sick for some time and now he lost his trapline because he hasn't trapped it for five or six years. Is that fair? That's the sort of thing we are up against. Ten percent of our traplines are being trapped by our Indians in B.C.
- Mr. Anfield: The total number of traplines and areas involved, how serious is the impact of these Indians not making returns from a statistical point of view?
- Mr. Butler: Very serious. In regard to these returns - in the past we have had two forms of return - they have been combined into one form. There are four copies of each form and surely it would be an easy matter for an Indian Superintendent to be supplied with these forms and cover each individual trapper in that particular area. Over a period of five or ten years if they were submitted as they should be, we would know then what is happening to a particular registration. At the present time we are searching in the dark.
- Give very careful consideration to the fact that Indians could realize more money, especially with regards to beaver trapping, if they were educated in the manner in which under present conditions the pelt is required to be stretched and cured. It is found in the State of Washington that the price for beaver is some 40% more because pelts are stretched and treated in the proper manner. You should educate the Indians to do this and they would get more money for the fur.
- In regard to depletion of fur around Alert Bay, the fact that the illegal practice is being carried on by whites and Indians by pit-lamping, with the use of a light they shoot at the mink along the shore. They may get one animal out of every 25 they hit; the rest go away and die. If that practice were eliminated I am sure the population would increase a great deal.
- Suggestion: The education should be started in day and residential schools by the use of films, speakers, etc.
- Mr. Butler: A non-Indian has no right to trespass on an Indian Reserve. As I understand it, the Chief of the Reserve can't give authority to trespass on the Reserve. That is a good policy and should be rigidly enforced. Hunting on an Indian Reserve by a white man

should be taboo. It is also a violation of the Game Act in that he was hunting out of season. If the white man goes on there during a close season he is breaking the law and should be punished accordingly.

Mr. Anfield: Do you think the artificial fur will replace the natural fur?

Mr. Butler: The Fur Trade is sound asleep. They have allowed this artificial fur to come on the market and they have taken no steps to counteract it. The Fur Trade could very well devise some means whereby long haired fur would be in demand. That is where our fault is - and the price of fur.

Mr. Clark: In the Stikine we had Band Traplines and the idea was that we would break those down and I think we had succeeded to possibly ten or twelve members who trapped in that area. It was a gentleman's agreement in many cases. What we tried to do was break down that Band to smaller ones, keeping in mind the areas they trapped in. It worked out fairly well.

General discussion.

Mr. Boys: A trapline forms a part of a man's estate.

Mr. Butler: A registered trapline gives the holder no legal right to the ground over which he is trapping. A licence gives him authority to hunt and trap fur bearing animals during season and that is all.

Mr. Parminter: The Residential and Day Schools could be used to educate the younger generation in fur conservation. The number of schools which are equipped to show films is very limited but some of our larger schools, I am sure, would welcome visits and lectures from any members of the Game Department who possibly make a specialty of talking to our young people and on behalf of our Principals I would like to extend to our Game Department an invitation to visit our schools if they feel that talks to our young people would be of assistance. The use of films, of course, is limited, but pamphlets and other material are always very welcome in our schools. Some time ago we managed to send out to most of our schools a publication, I believe it was published by the Game Department, but the supply seemed to be rather limited. I remember sharing with you regret at the time we could not continue to send these pamphlets to the schools. I wonder if we could have our schools placed on the mailing list?

Mr. Butler: That was "Wildlife Review". The number of copies are insufficient to permit the sending out of copies in bulk lots. I will be very pleased, Mr. Arneil, if you would give me the names of the schools and we will supply the literature. We have got out a rough outline of Conservation in B.C. which contains a lot of valuable information.

Mr. Parminter: If we got a film I think many of our agencies could utilize that for Adult Education.

Mr. Arneil: I do not intend to summarize the excellent discourse we have received from Mr. Butler. Personally, I want him to know how very much we appreciate his coming here today. From my point of view, the provocative thinking he is leaving with me, and I am sure with you all, again reminds us that we have a long way to go in trapline improvement and have a difficult task ahead. I feel we have started and are underway. Mr. Kendall is doing a good job, as you know, and I think in a year or so we will be able to report an improvement to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Arneil: Once again we have the privilege of welcoming another good friend to Indian Affairs - and again I am going to request that the speaker be introduced, this time by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown: Gentlemen: I think it is a great opportunity on our part to have Mr. Pendray here this afternoon. I have known Mr. Pendray personally for about twenty years and haven't seen very much of him - so you had better take a good look because I don't know when you will see him again. He is usually in his office in Victoria - or in the field. I now take pleasure in introducing Mr. Pendray, Forest Agrologist.

Mr. Pendray: Range Management and Administration in British Columbia. I am very pleased to have the opportunity of discussing this subject with you. There are very important grazing values on many Indian reservations in the Interior and ranching appears to be a way of life well suited to our native people. The full and proper utilization of the ranching potential of native lands, in addition to being of benefit to the Indians themselves, is essential to our whole economy. I am also pleased to discuss this subject with you because, quite frankly, the use of Crown range by Indians is often quite a problem to the Forest Service in the administration of the Crown range.

Area and Types of Range in British Columbia. In opening the subject, I feel that we should have an understanding of just what we are discussing. What do we mean by range? There are various definitions but for our purposes, I think that range can best be defined as that land which is producing native forage plants suitable for grazing by domestic livestock. This land will, of course, have many other uses. It may also be range for game. It may produce timber and recreational values and it will certainly have value for watershed purposes.

How much native range do we have in British Columbia? Unfortunately, we do not have precise figures as range surveys are incomplete. However, it is estimated that we have a total of approximately nineteen million acres. Of this, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres is open grassland. Fifteen and one-half million acres is forest range -- that is grazing values are found under an over-story of timber. The balance, one million acres, is sub-alpine meadow and park land. Of the estimated nineteen million acres in British Columbia producing native forage values, approximately thirteen million acres are in use for livestock production at the present time. These figures may give the impression that there is still ample range available and that all we have to do to solve our problems is to put the unused six million acres to use. Unfortunately, this is not the case. We lack balance between our various range types and between our range and our capacity to produce winter feed. From the figures mentioned earlier, you will have noted that we have a relatively small area, $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, of open grassland range. We are thereby drastically limited in our ability to provide spring and fall grazing. On the other hand, we have a large area, $16\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of forest and sub-alpine range which is suitable only for summer grazing. The forest and sub-alpine range lying in the more Southerly areas of the Province and in the vicinity of the open grasslands is, by and large, fully utilized. The six million acres of forest and sub-alpine range not being utilized currently lie in the more Northerly or more remote parts of the Province and it is doubtful if much of this range will be useable, at least in the foreseeable future. For the most part, any increase in range livestock production in this Province now depends largely upon the more efficient use of the range currently utilized. Locally, of course, there are small areas of hitherto unused range which are being opened up from time to time.

History of Range Use. At this point, let us review briefly the history of range use in this Province. Prior to the gold rush in 1858, there were very few cattle on the Interior rangelands of the Province. It is true that a few cattle were kept by the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Kamloops prior to 1840, but with the well known

antipathy for most things agricultural displayed by the fur traders, ranching was never encouraged during this period. The goldrush, however, created a tremendous demand for food, including meat, and enterprising stockmen from Oregon, Utah and Montana, began to drive cattle up through the Okanagan Valley and over the open grasslands of the Province to the gold fields. It is only natural that these men, seeing the opportunities in this Province, should decide to raise cattle here and thus the Harpur Ranch, the Gang Ranch, and the ranches along the Mile posts of the Cariboo road were established. By 1880, all of the open grassland was being grazed by sheep or cattle. Until the early 1900's, grazing was confined almost entirely to the grasslands. This resulted in depletion of the plant cover and the stockmen were forced into utilizing the forest areas, but not before the grasslands had been damaged to a considerable extent. The use of the forest and sub-alpine range has been steadily expanded up to the present time and in the main, the open grasslands have been grazed more conservatively in recent years. However, much of the open grassland is still producing far less than its potential.

So much for what we have in the way of range and what has happened to it. What are we doing and what can we do about it today?

Range Management. Good range management is the key. For our purpose, range management may be defined as the technique of handling livestock on range land so as to obtain maximum sustained use of the forage crop without jeopardy to other uses of the land. Range management is a broad field and leans on many sciences.

A single plant is a complex organism in itself. It has certain fundamental requirements for establishment, growth and reproduction. It draws its mineral nutrients and water from the soil, carbon dioxide from the air, and, through the action of sunlight on its leaves, converts these materials to the plant food necessary for its growth, both the aerial and underground parts. In the case of perennial plants, energy must be stored in the roots to produce the first growth the following season. With most range species, seed must also be produced to renew the plant. Even our longest lived perennials finally die and must be replaced by new plants. Continuous and complete removal of the leaves and stems of a plant will cause it to lose vigour, growth slows up, less forage is produced, and seed is not set. In time, the plant dies.

To complicate matters, we normally have on the range a large variety of plants in association with each other on the same area. The different species vary in their ability to withstand grazing. Some will stand relatively heavy grazing and still maintain vigour, whereas others are more susceptible to damage by grazing. Plants also vary in their attractiveness to livestock -- that is, some are more palatable than others. The nutritive value of species also differs and some are actually poisonous or otherwise injurious to livestock.

All of these factors must be taken into consideration in managing range. For instance, under a given rate of stocking, on a particular range, some plants may be grazed to a damaging degree, whereas other less preferred species, will be only lightly grazed. When this happens, the more desired species weaken, die out and are replaced in the stand by the less desired species. The stock grazing the area is, therefore, forced to utilize the less desired species and, if the rate of stocking is such that these remaining species are over-utilized, the process continues until we have nothing left but a sparse cover of low producing and completely unpalatable plants. Poisonous plants, which are normally avoided by livestock, tend to increase during the deterioration process and thus cause more trouble. Also, soil conditions deteriorate. Organic matter in the soil is reduced. The soil becomes compacted and water is absorbed and retained less readily. With the thinning of the protective plant canopy, the soil becomes exposed to the destructive forces of wind and water. In extreme cases, soil erosion develops.

If these consequences are to be avoided, the range must be handled in such a way that the preferred forage species can maintain their vigour, productivity, and reproducing capacity. Livestock should not be turned out on the range until the forage plants have reached the stage of growth where they can stand grazing. The first green leaves to appear are produced solely from plant food stored in the roots the previous season. If these are grazed off, the plant must produce more growth from its dwindling food reserve before it can commence to manufacture more food in its leaves from nutrients drawn from the soil and air. If this process is continued often enough, the plant simply dies from malnutrition. Premature grazing is one of the most devastating malpractices we find on the range and has probably contributed more to range deterioration in this Province than any other single factor.

Most authorities agree that our native bunch grass species should not be grazed until new growth is from 4 to 6 inches in height, particularly where season-long grazing is practiced on the area concerned. Sod grasses and lower growing types should be at least 3 to 4 inches in height. If conditions are such that grazing must commence before this stage of growth is reached, some form of deferred rotational grazing will be necessary to maintain the range in top condition.

Too heavy utilization of the forage, even after the plants have passed the critical early growth stage, also leads to range deterioration. Continuous close clipping of the plant throughout the grazing season reduces the photo-synthetic area of the leaves to the point where the plant cannot manufacture the plant food effectively. Further, the plant is not given an opportunity to restore the vital food reserve in its roots. Nor does it have the opportunity to produce seed. It might appear that after a plant has completed its growth cycle and produced and disseminated seed, its aerial parts could be completely utilized without damage to the plant. Although this might be the case with an individual plant or even with all of the plants on a whole range for a limited number of years, there are other factors which must be considered. Soil condition and fertility must be maintained. Root growth alone can not do this and a certain percentage of the aerial growth must be left on the ground to finally produce humus. Further, if all growth is removed from the surface, the soil lies exposed until new growth commences and soil compaction and increased evaporation and accelerated surface water run-off occurs. Moisture is normally the main limiting factor in range forage production and unless the maximum possible amount of water is absorbed into and retained by the soil, forage production will decline. It is generally agreed that on most of our ranges we should not utilize more than between 50 and 60 percent of the current production each year. Many stockmen feel that the forage remaining on the ground is wasted, but this is not the case. Many experiments have proven that under proper rates of stocking, more useable forage and greater beef gains are produced each year on conservatively stocked ranges than on ranges which are subject to and are showing the effects of overstocking. You can get away with it for a few years but in a relatively short period of time, deterioration sets in.

To realize the greatest possible returns from a given area of range, it should be grazed by the kind of livestock and during the season of use for which it is best suited. Thus, a range which is comprised primarily of grasses should be utilized by cattle or horses which prefer this type of forage. Ranges comprised mainly of weeds, such as many sub-alpine areas, may be more efficiently utilized by sheep. As I have already mentioned, open grassland, which commences growth earlier in the spring and remains free of snow later in the fall than does forest range, is in short supply and should, where possible, be reserved for spring and fall grazing only. To realize the greatest returns from our limited hay producing potential and the open grassland range, forest or sub-alpine range at higher elevation should be used during the summer grazing season where possible.

The fundamental requirements of good range management are easily enough stated but putting them into practice is another matter. If too early turn-out is to be avoided, adequate supplies of good quality hay, silage, or other type of winter feed must be provided to carry the stock until the earliest range is ready for use. Stock should be brought through the winter in good, but not wastefully fat condition if it is to make the most economical gains on range forage. An animal just pulled through the winter and in weak condition at turn-out time spends a large part of the grazing season just recuperating.

Simply turning out the number of stock a total range area can properly carry at the right time is not enough to ensure success. Provision must be made to hold the stock on the proper seasonal range. Considerable fencing may be

required to separate spring, summer, and fall grazing areas. The stock must be distributed uniformly over each seasonal range if localized overgrazing, leading to range deterioration, and underutilization, resulting in wasted forage, are to be avoided. Stock does not do this naturally, particularly on steep and rugged ranges. Herding, salting and fencing is usually required. Trail cutting, the development of water where the lack of same results in poor stock distribution, and the protection of stock from hazards such as mud holes and poisonous weed areas may also be necessary.

Range Rehabilitation. Now, what can be done about ranges which are in a depleted condition? Unless a range has reached a rather advanced stage of deterioration, it can usually be rehabilitated more economically by following conservative management practices than by any other means. In some cases correcting such malpractices as too early turn-out and poor stock distribution may be sufficient, particularly if a rotational system of grazing can be followed. Usually, however, a reduction in stock numbers is required to bring the rate of stocking down to some point below the carrying capacity of the range in its depleted state. Confining grazing entirely to the fall, after seed maturity, is helpful. In more extreme situations, the complete non-use of a range for several years may be necessary.

Range re-seeding is often thought of as an easy cure for our depleted ranges. This is not so. Proper seeding practices are expensive and there are very definite economic and physical limitations to their application under our conditions. Range seeding is not simply a matter of broadcasting seed of suitable species over the depleted area. To ensure success a proper seed-bed must be prepared. The existing plant cover must be destroyed. On even our most depleted ranges there is usually still enough native vegetation to provide competition for the seedlings of even the most effective species available. Finally, the seed must be covered. At one time broadcasting followed by harrowing was thought to be sufficient but now discing and drilling is considered essential for best results. This is practically a farming operation and can only be used where machinery can operate. On rocky and steep areas it is necessary to rest the range and allow for natural revegetation. The use of the airplane in range seeding has very limited application as it provides no measure of cultivation or seed coverage.

In general ranges should be seeded only under the following conditions: (1) when it is obvious that the area cannot be restored in a reasonable time by means of good management, (2) where the cost of seeding is commensurate with the potential production of the area, (3) where conditions for obtaining a catch of grass are reasonably good, (4) where the value of the forage in a range is augmented by water-shed or other land values.

In reseeding grassland range, the following species and rates of seeding are recommended. On very dry sites of below 12 inches annual precipitation, where sage brush is usually prevalent, crested wheat grass or Russian wild rye drilled at the rate of 4 pounds per acre in the late fall are usually successful. Crested wheat grass may take up to three or four years to become established. On moister grassland sites, crested wheat and Russian wild rye also do well but a greater yield may be obtained by using intermediate wheat grass or whitmar wheat grass at 6 to 7 pounds to the acre. On very good sites where soil and moisture conditions warrant, grasses may be sown in alternate rows with alfalfa. This is done by placing the grass seed in the grain box of the drill and plugging up every second run and placing the legume seed in the grass seed attachment with every other run plugged. Using this method, various combinations of row width and alternation can be devised. Where effective precipitation is high, row width may be narrow, 6 inches, and a greater number of rows of alfalfa may be seeded. Where moisture is lower, a 12 inch row space is used with a greater number of grass rows. Seeding rate is 3 to 4 pounds of grass and 2 pounds of alfalfa per acre. Ladak alfalfa, inoculated before seeding in late May or early June is recommended.

Under some conditions, the seeding of forest ranges is highly desirable even though such range may not be depleted. The range may be in short supply or the introduction of more palatable domestic species may make the whole range more attractive to livestock. We have had considerable success in seeding both logged over and burned forest ranges.

In a normal logging operation, from 10 to 15 percent of the logged area is disturbed to the point where mineral soil is exposed. This involves roads, skid trails and landings. These bared off areas may be very successfully seeded

by the broadcast method, using cyclone seeders, provided seeding is done shortly after logging operations cease. We have a ready made loose seed bed clear of competing vegetation. Early fall or early spring seedings are most successful.

After certain types of burns, seeding may be carried out successfully, provided soil conditions are favourable. These areas usually become cluttered with windfall and forest reproduction which springs up within a few years but under the right conditions, the investment in seeding can be written off before this occurs. The early fall seeding of burns is necessary.

Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass and timothy along with a small amount of White Dutch clover, have proven most successful on forest range seedings. A mixture of about 5 pounds per acre usually gives a good stand.

Range Administration. As I mentioned earlier, there are some 13 million acres of range in use in British Columbia. Of this, 3 million acres are in private ownership or controlled under long term leases. The remaining 10 million acres is Crown range. Since 1919, the Crown range has been administered by the Forest Service under the provisions of the "Grazing Act". Our objectives in range administration are to:

- (1) To maintain the forage crop on the Crown range in the most productive state possible.
- (2) To help build up the livestock industry to produce the maximum amount of livestock products, for our own needs.
- (3) To protect users of Crown range against unfair competition in the use of the range and, through a security of use, lend stability to the industry.

Use of Crown range is controlled under a permit system and it is an offence for anyone to range stock on Crown range without first obtaining a Grazing Permit. The "Grazing Act" provides that in the issuance of grazing permits, preference shall be given to resident stock owners whose improved ranching property is dependent upon the use of Crown range. This breaks down into two main features. The first is the ownership or other form of control of improved property capable of carrying the stock concerned through the period when Crown range is not available. The second is the dependency of that improved property upon the use of Crown range. Thus, in areas where the demand exceeds the supply of Crown range available, preference is given to those applicants who own or control improved ranch properties on the production of which, their stock is carried during winter months. Where the demand for range by applicants falling into this group still exceeds supply, preference is given to those who have become dependent upon the use of Crown range, through actual use under permit. Use of Crown range in trespass cannot be recognized as establishing a preference.

Under these principles of range allocation, ranch development is encouraged and stability, through security of use, is given to those ranches which have become dependent upon the use of Crown range.

During 1955, 1710 grazing permits were issued covering 116,284 cattle, 3,565 horses, and 22,545 sheep. Many of these permits were issued to Indian ranchers but, unfortunately, much Indian stock still uses the Crown range in trespass. You will appreciate that this makes proper control and management of the range difficult. We simply do not know how much stock is out there on the range and overstocking and range deterioration can occur. Further, an Indian grazing his stock in trespass is not establishing any priority or preference in his use of Crown range and we are able to give him little, if any, protection in that use. For these reasons, we have consistently urged Indians to legalize their use of Crown range. We have received excellent co-operation from Indian Superintendents and, as indicated earlier, we have enjoyed some success in legalizing Indian use of Crown range. I feel that, through continued co-operation, we can further improve the situation.

I might say that in dealing with grazing permit applications, Indians are treated exactly the same as white ranchers. The Reservation or other holding on which the Indian is located is considered as his base property.

General Discussion.

Mr. Pendray: The Forest Branch cannot hold Reserve range unused for any individual. That is the basic policy. Where the range itself requires a rest, we encourage non-use under those circumstances and we will give an arrangement in writing to the District Forester.

Mr. Hett: Any number of years?

Mr. Pendray: A three year period.
We will retain priority for a ranch where that ranch has been forced out of business or the stock it is carrying, for reasons that might be classed "acts of God", that is, extremely wet summer when they can't put up hay. Under those circumstances we will carry over priority for a limited period of time. Never from year to year.

Questions: Could an operator lease his range?

Mr. Pendray: He can't assign it to another individual. If he writes in and advises that he no longer wishes to use the Crown land, that land is immediately available for redistribution. Our policy is to try to encourage stability and stop jumping in and out of stock.

Mr. Hett: Band Permits. Cattle on range is covered by a permit. The people who are using the range are protected. We have had a lot of trouble in the Keremeos area.

Mr. Pendray: We have no authority at the present time to issue permits to Bands or other groups.

Mr. Christie: We try to educate them, of course. We can protect those individuals who have rights on range and we won't let anyone else go in there.

Mr. McGregor: We are definitely trying to increase the number of Indians to take out permits and I think we have to show them in a practical way what can be done for them. I think another thing, they can see this range improvement fund. There are quite a number of Indians with permits.

Mr. Sharpe: Range Seeding. Would you consider Sanfoin good for this purpose?

Mr. Pendray: It is not recommended by the Range Experimental Section. It does very well with very little water.

The Federal Government, through its Experimental Farm System, has established a Range Experimental Station at Kamloops. They welcome visitors looking for information. They have learned a lot about range business and they can be very helpful. Don't hesitate to call on any of our grazing personnel in Kamloops or Nelson.

Mr. Brown: I think it is very important that where we do have ranges and as it has been in the past we will charge a white rancher so much per head per month and in that way the Bands are deriving funds for their Band Funds. Perhaps it's a source we should go after to keep money in the Band Funds for the Indian people.

Mr. Arneil: I find it a very great pleasure to sincerely thank Mr. Pendray for taking time out from his heavy duties to give us an excellent discourse. It has been enjoyable, sir, and I want to conclude with a note of appreciation for the co-operation we get from your Branch.

AGRICULTURE

Mr. Brown: Agriculture on the Indian Reserves, as in the rest of Canada, has shown a decline in recent years. This, of course, is due to the high wages offered by industry which entices people to live a more urban life. As perhaps you are aware, farm income in Canada last year dropped a further 10%, which is reflected in the general farm economy of the country. This general drop in agricultural return, although indicative of agriculture in general, cannot be totally applied to our Indian Reserves where agriculture seems to fluctuate, depending on neighboring construction projects. As I am sure we have all observed during the past few years, the annual migration of Indian farm workers to the United States has tended to slow down. This, in turn, has reflected a slight upward acreage of cultivated land on the reserves, although in a number of cases, the people have not returned to the land, but have found work near their homes on large construction projects. Last year I noted interest on all of our reserves in the growing of small fruits and row crops. At Pemberton and in the Fraser Valley several Indians were started with an acre or two of raspberries, or strawberries. This, I think, is a marked improvement over the past as it is a sign that our Indians who are interested in agriculture have a desire to grow their own products. With this in mind, I think we should give all the encouragement possible, because the majority of these workers are trained in care of strawberries and raspberries and fruit tree pruning, as they have long practised this trade in the United States berry fields, etc. I can see no reason why, with the proper supervision, these interior Indians could not have a successful operation on their own reserves without going to the United States. However, I am sure before we will see this come about it will take a concerted effort on our part to ensure that they are given constant and sustained supervision. In the past, I have found by experience that if an Indian is interested in agriculture, be it vegetable growing, or small fruits, or any other phase of the industry, he has to be visited constantly to keep his enthusiasm aroused. In all cases where an interest on our part has been shown, the Indian has had a successful year. I do not know why it is necessary for the Indian farmer to be visited quite often, except that perhaps he gets to know that you are also interested in his welfare and willing to help. Now I wish to mention a few topics that I think are imperative if we are to give the proper guidance to our Indian farmers. Firstly, let us spend a few moments on weeds and their control. As perhaps you are all aware, weeds are found throughout the Province, and are not indigenous to our reserves. Perhaps you might be interested in the definition of a weed. It is not a strange animal that is there by chance, but is a living being the same as any other vegetative plant. A definition of a weed is "a plant out of place". Weeds, as you are aware, are very vigorous, and can live without cultivation or husbandry. Therefore, if an area is neglected or not tilled, we will find that weeds appear. This is one of the main factors that we are presented with on the reserves, in that we have much untilled land that has been neglected. Also the Indian residents of the reserve are, in some cases, not actually aware of noxious weeds when they see them, any more than any of us. Therefore, I would suggest that you explain to them what will happen if the weeds are left to fend for themselves. It might be a good idea to bring the subject up at a Band meeting when a lot of the members are present, and show them three or four of the most noxious weeds found in the area. You are always at liberty to consult the District Agriculturist, or the Municipal Weed Inspector, on advice as how to control the weeds in your area. During the past year, three weed spraying machines have been purchased, and I am sure if they are used as they should be, the weeds in these Agencies can soon be brought under control.

Bulls. For a number of years the Indian cattlemen of the Province have benefitted by the loan of bulls purchased by the Department. Perhaps you might be interested to know that we have, in this Province, approximately 75 registered Hereford bulls. In a few areas a shorthorn might be supplied if requested, but of late I have noticed that the Hereford has become the favorite animal. Now let us consider what these bulls have cost the Department. At the present market price, each of these animals is worth approximately \$350. Therefore, in bulls alone we have an investment of \$26,250. Although this figure might appear large, once the animals have been purchased the replacement of same is fairly routine. In this regard I mean that when one of the animals has reached the age of seven years, it should be traded in on a younger animal, a two year old being preferred. By trading in the old bull we are allowed a credit on the purchase price of a new animal. At this point, I would like to stress the necessity of always trading in the old bull. In the past I have noticed a few of you have not always traded off the old animal, but have sold same. This, however, is not a good practice as the

money derived from the sale is lost to the B.C. Special Vote, as it is necessary for us to return it to Consolidated Revenue, therefore if we are going to keep our bulls at the present level at the least operating cost, when new animals are purchased the old must be used in trade. Also when you have been given authority to purchase a new animal, the cheapest one offered, as perhaps you are aware, is not always the best buy. The animal should be selected as to type and conformity, as well as fitness for the area to which it is to be sent. Also, as perhaps you are aware, no bull should remain on one range for more than two years. I would appreciate it when you return to your office if you would check the bulls on your charge, and note the ones that have not been moved to another reserve in recent years. From consulting the Bull Book in this office, I have noted a few animals have yet to be exchanged. They do not necessarily have to be exchanged in your Agency, but can be moved to a reserve in another Agency if the proper arrangements are made. It has come to my attention of late that a few Departmental bulls on loan to various Bands have not been given proper care and in some cases have been abused. Therefore, it would be appreciated when you assign a Departmental bull to a reserve you make sure that it will be cared for by a reliable Indian. We have even had cases in the past where an Indian has applied for assistance to feed the Departmental bull. This, of course, is absurd, as surely a Band who is loaned a bull free of charge, should have sufficient hay available to keep same over winter.

Cattle. From experience I have observed that if Indians are going to practice agriculture for a living, they are happiest at, and derive the greatest income from, cattle production. Therefore if this is the case, and we are in an area where it can be practised, let us give it all the encouragement we can. Of recent years, Indian cattle on the reserves have gradually declined. Several years ago, I took a rough census of the number of Indian cattle in B.C., and at that time found there were 13,800 head. This figure, of course, was taken when cattle were worth 32¢ per lb. Of recent years, as with other cattlemen, the Indians have over-sold their stock, and a rough estimate of the cattle on the reserves today might be 5,000 head. Although this is a drop of approximately 8,500 head, we cannot altogether condemn the Indian cattlemen. As with the whites, he was only taking advantage of the high price. Now, however, when cattle are worth approximately 16-17¢ per lb. I think an all-out effort should be made to again build up the number of head on our reserves. This, of course, could not apply to all areas as I am aware of our drastic shortage of range in the Nicola and Similkameen Valleys, but in other areas the number of head could be increased. I have found that, with a little encouragement, a lot more Indians can become engaged in the cattle industry. However, before embarking on a scheme of cattle production, I think we should all keep in mind the necessity of fencing. As you know, if fences are not available many problems arise. At the coast we find the neighboring rancher complains of stock in trespass on his property, while in the interior we find the neighboring rancher complaining of trespass on his range. Also, I think we can do much in assisting the Indian cattlemen in disposing of his stock at a fair price. As you know, there are numerous cattle buyers roaming the Province, and are only too willing to offer cash for cattle. Unfortunately, the price offered by these gentlemen is always below the true market value. A way to avoid this type of selling, in my opinion, is for the Indians to establish their own market cooperatives. Superintendent Hett, while he was at Lytton, was successful in forming the Fraser Canyon Cattlemen's Association, and I am sure he would be willing to give you any advice you might request of him, if you think a like organization should be established in your area. I believe he found that the Indians who shipped cattle through their own association received a greater return for their animals. Meetings of the Association were held periodically, and mutual problems discussed. In that way the members were kept up on market conditions and gained experience on how to conduct meetings of this type. Of late, we have received several requests in this office for hay assistance. In all cases, the request might be deserving, but I always wonder if the Superintendent has explained to the Indian requesting the assistance that if he disposed of one animal it would be sufficient to purchase approximately six tons of hay. I have known requests of this nature when the benefactor of the assistance was running 15 or 20 head. During the past year, with the aid of the B.C. Special Vote, we have inaugurated several cattle projects in the Province. For the benefit of the Superintendents present who are not aware of the workings of this plan, it might be wise at this time to briefly explain how the plan is intended to function. In all cases, the Department purchased young heifers in calf, which were assigned by the Superintendent to needy Indians interested in cattle-raising. The Indians, of course, who receive the cattle must have sufficient hay on hand to feed the stock over winter. The next

spring, when the calves are born, he is allowed to keep some and the cows in turn are then passed along to another interested Indian. From reports at hand from the Lytton and Kamloops Agencies, I would say the plan is working successfully. One difficulty experienced to date is that in some cases the calf crop has been as low as 70%. While in other cases, the calf crop was as high as 100%. One Superintendent has suggested the reason for the low calf crop was because the cows were too young, and older animals should have been purchased. However, in comparing the two projects which were both supplied with yearling cows in calf, we find opposite results. However, in future, I think we might be wise to purchase two year olds in calf, and in that way we will not have to worry about what will be the results when the cows produce their first calves. As with other projects, such as certified potato growing, and the production of vegetables, I have found in all cases, as previously mentioned, it is necessary to give very close supervision and at this time I think an old proverb can be stated, "You have to make calls if you want to get results".

Seed and Supplies. Every year, from the B.C. Special Vote, the Department has purchased for the use of the Indians of British Columbia, approximately \$10,000 worth of seed. I imagine when this program was inaugurated it was thought that the supply of this seed would encourage agriculture on the reserves. I might ask, "What has been the result? Has it increased agriculture production, or has it not? If this seed were not supplied, would as much acreage be planted?" I am of the opinion that perhaps this annual grant of seed should be diminished. I am sure that you are all aware of what happens to a large percentage of the seed potatoes supplied every year. From investigation I have found they end up in the stomach instead of in the ground. In fact, last year I was even told by an Indian lady that she always ate hers. In this regard, last year potato eyes were supplied to a number of Agencies, and if you think this would correct the problem in your Agency we will gladly supply you with eyes instead of small potatoes. However, if you desire eyes, kindly let us know at an early date as these have to be cut by hand. Last year 140,000 eyes were supplied to the various Agencies in the Province. You can imagine how much time it must take to cut these eyes from the potato tubers. I might add, when these were ordered last year, I was not very popular with the employee at Buckerfield's who was given the job to cut same. This only brings to our attention, as was mentioned in the circular sent to you as of January 10, that it is imperative that you send your requisition for seed supplies to the Regional Office at an early date.

Clubs. It would be encouraging to see more 4H clubs on our reserves. At this time we have only three or four 4H clubs operating in the Province, and I am sure with a little concerted effort on the part of us all, we would be able to establish several more. I would like to see at least seven or eight agriculture clubs operating successfully in the Province. I realize that it is extremely hard to establish and maintain a 4H club on the reserve, owing to the migration habits of the people, and the lack of leaders. However, as with the white population, we can obtain much assistance from the Provincial Supervisor of 4H clubs. If you request assistance from this source, the Supervisor will visit you and supply a leadership kit which gives all the information available for the establishment of a group. The club can be formed around many various subjects, and therefore almost any reserve will be interested. If you know of a person in your Agency who would be interested in becoming a group leader it would be appreciated if you might let me know, and in that way together with the District Agriculturist we might be able to establish a 4H club in your Agency.

Land Clearing and Utilization. From time to time the Provincial Land Clearing Branch have cleared land on our Indian reserves and I believe, in most cases, we have found it to be a profitable operation, both as to cost and the work done. The Province has five Land Clearing machines in various areas. These machines are on the move at all times. Therefore if you have land to be cleared it would be wise to draw up your own program so that when the Land Clearing machines are in your area you can inform them exactly where you desire land to be cleared. The Province has informed me they appreciate our work as it extends their acreage and in that way are able to help surrounding small holdings that they otherwise could not afford to visit, but before we, or you, request that a certain area be cleared there are a number of factors that should be considered. If the land were cleared, would it be used. Also could a crop be grown that was economically sound. Also, is the owner of the land interested in agriculture, or if it were cleared would he request it be leased. Also, you should consider what will be the returns per acre. If water

is available, will it be sufficient for the crop you have in mind. These factors, and many others, should be taken into consideration before the land is finally cleared. In regard to land utilization, as you are aware, we have land on reserves that is not in use as of this date. However, with some thought in mind it might be possible to plant a crop that will produce an economic return. In this regard, if it is an arid area in which water is supplied by irrigation, it should be determined if sufficient water is available for the crop. Although actual cost of water on an acre-foot basis does not pertain to our Indian farmers as it might to white ranchers, it is also a contributing factor. I have in mind that the cost of water per acre-foot on some ranches in the interior will vary from \$13 to as high as \$24 per acre-foot. Therefore, if you receive a request from an Indian farmer to put water on his land by means of a pumping system or gravity, I think the first thing that should come to your mind is "What is going to be the cost of the water?". In a case such as this, where the Indian would be responsible for the pumping cost, would the crop he intends to grow give an economic return after water and other costs are taken into consideration. Also, I am sure we have lots of land on the reserves in the Province that, although ideal at this time, could be put into growing some useful crop. The land might be in the Fraser Valley, or it might be in the Bulkley Valley. If the land we have in mind is in the Fraser Valley where water is not a large problem and if the land were planted to pasture, should it be in timothy or in alfalfa? Of course I am sure if you ask an Indian what he was going to plant he might say "hay", with a timothy and red clover mixture, while on the other hand, with a little thought behind the problem we might find that if alfalfa were planted in its place a greater return per acre could be realized. For example, at this time ordinary timothy hay is being sold for approximately \$30 per ton, whereas the going price for alfalfa hay is approximately \$40 per ton, and if hay is scarce this spring as it was two years ago, alfalfa hay might demand a price as high as \$60 per ton.

Therefore, in conclusion, may I suggest that with some thought in our planning, we should be able to raise the economic level of the B.C. Indian.

Wildlife and its Relation to Indians

Mr. Arneil: As we were running short of time earlier in the afternoon, Mr. Kendall agreed to give his talk now rather than before Mr. Pendray.

Mr. Kendall: Mr. Arneil, Gentlemen: First, I would like to say that I did want to get my nickle's worth in; because of the shortage of time I am going to be brief. Mr. Parminter, yesterday, very fittingly quoted from our bible that Indian Affairs' No. 1 project is Education. That is true - we all concede that. But when the Indian lands were taken over by the white settlers, they weren't worried about education, they were worried about "are we going to lose our rights"? - meaning hunting and fishing. You recall Mr. Butler's remarks about the Dominion-Provincial Agreement. Mr. Arneil and myself have been trying for some time to bring it about. Why it has bogged down, I am not sure. Now, to look at this blackboard, I want you to see that over the period of 1948 to 1954 the amount of money that was spent from the fur vote by Indian Affairs in Canada:

		<u>Population in thousands</u>
Quebec	\$267,624.00	15.9
Ontario	378,701.00	34.5
Manitoba	328,183.00	17.5
Saskatchewan	396,291.00	16.3
Alberta	114,758.00	13.8
British Columbia	53,619.00	27.9
	<u>\$539,176.00</u>	

We have in British Columbia, in other words, the second largest number of Indians in Canada and what percentage of that money for fur have we received? It amounts to 3.43%. Because of this money being spent research and management has increased the wildlife population to such an extent that it is now worthwhile. In Ontario they started out with about 47,000 beaver; they have gone to 120,000, Saskatchewan from 1,600 to 40,000, Manitoba from 3,500 to 20,000. The fact is that they are taking off more skins now with the dollar worth half of what it was then and yet they are getting just as much money if not more, by comparison. In British Columbia we have a situation involving approximately 4,500 Indian traplines. Approximately ten percent of those traplines are being used, judged from a recent census. All those traplines that are not being used degenerate and there is no way of knowing their condition. Management was the theme of Mr. Butler's speech and management was the theme of Mr. Parminter's speech. It would normally take twenty percent of your time to look after the wildlife of B.C. for Indians. However, I know you are somewhat understaffed and busy so that there is no one to look after those traplines. I personally feel I could do a great deal more. I have tried, but I end up with a frustration. There is another angle. Is it worthwhile? Should we have a co-operative agreement between the provinces? In the end should we get more fur or should we take a little leaf from a book which states that in B.C. among employees in all occupations, Trappers have a higher percentage in Essondale Mental Hospital than others. Should we take our children out of school after giving them a good education at the public's expense to turn them out on to traplines and their old way of living? I also wanted to get your thinking on it. Are there areas in B.C. where we should introduce new species of fur? I know you haven't time but you have thoughts on it. Also, I feel that if I can convince you that a scheme is necessary in B.C., I should like to see a Resolution from this meeting indicating your stand in the matter. B.C. is under tremendous development. Are the fur resources going to be useful? Are they worth spending money on? And Game, one man frequently comments on this - Mr. Dunn - particularly about deer. The rest of you do comment on it at times. Mr. Dunn, away down in the lower end of B.C., seems to feel that game is important. Should we get together and make sure that from now on game is in plentiful supply? Should we know how much game there is? I know the topography of B.C. is a great deal different

than in other provinces. That is what has made the culmination of management agreements with Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan more acceptable. I am certain that our Department only shows reluctance because they haven't had a concrete proposal put before them.

Also, quite a few of you have Guiding interests in your agency. I think a great deal could be done by assisting Indians on how to take care of their party, fill in forms, etc. I want you to know, though, that there is a great deal to be done. Right now I would say we are at the crossroads. With your support I think we could do a great deal towards effecting a change in our wildlife problems, so that by a businesslike approach we can determine the crop to take. So, gentlemen, I want to thank you before I close for the co-operation you have afforded me; it is just another opportunity for me to thank you for giving me your many pleasantries in the field.

Mr. Anfield: You are asking our support for something we haven't had clearly defined. What is this agreement between the Dominion and the Province?

Mr. Kendall: I will give you an example. Saskatchewan had a very high relief bill. They had a lot of territory that wasn't providing any fur returns. The Province and the Dominion got together and signed an agreement for five years to look into, survey and bring to fruition the fur and game resources within the province. They did that by spending money in various ways, by increased personnel, by ditching and dyking, by counts and cropping, and by marketing the furs that were taken. The province has control of the natural resources. An advisory committee of three is set up with two men from the Province and one from the Federal Government. The man from the Dominion Government is usually Mr. Hugh Conn. They get together with all the detailed data and decide how many beaver should come off. One area they had no moose but by introducing the specie and then managing it they are now able to harvest a quota. The Province of British Columbia has the natural resources. They can do what they like with it. The way they are doing it now, they are doing a good job of management but is it good enough? The British North America Act doesn't allow them to licence Indians. I feel it is too bad they aren't allowed to charge licences. I know that is not the Department's view. If they were charged licences and if the man really wanted a trapline, he would know he had to pay a licence. I realize a lot of Indians would lose maybe one year out of ten trapping. It is quite obvious to you, Mr. Anfield, in this regard. There are lots of traplines that could presently be trapped but a man can't get it because they are already taken and held by Indians and others not using them. A management scheme would solve this. It would take control of fur and game.

Mr. Anfield: What financial arrangement is employed.

Mr. Kendall: That is usually decided by Committee at higher level, it usually runs 40-60 or 50-50, depending on the percentage participation by the Indian population.

Mr. Hett: It would be based on the amount of territory assigned to Indians?

Mr. Kendall: It could take in the whole province. Certain portions are better than others. I have always felt that the Kootenay is all by itself. That could presumably be taken in on one type of project, although I think the Kootenay gives me less trouble than anywhere else. I am of the opinion that we either go ahead or go back. It is better to go ahead.

I was in Mr. Findlay's agency just before Christmas. This is no reflection on Mr. Findlay - he has only been there a short while. The traplines are a mess. Some want traplines and can't get them. Some are too small and some too big. When you talk to the Game Wardens they know less about it than I do. It is time that we got together with the Province so that we can do something about it.

Mr. Anfield: How would a community such as in parts of the Skeena Agency market their fur? How would they be paid? How would you go about setting up a scheme such as you have described?

Mr. Kendall: In the Province of Saskatchewan an Indian from a certain area is not allowed to sell fur to anyone except the Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service. If a pelt is worth \$50.00, possibly \$20.00 to \$30.00 is paid to him in the field, the remainder, with deductions, is given after the sale. It would be necessary to have a survey with so many from Indian Affairs and so many from the Province, in order to determine if it is feasible.

Mr. Sampson: I have had rather a lot of experience in trapping in the Stikine. The Indian population of B.C. is largely made up of people who work in seasonal occupations. Alert Bay people may not be interested. Skeena is interested. The revenue they are obtaining is terrific. In Stikine if they could get a price they would go out trapping. However, prices are too low.

Mr. Clark: Those boys in the Stikine are not lazy. Any man who takes a team of dogs for 60, 70 and 100 miles to get some beaver isn't lazy.

Question: Does synthetic fur compete with natural fur?

Mr. Kendall: It will never compete in the true sense of the word. All the big furriers feel the synthetic furs will never last from a fashion standpoint. General Discussion.

Mink and fox are being farmed and represent a large portion of the present market sales. Contrary to general opinion, it is the big buyer and retailer who is controlling the fur business and not the women.

Mr. Sharpe: I would suggest that Mr. Kendall draw up a Resolution he would like us to support.

Mr. Christie: I don't think Indian Affairs realize how much Indians get from the fur trade. There used to be statistics from some of the Chilcotin fur buyers which indicated \$15,000 to \$20,000 of fur was taken annually. Up to Christmas it was a poor fall for fur. If we can get some figures from fur buyers and get an idea how much money is made, if that was submitted it would be a big influence with the Department.

Mr. Arneil: Are those fur buyers you speak of storekeepers?

Mr. Christie: Yes.

Mr. Arneil: If we shipped our furs and those fur buyers were in the grocery business - if we shipped our furs, would they remain in that location? Are they looking for a profit in two ways?

Mr. Christie: They sometimes lose money on the furs.

Mr. Kendall: We get the fur and 50% of that is given to the Indian to take care of his immediate needs. The Indian gets the rest of the money that is coming to him, less the carrying charges for running the auction, after the sale.

Mr. Kendall: Question: Is all the money paid out prior to the following spring? In all these schemes they hold back a certain percentage and it goes into a trust fund for years of crop failure. General discussion.

RESOLUTION: Proposed by Mr. Anfield: That this conference of Indian Superintendents of British Columbia request the Department to participate in a survey of Game and Fur resources of British Columbia, having the Indian economy in mind, to determine the feasibility of a Dominion-Provincial Agreement on Management similar but not necessarily the same as that in effect in other Canadian Provinces.

Seconded by Mr. Sampson. Moved and Seconded - in favour - UNANIMOUS.

January 19th, Evening Session:

- Mr. Webster: First, we should pick up the loose ends on timber. We have already expressed the views of the Regional Office in regards to Permits. One other point I would like to mention involving the Regional Office in particular, that is, audit of timber returns. It has been suggested that returns under licences be audited locally.
- Mr. Sampson: Licences are being audited in Ottawa - permits are not. Is there any advantage to Ottawa auditing returns under licences.
- Mr. Webster: I think not. They can discontinue auditing timber licences in Ottawa. We wouldn't need then to send all these stumpage accounts to Ottawa.
- Mr. Boys: Do I understand you to say the question of permits was under consideration in Ottawa.
- Mr. Webster: No. I suggested that there should be some amendment in the timber regulations.
- Mr. Boys: The present permit requires that the person purchasing logs be responsible for payment of stumpage dues. That's on the face of the permit. But no agreement is made by the person purchasing the logs nor are we necessarily told who is going to purchase it or how many hands it will go through before it reaches the purchaser. Another point is the one of beach-combed logs and the payment of stumpage. Beach-combed logs have already had the stumpage paid somewhere in transit that boom breaks up and they are beach-combed. Actually, we have no right to charge any further stumpage on them.
- Mr. Webster: I doubt very much if we collect twice on them. Often logs in a boom have no mark on them.
- Mr. Boys: That's the advice of the Forestry Branch.
- Mr. Webster: I don't see why we shouldn't share with the Province in beach-combed logs, particularly if the logs carry a Reserve timber mark.
- Mr. Anfield: What we are finding is that these salvage companies are paying the stumpage. We are getting notices from the salvage companies that are apparently set up in conjunction with the loggers' association and they send us a scale of salvaged logs and ask us to acknowledge ownership of them, which I cheerfully do, and they send us a cheque for the stumpage.
- Mr. Arneil: Form a committee of two Indian Superintendents experienced in logging to go into this further. Thresh it out with Forestry. I think this salvage company is a comparatively new arrangement.
- Mr. Jutras: Permits. It seems to me the permit was not being used in the way intended. In Mr. Garrard's agency - don't you think if our timber was sold under licence but by auction that we would realize more money for Band Funds?
- Mr. Arneil: I am inclined to answer yes, but we have a terrific selling job to convey that thinking to the Indians.
- Mr. Garrard: I would say we would get more money from auction.
- Mr. Jutras: Auction the licence.
- Mr. Anfield: For the information of the Superintendents, we have adopted a policy now that we will not issue an individual timber permit to any Indian except without a written Resolution of the Council.
- Mr. Arneil: I would not issue an individual permit to an Indian. He obviously needs a great deal of equipment. I would examine it very carefully before I would issue a permit.

Mr. Boys: If an Indian could get a permit to take out timber on a reasonable stumpage?

Mr. Webster: We should discourage the issue of permits to Indians who haven't equipment to carry out the logging themselves.

ESTATES

Mr. Webster: We in the Regional Office have very little to do with Estates other than the ones requiring special attention but are informed and are quite aware of the volume of estates in the field. It has been suggested by Ottawa that they could make available to us in B.C. officials known as Estates Clerks for winding up estates. We would like to have an expression from you here as to the value of Estates Clerks to you in your agencies for a period of time to deal with difficult estates where a lot of information is necessary.

Mr. Hett: It sounds like a good idea. A certain amount of the work could be done by him.

Mr. Sampson: I have used a trainee for estates work. I set him to working on rather relatively simple estates and I was agreeably surprised to learn the amount of information he was able to get. I think an Estates Clerk could certainly be of advantage with a minimum of information from the agency.

Mr. Webster: These people are specialists.

Mr. Bailey: If this person arrives in the agency even for just a short time, he could greatly lessen the time involved by us in writing to Ottawa for rulings. He could shorten it in that way.

Mr. Meek: The current competition stresses qualifications as University Graduates. I notice the starting salary \$3,060. In view of Mr. Harvey's remarks regarding Engineers, do you think we would get Estates Clerks at that salary?

Mr. Hett: They would be attached to the B.C. staff, would they?

Mr. Webster: No.

Mr. Meek: One of the difficulties is locating the deceased's relatives. Would he be assigned this duty?

Mr. Webster: No, I don't think that should be one of his duties.

ALL IN FAVOUR We will so advise Ottawa.

Mr. Webster: Assuming that we are going to have the benefit of Estates Clerks in British Columbia, I would expect that that would eliminate some of the discussion in connection with Estates.

Mr. Meek: Can anything be done about expediting the administration of an estate? I have a complicated one and am all ready to go and I have been waiting for my appointment as Administrator.

Mr. Webster: Bring it to our attention and we will try and get action.

Mr. Sampson: When a relative of the deceased comes in the office to report the death and ask for funeral help, I think that is the best time to get all the information possible on form....information as to where heirs are....even if its a rough picture. You may avoid a special trip out in the field to get this information.

Discussion: Advisability of sending Wills to Ottawa for approval.

Mr. Webster: This subject is fully covered in the Manual. Sometimes Wills are being held in agency offices. If there is an error in a Will which might lead to faulty administration Ottawa would send it back.

Mr. Sampson: We always make an extra copy of the Will and give one copy to the Testator.

Mr. Jutras: My experience is that Ottawa sends it back and say they can't approve the Will - they approve it as to form.

Mr. Letcher: New Will forms are now out.

Mr. Sampson: If an Executor is appointed by the Testator and the Administrator appointed is not the Indian Superintendent but a relative, Ottawa will appoint the Indian Superintendent as co-administrator.

General discussion on how to make out Registered Indian Record Form.

Mr. Arneil: Membership: There are certain things which have been brought to our attention by Ottawa:

"It would appear that the volume of correspondence with the Registrar in connection with the maintenance of the Indian Register is greater than need be if standing instructions are read and properly understood. In this connection the following items are suggested for discussion:

1. Statements of marriage to non-Indians are received, but the marriages are not reported on the following monthly return.

Children that are not on the membership list are included on the marriage statement with no explanation in the covering letter as to why they are not included in membership.

2. In many cases the Superintendents attach an unsigned form letter to statutory declarations regarding illegitimate children. We would prefer that the Commissioner's notation be made on the mother's declaration, but if Mr. Arneil prefers to use a form letter, we require the original signed copy.

3. Statutory declarations are not required in duplicate.

4. Instruct the Superintendents to carefully check their monthly returns against the membership list as to names, numbers, etc., before submitting the return to Ottawa.

5. Children who are not included on the membership list and are legitimized should go direct to the parents' number and not on their mother's former number."

.....

Mr. McGregor: The B.C. Special Vote, as you know, is an annual grant of \$100,000.00 to the Indians of B.C. For administrative purposes we divide the funds into two divisions, Irrigation and Agriculture. All the irrigation systems installed or repaired are paid for from B.C. Special Funds, plus Band Funds in some cases. We have for the past few years allotted \$60,000.00 to the Irrigation Division. The Agricultural Division includes Agriculture, Commercial Fishing, Trapping, Logging and Hunting, and the remaining \$40,000.00 is set aside to assist Indians making a living in these industries.

The funds allotted to Interior agencies for irrigation projects vary annually and are arrived at at the Regional level in consultation with our Engineering staff. The funds for the Agricultural Division are allotted to each agency following receipt of your Estimates. The use of these funds is more flexible than the other votes which makes it possible for us at the Regional level to assist you with a project even though you did not include it in your Estimates. Where I speak of Estimates, I refer to the special

mimeographed B.C. Special Estimate forms which you complete and forward with your main Estimates. The forms do not go to the Department but we do alter the funds by agencies, sending a copy of the Regional breakdown to Ottawa for approval.

The main thing is to make sure your proposition or recommendation to use B.C. Special funds is sound, give us as much relevant information as you can and submit it early in the year. I believe you are all aware that we must spend the \$100,000.00 each year as any balance remaining March 31st, reverts to Consolidated Revenue and is lost to the Indians.

It is obvious that the Interior agencies and the Indians located there are receiving more benefits from the B.C. Special than are their cousins on the Coast. We would like you to give serious thought as to how we could best improve this situation. We do spend some money assisting Indian fishermen to repair their boats, etc., but this expenditure is not large. It is a difficult problem, requiring considerable study. Any suggestions you may have would be welcome at any time.

I know there is a difference of opinion among you regarding the purchase of seed which amounts to approximately \$12,000.00 annually. This has been reduced over the last seven or eight years with the emphasis being placed on materials and supplies of a more durable nature. I would appreciate your comments.

Discussion re purchase of seed, etc., followed.

Meeting adjourned - 8:30 P.M.

January 20th, Morning Session:

Mr. Arneil: May I call the meeting to order, gentlemen. We intend to proceed this morning, first of all, by completing our Social Welfare discussions in the Branch Welfare Program. Miss Arnold will carry on with Home Makers Clubs, Leadership Program and general discussion.

Miss Arnold: My plan, actually, is to run over a few of the services available to Indians and then discuss Home Makers Clubs and Leadership Training Courses. First of all, you remember we referred to the new form that is being used for foster home placement of a child. We had asked the Department for some clarification of this form and it has been agreed that there should be some distinction between placements arranged by the Department and children in care of Social Welfare Branch. I would suggest that when you are completing these forms that you note if child is a ward or non-ward of Superintendent of Child Welfare, date of apprehension, etc. Apprehension is the act of taking a child into care. Apprehension can be on a ward basis or it can be temporary care. Following apprehension the child is presented to court and the judge decides on disposition of case. Two copies of the form are to be completed and sent to the Regional Office rather than direct to Ottawa so that we can maintain some uniformity in placement policy throughout the province.

Question period - Ward and non-Ward care. Clarification of these terms.

I wanted to mention some of the institutions that we have access to. Industrial Schools: Delinquency is a provincial matter and disposition of the case is made by the Magistrate, usually with recommendations from Indian Superintendent and Probation Officer. Our main job is in the area of prevention and rehabilitation. There are far too many Indians in Industrial schools, according to the population. Our percentages are very high, particularly in the girls school. While the school is doing the best job it can with the facilities they have, they are not geared particularly to work with Indian girls. Indian boys adjust better in the Boys School. Girls are not doing too well in the girls school and I think we should do whatever we can in the community to prevent that step being taken.

Rehabilitation afterwards: The natural setting is home if at all feasible. Its always difficult with these youngsters to plan training programs as they have little academic background. Every child is an individual case. When they get into trouble.....I hope we can talk it over with the Social Worker, Probationary Officer, before it gets to the treatment stage.

Mr. Arneil: Do we all endeavour to attend court proceedings where those young girls and boys are concerned?

Mr. Letcher: The parents go and I don't see why we should.

Mr. Arneil: I do feel we have cases where a magistrate would appreciate knowledge or advice, by knowing the background. Even with the parent there, I think you can be of major assistance in the destiny of that child.

Mr. Anfield: I know that the Magistrate and Juvenile Court Judges appreciate the presence of a Superintendent much more than we realize. In this area here, as well as in the North, they always notified us. We were faced with the situation all too often that we were going to get all the repercussions anyway. I think we should try to appear. Its not always easy but in the interests of the child and the interests of the whole setup I feel that we should make an effort to get into these juvenile cases.

Mr. Arneil: There is a growing knowledge cropping into their minds that Industrial Schools leave something to be desired and quite a few of them realize that incarceration is not doing, particularly our girls, any good. Whether or not to have the girls sent down to the Industrial School - I don't think the parents can advance the child's case as well as we can.

Whether its a relative who can take the child or whether we should put it in a residential school. I think we could assist the Magistrate.

Mr. Sampson: I agree with Mr. Anfield's suggestion. Do the police notify us? You tell them that you want to be notified, they realize it is their duty to inform us. When they slip up they feel badly about it.

Mr. Anfield: If we show interest they certainly notify us.

Mr. Arneil: If there is anything we can do at the home end, if there is any possible rehabilitation of the child, I think it ill behooves us to pass up the opportunity.

Mr. Letcher: Children are living off the Reserve with their parents - we can't accept the responsibility there.

Mr. Arneil: I tie this in with education...and our residential schools. We turn them loose for two months in the summer vacation...after being in a residential school where they have been protected. If there is anything we can do to help, in fact, I would like to see our staff meeting the magistrates, not in court. I find that some magistrates in some communities feel they have the problem solved if they get them out of the area. We should try and educate them to our problem. Make them think from a provocative manner that this is a serious matter.

Mr. Parminter: I think it is most important that the Superintendents should know the background of the children in question very thoroughly. Sometimes there is a solution to a particular problem. Children are sent to Residential Schools and possibly there is the danger that this is overdone. Residential Schools are not a corrective institution and sometimes they can cause considerable difficulty. It is a very serious matter to turn a problem child over to a Residential School Principal. It works in 90% of the cases, according to the Principals, but the 10% can lead to serious consequences if we don't watch it. It is most important that you know your children very well before you make any recommendations even to the point of contacting the Principals of the schools in which they have been enrolled in the past to get the full story.

Mr. Arneil: I would leave this opinion with you - where it is possible to do anything in such cases as we are discussing, its supervision in its finest form. I don't think we should miss an opportunity to take time with these children.

I would like to point out that just because a child has been in an Industrial School, he is still entitled to education after discharge. I think the big job is keeping these children interested and keeping them in school.

Miss Arnold: Mental Hospital and Crease Clinic: They are not the same thing. Crease Clinic is a definite treatment centre where its a three month stay. If you require treatment after that you may be transferred to the mental hospital. Crease Clinic, to a large extent, is a voluntary admission centre. We do seem to be having an increasing number of admissions to the mental hospital. There, again, we ask you for social histories to assist staff in working with these patients. There, again, always comes the point of what will happen to this patient when he leaves the hospital. Its something we can do with interpretation to the Bands and Band Councils when this problem arises. In some communities they are very reluctant to have a patient back who has been in a mental hospital. These people, particularly, need to go back home to their own people and to be accepted by them. Woodland School is a separate institution for mental defectives. They have increased their facilities tremendously over the past few years and are just now completing another block. They have a long waiting list, therefore applications should be completed as soon as possible, but parents should understand that there will be a waiting

period. The longer you wait, the longer down that name gets on the list. As soon as the doctor or whoever suggests that an application be made, it should be sent in right away. Those forms are only good a certain period and you have to make new forms when the patient is finally admitted. It is important to get them in as soon as possible. Its important that we explain to the parents. Their feeling is that their application has been made and their child will go next week. Their tendency is that they give less care if they feel someone else is going to take care of them. Not every mental defective is eligible for Woodland School. It is primarily a training school and while they have been taking chronic cases simply because there is no other institution for them, they don't have to. Their primary objective is to train.

Child Guidance Clinics: I don't know how many of you are familiar with this clinic. They have two stationary clinics, one in Victoria and one in Vancouver, and a travelling clinic. They are most anxious to make their services available to Indians. They deal with children up to 16 years of age. The team includes psychiatrist, nurse, psychologist and social worker, who work closely with the Social Welfare Branch. Their objective is diagnosis only. They don't treat children with behaviour problems. They are starting now to send us a list of dates and places where clinics will be held. I think as far as Superintendents are concerned, if you have a child who has a problem, if its specifically a medical problem it doesn't come within their scope. It should be medical plus. Send us the information and eligible cases will be referred. Some Superintendents have complained that the child has been presented to the clinic and that is all they have heard. But they always do send a copy of the report to the Social Welfare Branch and to the nurse who was involved. We are asking them now to send copies to us so that we know when an Indian child has been presented.....it is available to you if you request it. It is confidential and I think you should be careful how you use it.

Just in passing, I think we already mentioned homes for the aged. This is another resource.....the experience of people who work with older people is that they usually deteriorate in an aged home. Indian people particularly are not happy in an institution. Its quite obvious why they feel that way. It is a resource for one or two people we have not been able to make other plans for.

Jericho Hill School: Home for Deaf and Blind. We have ten children there now. Early admissions are important. They take children in that school at 5. I think our tendency has been to wait until the children are school-age, 7, and sometimes much later than that. The thing is that these kiddies already have a language handicap so its important that we get Indian children in as soon as possible and assist in arranging transportation home at Christmastime and holidays. The institution doesn't like to keep children in any longer than necessary.

Clothing for these children: We are always presented with the problem of clothing these children in the Fall. I think when we make arrangements for transportation we should remind parents to outfit the children. If the parents can't do this we should make arrangements locally if possible. Some of the Indian children look pretty grim when they arrive on the steps of Jericho Hill School and it gets them off to a bad start. The Indian children are doing very well in this school. In making application there should be a medical examination, etc. The Department does pay \$5.00 to the institution for spending money.

Rehabilitation: Its a new field. The only thing I should say is that when you find a person who is in need of training, you should always let us know and we will do what we can. I think its important that we should not agree to courses which will be of no benefit to them at all. It would be much better if we knew they could go home and get a job.

Mr. Sampson: Western Rehabilitation: Is this service available to us?

Miss Arnold: Through Indian Health Services.

One or two points about unmarried mothers. Its always debatable, I know, when a situation arises, whether this mother should keep her child or whether she should give it up for care. I don't think we should make any definite statement. If possible, we should encourage them to keep their child. They are not happy about giving them up. Younger girls should get help from the Social Welfare. When we refer cases to them they do a very careful job with these girls. They work closely with them in planning both for themselves and the child. Information that we receive is in confidence and unless we are specifically instructed to discuss this with parents we should leave it to the girl herself.

Declarations: I think we have to explain to them why we have to have declarations and I think they are beginning to understand that now. We should work with them and if we know a case is being carried with the Social Welfare Branch, we should work with the provincial workers.

Non-support: Every time we ask for authority from the Department, they write us a letter and ask if we are getting contributions from the parents or father, as the case is. This is a legal measure and I think guardians should be reminded that its their responsibility and greater efforts should be made to collect.

Home Makers Clubs: Actually, they are doing very well in B.C. We now have 16 clubs. We have about 250 members. The people at Metlakatla and North Vancouver are thinking about organization. I think we can be proud of the clubs we have. They have remained active and enthusiastic, particularly where they have had good leadership. If we feel they are not able to carry on alone, if we can assist to find a volunteer worker it would be helpful. We have depended a lot on the teachers. Some of the groups are having problems in finding a place to meet. The Department supplies them with \$50.00 and a sewing machine to start off, but they are expected to be self-supporting after that. Home Makers Convention this year, Alberta and B.C. combined.

Social Leaders: We just had the one course last April for the Coastal agencies. In November we asked for a report on the activities and I was very encouraged by the letters we got back. Not so much that they have been able to organize this and that, but I felt that their attitudes, their interest and enthusiasm was still there. Apparently the course had been of value. We hope the people who are sent down will be the choice of the Band and they sake some responsibility. In the spring a course will be held in Kamloops. Before you leave, those of you who are involved, if you have any idea about dates suitable, let me know.

Mr. Sampson: What to do with orphan children when discharged from Residential Schools. Complicated from Superintendent's point of view.

Mr. Parminter: Residential School Principals often help in placing these children with relatives.

Question: Is there any suggestion that women candidates for these youth training courses are better than a man?

Answer: As you know, we ask for both a man and a woman from each area, if possible. Maybe it is that women are better in organizing but we need both to further our objective. We do want you to send the most suitable or the best you have.

Mr. Arneil: This has been a most constructive and informative morning and we appreciate your efforts, Miss Arnold.

Mr. Arneil:

We move on to a discussion involving the various phases of our Welfare Branch and to study just what we are accomplishing to improve the economic position of our Indian families by securing gainful employment for those available in our basic industries. During the past year or so the securing of employment, readily available throughout this Province, has been stressed to an even greater extent than previously by our Welfare Division. The importance of our assisting to secure employment has been recognized by the appointment of a trained official to that division in Ottawa to make a study of potential opportunities of employment. Mr. Jack has assumed these duties and keeps informed of major contracts being placed throughout Canada as soon as such contracts become known so that we may be advised of the location and endeavour to have as many Indians as is possible placed, be it in land clearing on a temporary or seasonal basis, or in labour work for the duration of contracts. - examples of contracts made known to us by Ottawa in their early stages have been such projects as the Trans Mountain Pipe Line, Trans Canada Highway and other large projects involving power and industrial development. In various parts of Canada our officials have been able to arrange with contractors and sub-contractors to attain employment for groups of workers from Indian Reserves in the vicinity and on some occasions have been successful in securing employment for groups residing some distance from the project. I am pleased to comment that I know we have been active in securing employment throughout this region and generally speaking, due to the high economy and the co-operation of the various employment agencies as well as a real and continued effort by our own staff, we have been reasonably successful in gaining employment for those available.

I read with interest comments made on economic development so far as the employment of Indians in our basic industries is concerned in the recently completed University Survey Report - Prof. Jamieson wrote this particular part of the report and it definitely indicated that the Indian worker is capable of holding his own working alongside his fellow Canadians. Your quarterly reports are indicative of an increase in employment both seasonal and on a full time basis. I find our Minister taking a keen interest in employment among our native people and recently he made available to us the Agricultural personnel in the Immigration Branch to solicit agricultural work for Indians as well as for new Canadians. One might ask what can we do in the immediate future to further improve the economic position in employment on our Indian Reserves? In attempting to answer this question I am not unmindful that there are only 24 hours in the day, nor am I unmindful of the present staff situation and the effort that has been made in the past to secure employment. We cannot rest on what we have done or feel satisfied that we have taken the fullest advantage of industrial employment opportunities. We should consistently have in mind the importance of having more Indians secure employment, be it part or full time, and seize every opportunity to make these needs known to every employer of labour that we meet or can arrange to meet. Our dealings with various companies affecting Rights-of-ways or gravel removal from Reserves, gives an opportunity to talk employment of Indians. A visit or communication to Personnel Managers or construction foremen, road bosses, etc., could well result in a few more jobs being obtained. Similarly, contacts with logging companies and lumber mills could have beneficial results. A selling job could also be done by more intimate contacts with the Employment Service and other Agencies by learning where employment opportunities exist and trying to interest Indians in taking advantage of such openings. The one third of our working population who in the past have been engaged in fishing are being considerably reduced and while work in the woods is taking up some of the slack, it is obvious that a real effort shall require to be made to gain opportunities for many workers in the coastal area. With these few remarks and stressing the absolute necessity of our making every endeavour to obtain greater employment among our potential Indian workers, I would open the meeting for discussion and any exchange or expressions of views -

Mr. Brown:

The first thing that comes to my mind, and I agree with what you have said one hundred percent, I think all the Superintendents in the past have been aware of the point of finding employment for Indians, but the point that comes to my mind is not finding employment but keeping them in it after you have got them jobs. I think possibly you will agree that you get them a job in a sawmill and you ask the foreman how they are doing, but they only last a couple of months and wander off and then they come back later and want their job back. Over a period of a year where that mill may have started off with 90% Indian, at the end of the year it might be 5% Indian. How to keep them on the job once they are at it.

Mr. Arneil:

That is more or less true in every phase of our endeavour in Indian Affairs. It seems to be part of the challenge we accepted. It shows in our discussion of Miss Arnold's submission this morning. We may find it mildly frustrating, but if we keep on getting the jobs the degree of absenteeism will gradually decrease

Mr. Findlay:

What we are trying to do is find a solution. I'm not worried about the men in my agency. The ones I am worried about are the ones who want jobs.

Mr. Arneil:

We have a selling job to do here.....

Mr. Hett:

The great point there is educating the individual operators that Indians are individuals and not a group.

Mr. Arneil:

I think it is a matter of timing and the effort we can put into this subject. If you have, say, 200 men in your agency who are making an average of from twenty eight to thirty two hundred dollars a year in logging, why haven't you 400?
On our visit through the Vancouver Vocational Institute, where we visited 25 Indians taking courses, it was interesting to hear Mr. Goard say: "we think we can place them". What can you do in your own agency? Can we get that into our thinking and take an entirely positive approach? I don't think we should feel presumptuous at all if, say, an Engineer visits us from the Trans Mountain Pipe Line or from any other Company or Industry, to introduce the subject and to ask: "do you employ any Indians?" If we keep talking morning, noon and night, I am convinced we will get results.....

Mr. Meek:

Going back to the beginning of our problem, probably they start right at our schools and I would suggest talking to the senior boys and girls, stressing reliability. A man can give him a job but he doesn't show up or works for two or three weeks and then quits. Reliability should be stressed in the schools. In your opening remarks on Monday morning you made a comment about the cultural aspects of Indian life; we shouldn't forget them. We haven't discussed that at all. Surely there must be a field in cultural and artistic work. We have the totem poles and designs of Indians all around us. There might be a possibility there that this could be encouraged. The musical and dramatic field should be encouraged.

Mr. Arneil:

What you say is correct, but in economic development that is not the most important factor. We should advance culturally, certainly, but in economic development we are thinking primarily of the basic industries. The man going into industry can also make a contribution in cultural activities in his spare time. Let's retain the culture, but it does not offset, it forms only a very small part of economic development, and the challenge which has been thrown down to me and to you - that we seize every opportunity to talk to people in business and industry with a view to hiring our people.

Mr. Sampson:

Mr. Findlay seems to think that the attitude expressed was all very well, we can employ the ones who stay on the job. You always have a group in society that are irresponsible.....keep after the man who will stay on the job. Mr. Meek said we should talk to the pupils in school and impress upon them reliability. That is a

fundamental part of a child's life. I don't feel that that single effort is going to make too much difference in the child's attitude.

Mr. Arneil: In taking an optimistic view, I am not unmindful of the tragedy of a human being 17 or 18 years of age living in a Province such as British Columbia where he can't find a job..... We must put a 100% effort into getting that boy or girl a job. Sometimes it may necessitate a complete change in environment. The environment change may be too difficult and they may not adjust themselves..... We still cannot take other than a positive approach and do our utmost to try and get those people jobs and if this discussion this morning results in our talking to somebody..... I feel our effort shall be successful. I have known in the past more people employed by the Alcan Co., than there are today. Its a disappointment. But why worry unduly about the disappointment? Let's forget it and not accept defeat. Let's go right ahead. If we can say, "well, I got six people jobs this week", that's the thought I would like you to take home and discuss with your staff, and where practicable, with your Councils.....

Mr. Christie: I don't think there is much difficulty to finding Indians jobs who have capabilities. We should seek further afield. Away back in the interior of the province they go to residential school and then go back. We have more difficulty in finding girls jobs coming off interior Reserves.

Mr. Arneil: All of us are entitled to a job. Its when you see the fellow leaning against the post at 18 years of age - can we do anything for that poor fellow? That's what I am trying to convey. Can we interest employers of labour to get that fellow a job? We still have to try.

Talk by Mr. Arneil on the Jay Treaty.

Mr. Kendall: I feel that whenever I read about anything on Indians in the paper it is always derogatory. I very seldom read anything that's worthwhile, anything giving the Indian a boost. I just wonder when there is something outstanding in an agency that it should be relaid to your local reporters so that he can give some good coverage so that people will get to know the Indian as he actually is. I think that would have a great bearing on the future of our Indians in British Columbia.

Mr. Arneil: Our Publicity Department would welcome any interesting story - they can, I find, do a better job in such matters than the Press. I am not criticizing the Press - I find reporters coming to my office quickly for any sensational story, but not too interested in other matters.

Mr. Boys: That is not my experience, Mr. Arneil.....

Mr. Arneil: You and I are responsible at our levels for what we say and what we do. Whatever you do with your Press you must take absolute responsibility. You are not invited to go to the Press. I cannot authorize publicity - such would be disregarding the policy of the Department. We have unconsciously drifted from economic development to public relations. Some civil servants are tactfully doing an excellent job in public relations, while others, I think, have a long way to go. I think there is much to be desired in our public relations in all our agencies and with all our employees. We should be constantly looking for friends and avoiding matters of contention. We should consider and be conscious all the time of public relations. I have no agency to point to, nor would I if I could, but I feel we should study our public relations and cater to it to a greater extent.....

This is a most interesting subject which merits a great deal of study. At another Conference I would be inclined to invite a speaker on Public Relations to give a paper and to discuss with us its importance in the Public Service. I am sure that our public relations have greatly improved over the past 20 years and I feel particularly so in our relationship with the native population. Good public

relations go beyond the public generally and should be carried out to advantage in all our dealings with Band Councils and with individuals on Reserves. Should an Indian have a problem he wishes to discuss, take time to discuss it with him. When we are required to take a negative view and say no to any request, let's make sure he understands why we say no and if at all possible guide him to his Band Council for further explanation, if required, or for confirmation. Such relationship, to my mind, leads to better understanding and co-operation.

Housing:

Housing Assistance:

I feel we can open a discussion on Housing without extensive remarks insofar that we already have considerable guidance in policy - a discussion or expression of views may enlighten us and show up practices in certain Agencies which may not be consistent in other Agencies. Having in mind areas where Band Funds and Band Councils play an important part in our housing development as against areas where there are no band funds and employment is not as remunerative as elsewhere, apparent inconsistencies are liable to appear. One could comment at length on paternalism and what amount of assistance should be forthcoming on a non-repayment basis and how much value from a family advancement point of view is gained by giving something for nothing. I feel it should be agreed that the more responsibility required of the family being assisted, the better for them in added responsibility and in appreciation and pride in owning their home. I know this thinking is somewhat limited from a commonsense point of view in certain of our more backward areas, and the day has not yet arrived when we can avoid non-repayment assistance for better housing and the elimination of one room dwellings for entire families where the disadvantages of that style of living far outweighs any argument about the inadvisability of assisting families to become more adequately established. Wage earners in any area should participate to the fullest extent possible by cash and labour.....

We are being treated generously by our Welfare Division and our estimates of funds granted for housing and for repairs duly passed by Parliament enable us to carry out a worthwhile programme for housing improvement. I would like an expression of views on what you are doing, how you approach the problem and how you are tackling it.

.....

Mr. Hett:

I am of the opinion that housing grants have done a great deal in giving the Indians new homes, but I think it is greatly overdone and has taken away their initiative. The Indians, with very few exceptions, have discontinued altogether. We employ a carpenter in the Okanagan, supposedly to supervise, but he is not supervising but building the house and the Indians are waiting for the house to be built to move in. I think they should be brought under control and the houses just built for old people and cripples and for the younger people we shouldn't make a contribution.

Mr. Arneil:

There is the basis of a real discussion right there. I suggest we go around the table and try and generalize our thinking.

Mr. Boys:

I agree with what Dave Hett has to say. The amount of contribution an Indian is required to give is less now than it was when the housing assistance program was first introduced. It is probably now just expected of a man who is getting a house to contribute his labour and maybe not that. I feel we should go back to what was done in my Agency in the first place and that was the requirement of a cash deposit where a fellow hasn't any ability to contribute whatsoever. We got away from that somewhat by Band Funds because they were almost unlimited and housing units were constructed. I think we should require a cash deposit.

- Mr. Arneil: That is highly desirable thinking but we also have a problem with the man who has a young family and cannot make a cash deposit. If we could build a new house with separate rooms, etc., we may avoid juvenile delinquency, we may avoid giving those young children a sense of appreciation.....we may help them tremendously without requiring the cash payment.....rather than wait and lose two or three years when the children are at an adolescent age.....there is room for encouragement. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Boys' point of view.
- Mr. Boys: Can he not get a loan from the Revolving Fund Loan? That would be helpful. He still would have a part in it and that responsibility to refund a loan - and I don't think its too much for a fellow to pay back a loan.
- Mr. Arneil: If I appear to be saying yes and no to this thing, some of you will well understand the necessity for my remarks because they are just the opposite to what Mr. Boys suggests. We blandly get a form filled out; Contribution Nil, Labour.....
- Mr. Anfield: I would like to put this thing in two phases, that is, the need of homes for indigents and aged people, and then I would like to think of another group, that is, growing family types, newly married types, who are often well employed and could participate in the housing program. I have wondered for some time why we couldn't possibly get into some sort of a deal whereby we could build better homes for that particular group, say on some sort of plan with National Housing. Most of the houses we build, let's be quite frank, are sub-standard houses, and let's accept that. Indians don't want sub-standard homes and are prepared to pay for better ones. A white may secure a good home for \$1,000 and he pays off that home for \$37 or \$40 a month. Why can't there be something for our Indians in the higher brackets? This housing is two distinct phases - the financially able and the destitutes - there is a place for assistance there. Take Church House, I don't think there was a village in Canada like it - they were down to the very dregs of the barrel. The Department got in with those people --- and Mr. Henson had a lot to do with that. It was decided to tear that whole village down and rebuild. I think in the last three years we built 18 houses and next year's plans should finish it. Those people couldn't have put up any money. We have reports from all over of the improved spirit and tone of that village. That surely was a well worth thing. There was participation, they did the labour and they did it well..... But that's the way I see housing. I believe there is room for a continuance of a housing program on a small participation basis but I certainly think there is a lot of room for research. I would like to get over this Central Housing program by a new housing loan type of thing of their own. That's where we should aim for the Indians with the higher economy.
- Mr. Christie: We always ask the Indians to get the logs off before we supply finishing materials. In areas adjacent to Williams Lake we have been building houses and some of the Indians have contributed such as insulation. Mostly they want to contribute work. I think from a health, welfare and moral angle, too, and also from the Press, people going by on the highway they see a bunch of shacks....its not good and I think we ought to do something about it.
- Mr. Clark: We should just help those that require it and use Band Funds where we can.
- Mr. Jutras: I fully agree with Mr. Anfield. We always try to get the maximum contribution from the Indian.
- Mr. Meek: Referring to Mr. Anfield's comments on quality - I think we should have a fairly high quality. Mr. Bowen tells me they have a life expectancy of twenty years. Col. Jones stated that he was very much in favour of cleaning up and keeping the Reserve houses looking good.

Mr. Letcher: I think with younger people who are earning their livelihood and yet living on the Reserve, if you insist on them putting up a sum of money they might want to build off the Reserve. I can't say that one has done that yet.

Mr. Bailey: I share the same views as Mr. Anfield. I am greatly in favour of the Indians taking some share of the responsibility. In obtaining money from an Indian we have usually obtained it prior to the submission of the application for the material required and sometimes I feel that he sort of gets the idea we are obligated to carry through with the housing which sort of puts you in a bad spot at the time. He doesn't realize that the deal would be off by merely refunding the \$500 and calling it quits.

Mr. Homans: I agree with the trend of thought - housing the indigent group entirely takes up our allotment each year and we can't consider the group who has finances. That's been our main problem. By the time we get done with the indigent list we find the fund is gone and the people who have deposited money we have to carry over.

Mr. Garrard: I don't supply a complete house. I give him a roof over his head and its up to him to do the rest. Question: Are you getting results? Answer: Yes - with the exception of one case. If they want a house they have to contribute themselves.

Mr. Findlay: On the theory of the housing problem as it has been covered, I am in the same position as Mr. Anfield - I have the extremes. I have villages where they have two-car garages behind their homes, but insofar as new housing by individuals is concerned, I don't know, I may be a little tougher than some of the others, especially with the younger people. If a man comes in and wants a house I ask him how much money he has and if he says \$1,000, I want that \$1,000, and then I put it up to the Department. This business of giving away I got over that a long time ago.

Mr. Dunn: I would like to provide every Indian family in the Kootenay with a house. And they are not going to build it but it should be built properly. I find that with Indian Health Services they have improved conditions in a health way.....they will never have a house unless we give them one. The children wont amount to anything and I would say that every Indian in Canada should have a new house and a good house.

Comment: That's provocative thinking.....

Mr. Sampson: Mr. Anfield made a point there that I think is absolutely vital - it doesn't apply to all agencies but it must apply to a lot of them as long as we attempt to give them good houses in isolated Reserves - why not adopt the approach when a man is ready to move into town, let's help him there. I know there is going to be a lot of opposition.

Mr. Arneil: One cannot help but see some merit in your thinking but it is not possible to carry out what you have in mind from a legislative point of view so far as benefits under the Indian Act are concerned. It brings in a question of National importance and we in Indian Affairs have no legislation to cater to it.

Mr. Sampson: It is admitted by the Department, I presume, there is a need for it?

Mr. Arneil: I think by every citizen in Canada -

Mr. Sharpe: My thoughts along this line have been ably expressed all around the table except one point that has never been touched on and that is, when we are spending public money we should follow a plan. I fully agree with Mr. Anfield and several others, wherever possible our Indians should take an active part in the building of homes.

Mr. Dunn: I would like to tell the boys here that since we started building these houses we have 38 complete. The idea is that each and every individual family have identical homes. If someone has a little money, O.K., he can build on to it if he wants to. But I know the people in East Kootenay are happy.

Mr. Arneil: Miss Arnold, would you care to comment?

Miss Arnold: I do think that in this situation, as in every other, the individual has to participate in some way and just by moving him into a lovely new home wont change all the family difficulties he had before. He must want to change otherwise I think the value is lost.

Mr. Arneil: Revolving Fund Loans:

A recommendation has been made to Parliament to increase the amount available for revolving fund loans from \$350,000.00 to one million dollars, which I understand is likely to be passed and become available.....

Of the \$350,000.00 presently loaned on an allegedly revolving basis, a considerable amount has, in fact, largely ceased to revolve primarily because of the present wheat situation in Canada, and to a slightly lesser extent to poor returns from commercial fishing. A review of our loan repayment record in this region leaves nothing for which we can be proud. It was drawn to my attention the other day by letter from Head Office that we were some \$27,000.00 in arrears of payments.....

Leaving aside loans made for commercial fishing, which one might say are understandably having difficulty in meeting payments, we are confronted with a large percentage of arrears and in this connection I am advised those arrears are twice as high as in any other region in Canada. We are confronted with a most serious collection problem and one that must be given priority in importance. In frankness, it would seem that our judgment may have been weak in recommending some loans without greater thought and investigation. I have reviewed our loans and have concluded that in a number of instances our recommended applications were unduly enthusiastic. I know the reduced returns from beef cattle and over-marketing has been a factor and that other factors have played a part as well, but in the final analysis I feel that provision should have been made at the time of application for a proper assessment of the applicant's repayment ability. Those in arrears who continue to buy new cars and refuse to curtail their living and spending habits and say they can't afford to meet their overdue payments, confront us with a challenge to collect. I share this responsibility with you and wish only to generalize in my remarks here, but I do wish to stress that every application where size of herds, machinery and other assets are listed, that they be carefully checked as well as debts and operating expenses.....

Do not take these remarks as indicative that a negative view should be taken with all future applications - that is far from my thinking - and with added funds for loaning available each application should be constructively considered, but the greatest care, in view of our present record, must be taken before recommending loans. We can assume the applicant shall be unduly optimistic about repayment. Let's make sure the application adds up to commonsense and good judgment.

Mr. Sampson: No collateral is asked on these loans - there is no way of going back unless the man has some positive income.

Mr. Arneil: Every phase is part of the problem.

Question: On a loan of \$8,000, a man has 300 head of cattle - can we seize the cattle?

Mr. Boys: Did I understand you to say that we cannot legally accept any collateral?

Mr. McGregor: We can accept it but it is more or less of a moral obligation.
We couldn't legally seize those cattle.

Mr. Arneil: Use caution - take the time with the applicant, see daylight and apply good judgment to it before you sign it.

Mr. Boys: Authority to grant loans up to \$500. I took advantage of that and it has really paid off.

Mr. Arneil: I would be less than fair if I didn't give you a frank report. We have some good loans but at the same time its a fact that if you discount the fishing loan, the state of our loans is twice as bad as any other province in Canada. I would like to read you a letter I recently received from the Department:

"I am enclosing, in triplicate, a list of Revolving Fund Loans in arrears as of December 31, 1955, by Agencies, for the Province of British Columbia.

A comparison of arrears on Revolving Fund Loans, as of December 31, 1955 and December 31, 1954, shows the increase in arrears in British Columbia was more than double the increase in any other province and that the greater percentage of the increase was for other than fishing loans. This would indicate that closer supervision of collections on Revolving Fund Loans at the Agency level should be stressed at your Conference of Superintendents.

Please let me have a report on this matter as early as possible, following the conference."

Mr. Letcher: In regard to any revolving loans in connection with the purchase of livestock. I had occasion a couple of weeks ago to make a collection on one of my loans and when I went around found the cattle had been sold - within the last three months. We have to watch for those things all the time.

Mr. Arneil: I know the case to which you refer - and your thoughts in connection with the repossession of unbranded poorly described dairy cows. The buyer at the auction bought in good faith and had dealt similarly with the Indian on previous occasions. Suddenly we find the dairy herd has been sold - our collection of the loan shall be difficult for some time. Was there any indication before you made the loan that he would do that and not attend to his overdue loan payment?

Mr. Letcher: In that particular case he put up 50% of the cost of the cattle.

Mr. Boys: If a cow has the proper brand on it, it can't be sold.

Mr. Sampson: Fishing loans - boats - the payment back on that boat depends entirely on how well the fishing is - or the boat may blow up.

Mr. Arneil: There is risk involved. Judgment is a factor. There is a percentage of that type of thing. The returns from the fishing industry certainly mitigates against orderly repayment.

I don't think we can gain further by my prolonging the discussion.

Mr. McGregor: The insurance on fishing boats - see that it doesn't lapse.

Mr. Kendall: Where traplines are for sale, it is indicated that its a good buy....

Mr. Arneil: It is my hope, gentlemen, that we might get through with Indian Health Services and continue a general discussion.

January 20th, Afternoon Session:

Mr. Arneil: In opening the meeting for general discussion, I want you to feel free to address the individual, particularly in the Regional Office, on whatever subject, be it Education - Social Welfare, etc. I hope none of you go back feeling that this is not your conference and you didn't have a chance to discuss any phase of your duties. Do feel free to open up any subject. Let's do as much as we can between now and 6:15 or 6:30.

Mr. Boys: I would like, briefly, to discuss the treatment of funeral expenses. I have been in four different agencies and they seem to be different in each one. There has been a tendency in some agencies to make a contribution toward these expenses whether a person is indigent or not. I found that in some places. In my own agency we follow the pattern of the B.C. Social Service. If the person is indigent, we will pay at the rate of the B.C. Social Assistance which I believe is \$85.00. We will not give it as a contribution, we pay the whole shot or nothing. I'd like to hear of the experiences of some of the others.

Mr. Webster: You are all familiar with the statement of policy as set out in the Manual. Actually, we in the Regional Office have very little to do with funerals unless the death occurs in Vancouver. In some cases we are aware that the body is shipped to the Reserve and in some cases we do pay the minimum amount allowed by the Department - because we cannot have a funeral carried out locally for that amount. Generally speaking, if we contribute to the funeral from Band Funds, it is the actual cost. I think perhaps Mr. Anfield has more information about burials than I have.

Mr. Arneil: We are confronted sometimes with a family that could be classified as indigent but there are relatives who see fit to put up \$100 or \$150 and we are confronted with - why don't you pay the \$50 - and in some cases we have weakened, the reason being that they are indigent. Its not good thinking and your system is far better.

Mr. Boys: Undertakers are quite a bunch of sharks and they play upon the Indian's feelings when he is not in shape to argue and we are just contributing to it.

Mr. Letcher: I would like to bring up the point of Indians in mental homes who die and the remains are shipped back to the Reserve. The normal thing there is for a wire to be sent to the Reserve and request if they want the body returned. If they want it returned they pay the whole shot and its advisable to get the money in advance. Otherwise, it is given an indigent burial.

Mr. Anfield: Our policy is that Center & Hanna handle all indigent burials in Vancouver and we work almost the same as Mr. Boys. If we are in it, its \$85.00 - if the Indians are in it, we are out of it.

Mr. Webster: The payment to the Undertaker should be just the amount allowed by the Department and no more.

Mr. Sampson: It doesn't seem hardly fair where an Estate has an asset of say \$500, to deny the people the right of a decent burial.

Mr. Boys: There is no difference in the service they get. The only difference is in the casket. They take the body and treat it in the same way.

Mr. Webster: You formed a Committee on Wednesday morning to meet regarding B.C. Mineral Resources Act and have come up with a resolution which is not entirely in accord with what we had in mind. I know what we are trying to accomplish and I would be quite happy to draft an amendment which might be agreeable to the Province. We would circulate this amendment to those who are interested so we could have their views.

Unanimous by show of hands.

Mr. Sampson: Under Section 82 of the Act we now have several Bands collecting money from the public in the villages. Is this going to be audited?

Mr. Webster: It wouldn't be expected that government auditors would do that.

Mr. Christie: Superintendents have run into difficulty regarding autopsies. They bring a body in 200 miles and then expect us to take the body back again.

Mr. Webster: The ruling we got from the Attorney General's Office was that the Coroner is responsible for the return of the body.

(Further general discussion postponed.)

Mr. Arneil: Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure at this time to have Dr. Galbraith, who is so well and favourably known to all of us, and Mr. Shaw, the Administrative Officer in Indian Health Services, speak to us. We are very happy to have them here this afternoon.

Mr. Shaw: I should like first of all to thank you, Mr. Arneil, for giving us the opportunity to present some of our endeavours in Indian Health Services. Dr. Barclay is away at the present time but I am required on his behalf to bring you his greetings and the greetings of our Director.

Dr. Galbraith: I, too, enjoy coming here and meeting with the group of Indian Superintendents. Dr. Barclay is away on holidays and I hope I can bring some things to you that he would like to present himself. I do enjoy being here very much.

Distribution of Application Forms for Special Treatment.

Mr. Arneil: Gentlemen, before opening a discussion period, Mr. Shaw has suggested that it might be desirable for him to continue now, with a discussion period later.

Mr. Shaw: I am sure your deliberations of the past week have been of great benefit to you, and I would like to assure you that as we know you have been hammering at it for several days, we will try not to burden you with perplexities this afternoon.

The endeavours of Indian Health Services have grown out of custom, and are not based on any enactment - out objectives and our means are derived by direction of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, through our Director, and from year to year.

You are probably well aware that in 1945 certain endeavours were segregated from those carried on by your Service up to that time, and these were joined with an obligation to Eskimos, and, more latterly, to many persons north of 59, to become the function of Indian Health Services, now known as Indian and Northern Health Services.

Since 1945 our objectives have grown to the extent that not only is a larger organization necessary if we are to attain them, but it has been recognized that control of our pursuits must, to a great extent, be decentralized. Ours is now a line organization with the Regional Superintendent deriving his authority from and being responsible to our Director in Ottawa. In our Region there are three Zones, each having a headquarters based on one of our Hospitals. In each Zone the Zone Superintendent has authority over our functions in the Zone, and he derives this authority from and is responsible to the Regional Superintendent. Each Superintendent has one or more staff officers in the fields of medicine, nursing service and administration, and in the Zones these officers have a delegated authority over certain aspects of our operations in addition to their staff function.

Of most significant interest to you people will be the function of our field medical officers, our field nurses, our part-time medical officer and part-time nurse appointees, dispensers and so on. Of significant interest to us is the outstanding interest and co-operation extended to us by officers of Indian Affairs Branch in our endeavours. We do appreciate your endeavours and we need your co-operation. There is no attempt on our part to exclude officers of Indian Affairs Branch from our pursuits or to keep from them a full knowledge of what we are doing - we have attempted and we will continue to attempt to perform as many chores of our own creation as we can manage, and we hope that this endeavour might ease some of the burden we have thrust on you in the past.

Later I would like to present a few specific points on administration in our Region - Dr. Galbraith has some topics on the professional aspects of our work; I should like, Mr. Chairman, to propose that Dr. Galbraith be invited to address the meeting.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES IN B.C.

J.D. Galbraith, M.D.

I'm very pleased, Commissioner Arneil, to have this opportunity to meet with you when you are having what I believe is your first assembly of the Indian Superintendents of British Columbia. I am sure that you have found this to be a very valuable meeting, and you are to be complimented on bringing it about.

Dr. Barclay has asked me to be present here today because he is on holidays. I know he would have liked very much to have been able to attend himself, and I only hope that I can contribute something along the lines that he would have chosen.

I would like, first of all, to quote a paragraph from the 1954 Annual Report of the Indian Health Services, as compiled in Ottawa. It has to do with the function of Indian Health Services, and is as follows:

"The majority of Canadian Indians and Eskimos inhabit areas where the medical attention available in the more populated parts of the country, does not exist. Their economy does not permit long and expensive journeys to seek attention. In recognition of these facts, the Federal Government has allotted funds to Indian Health Services, to provide basic Public Health services, and essential treatment, either within its own resources, or through arrangements with appropriate health agencies. As groups become able to obtain these services through their own resources, they are encouraged to do so. Some groups are largely dependent in this respect, and others increase their degree of contribution each year, as circumstances permit."

A great number of us can look back to the 1930's when, for practical purposes, the economy of the Indians here in British Columbia, did not permit them to obtain medical services through their own resources. However, the picture is changing. We have some groups of Indians in the Province, who take a pride in going to their own private doctor for treatment services. We wish to enlist your co-operation in helping to encourage Indians who are financially able to take responsibility for their own medical attention. This is naturally a slow process, and will in certain instances seem unfair, while the change is being accomplished. However, I am sure that you have discussed during your deliberations here, ways and means in which our Indian population can be encouraged to take their place as citizens, and Indian Health Services wish to go right along with this trend.

Public Health Emphasis: You will notice in the paragraph which I read to you from our 1954 Report, that "basic public health services" is mentioned first -- ahead of "essential treatment". This is a trend that we wish to emphasize as time goes on. There are certain places where we have, in the last few months, made quite a change from treatment services, to public health services. While we formerly had a Nurse attached to each of the agencies at Kamloops, Vernon, and Nicola, we now have two nurses at Kamloops, with a Public Health program that we are developing to cover these three agencies. We recognize that less help will be available for the assistance of treatment services in these three agencies, and we feel that the Indians in these agencies should be encouraged to seek their own medical attention. We are very anxious to concentrate on a more aggressive public health program.

Tuberculosis Hospitals: As most of you know, we have three major Indian Health Services Hospitals, located at Miller Bay, Nanaimo and Sardis. These are basically hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis patients, although in the last few months, we have been taking in a certain number of the more chronic convalescent type of patient who is not eligible for B.C. Hospital Insurance. This is not a wholesale plan by any means, and actually we are only dealing with these chronic convalescent cases on an individual basis, where no other solution seems possible at the moment, accepting them temporarily until some other more proper arrangement can be made.

B.C. Hospital Insurance Service: You are all aware, of course, that Indians are covered by B.C. Hospital Insurance, for ordinary hospitalization and are looked after in the general hospitals. I think this has been a forward step and has worked out very well. There are some problems, one being the difficulty of arranging for the prompt discharge of patients. Sometimes it is quite a problem to find the parents to take a child home. We will try to do everything in our power to see that the Indian Superintendent concerned is kept in the picture, regarding the probable date of discharge, so that Indian patients will not be kept in hospital after their medical treatment has been completed.

Decentralization Indian Health Services: You are all familiar, I am sure, with the general plan which has been achieved in the last few months, to decentralize the control of our services to Zone Headquarters, that is, at Miller Bay, Nanaimo, and Sardis. Indian Health Services field staff, that is the full-time Nurses, and Doctors, are responsible to their own Zone Headquarters. Similarly, other medical matters, public health and treatment, are properly channeled through the particular Zone Headquarters concerned.

Applications for Special Treatment: Broadly speaking, treatment services, are available for Indians in their own area. These arrangements do vary greatly throughout the Province. From time to time instances arise where there seems to be some "special" need for a particular Indian. This might be spectacles, dentures, elective operations, etc. First of all let me say that in an emergency, we are not suggesting that there be any hold-up of seeing that an Indian gets proper medical treatment, even if considerable expense is involved. However, in cases that are not of an emergent nature, we are anxious to make use of "Application for Special Treatment" as much as possible. Samples are available here in case you may not have seen this form.

The proper procedure is to have the Indian Superintendent raise this form on behalf of a sick Indian who is not able to provide this special treatment for himself. This form should be channeled to the Indian Health Services Zone headquarters concerned.

You will see by the notes on the back of the form that we are most anxious to have some contribution on the part of the patient himself, or the parent. It is in this regard that the Indian Superintendent can use good judgment and greatly assist our Service to conserve its funds for essential public health and treatment services.

Indian Health Committees: We know that some bands and councils have set up local health committees. This is to be encouraged. We feel that it is a great boon to our field staff to have some avenue of official approach to the Indian group through which they can be directed in more healthful living.

We have been pleased to hear of instances where our Nurses have been invited to attend council meetings to deal with specific local problems.

We like to be kept advised of the names of Chief Councillors elected each year on the various Reserves and hope to do more contact work through these men.

Dental Services: At the present time, we have Dr. Black, who travels throughout the Province, Dr. Schonfelt who is located here in Vancouver in the Regional Office, and it is hoped that possibly one more dentist will be made available. However, for the present, the amount of work that we can do, must be very strictly limited and is aimed primarily at giving necessary dental attention to school children and those patients who for some medical reason, have a particular need for dental attention.

Broadly speaking, we expect that practically all patients should make some contribution. It is not considered that a man on the old age pension is entirely indigent, and even if he only pays a dollar or two towards his dentures, we feel that this is a desirable exercise. In every instance we must have the form for application for special treatment which is raised by the Indian Superintendent, and we would make a plea to have you make some collection against the cost in each case, whether it is for dentures or extractions.

As you can easily imagine that with the amount of help we have to do dental work, it means that by and large, the Indians must seek dental attention from

their own private dentist. We feel that this is the way it should be, although we know that many Indians have rather woeful dental conditions. Our greatest desire is to educate Indians in the matter of health habits, because this is really the only way in which we can expect to make permanent progress.

I don't believe the subject of fluoridation of water supplies for Indian Reserves has ever been seriously considered. I have no knowledge as to how complex a problem this is, and mention it here in case it might be thought of in some future water supply system.

Provincial Dental Services: We are presently trying to make full use of the Provincial Dental Health Services. In many areas there are arrangements for children in White schools, to have necessary dental work done at a very nominal cost. We have already made such an arrangement on the suggestion of Mr. Hett, for Indian children attending White schools in the Vernon area, and we are anxious to extend this to any other points where this service would be available.

Ophthalmology Services: As you know, Dr. Markin travels about the Province doing eye specialty work. We don't anticipate any change in this general arrangement, and again, her services are directed first of all to school children, and special problem cases. It is our hope that more and more of the natives who are able to attend to their own needs in this regard will be encouraged to do so. In other words, we envision the Indians of able means going to their own eye specialist and getting their own glasses.

When there seems to be a need that cannot be met, we again rely on the Indian Superintendent to raise the form for application of special treatment, stating the contributions the individual is able to make.

Case Finding: We are trying to, as much as possible, get an annual chest X-ray on all the Indian population. As our efforts to control tuberculosis have now reached a very considerable refinement, we feel that it is most important to find the few remaining cases that have eluded us. In addition to tuberculosis, the annual chest X-ray is often very useful in finding other diseases such as heart conditions, hidatid disease, lung cancer, etc. We are trying very hard to make our surveys absolutely complete, and by having them on an annual basis, we should be able to find new cases as early as possible. I know we rely very heavily on the Indian Superintendents and their offices to help us with the arrangements in each Agency. In particular we like to think that while the Indian Health Services provide the personnel and the equipment, that once the survey party arrives on the Reserve, we should then expect the local Indian council and prominent citizens to help us as much as possible with the mechanics of the survey. In other words, make this a community effort on the part of the Indians themselves. Actually we have a very good record in this regard. I know that in our own Zone in the Sardis area in one year, we took 10,000 films out of a population of a little over 12,000. A few of these films would be repeats, but nevertheless, it does represent a very complete coverage in one year's time.

Indian Children - Ear Diseases: As one travels about the Reservations, and as the B.C. Hospital Insurance accounts are reviewed, one can't help being struck by the number of ear conditions that exist among Indian children. I am sure this is a complex problem related to large tonsils, nutrition, and even housing, and probably one of the most important factors, is the care that parents give to their children to see that they are adequately protected from the elements and undue exposure.

It would be wonderful to envision a special project to try to determine the factors involved; not only to reduce the expense in connection with treatment of ear conditions, but more particularly to try to prevent this whole situation, and thereby have Indian children growing up with better hearing, better health, etc. I am sure this same problem is closely related to many rheumatic heart conditions. It would have wide implications. This is just one example of where a public health pursuit might, in the course of five years, not only reduce the amount that we'd have to spend on treatment of sick Indians, but would result in Indians living a more healthful life which is our main objective.

Tuberculosis Rehabilitation Ration: This has been, as you know, a scheme to provide food so that very adequate nutrition will be available in those families where tuberculosis has been a particular hazard. We will try from Zone Headquarters to always give an indication to the Indian Superintendent that adequate nutrition is important in specific tuberculosis families, and from there on, it is up to the Indian Superintendent to see that this is provided either through the Indian's own resources, or through special assistance with the T.B. Rehabilitation allowance.

Dispensers: We hope to encourage the use of Indian dispensers wherever this is possible, and it has now been established that these Indian dispensers should be paid, although we hope that where Band funds are available, that our service will be able to once, or twice a year, bill the Band for this local dispenser service. In other words, this would be one formal way in which the Band can help to take some interest in their own area, to provide first aid service.

Compulsory Hospital Treatment: Probably most of you have now had some experience with the use of the "A" and "B" forms to bring active infectious tuberculosis cases into hospital for treatment. Many of you, I am sure, feel that we are rather slow to take action, but if you will review the directives that have been set up by our two Departments in Ottawa, you will see that we do have to proceed very slowly. We have to be sure that the disease is active and infectious, and we have to be sure that all other means have been used to persuade the patient to come in. In other words, the recalcitrant patient is the one that these forms are intended for.

We have tried very hard to be sure that every Indian for whom we approve the use of form "A" or "B" has been seen by a member of our service, and this visit followed up by a letter. In other words, we would like to have a file that shows through the weeks, and possibly months, there have been repeated efforts to get this person into Hospital. We usually end up with one final letter which doesn't threaten the person, but makes it very plain that we have reached the end of our negotiations so far as persuading them to come in to hospital is concerned.

When this stage has been reached, we then make up form "A" which is passed on to the Indian Superintendent concerned. From there on, it is his responsibility to see that this is served on the Indian, commanding the Indian to come in to hospital. Again, I know that in the great majority of instances that I have had anything to do with, someone from the Indian Office has actually seen the patient, prior to the serving of this form. In other words, there has been a co-operative attempt to explore every means to get the patient in to hospital before resort is made to the use of the "A" and "B" form.

In every instance when the "B" form is used, we seek specific approval from Dr. Barclay, in Vancouver. The use of the "A" form is determined at Zone Headquarters, simply keeping Dr. Barclay advised.

Sanitation: I would be very interested to know if there is a Reservation in the Province where there is a sewage disposal system? I know there are some individual houses where they have indoor plumbing and septic tank arrangement. On the other hand, there are many Reservations where the outdoor privy arrangements are rather primitive, and where these conditions do work against a proper healthful living plan. Careful attention to proper garbage disposal is a point that might be stressed with Indian Councils, and would be helpful in some areas.

We welcome requests to have Mr. Perry of the Public Health Engineering branch, make recommendations in connection with engineering health problems on Reservations, and beyond this we like to solicit advice from local Provincial Health Officers, and Sanitary Inspectors.

It is hardly 15 years since Coqualeetza opened its doors as a hospital. Tuberculosis deaths in this Province have in this time dropped from over 200 each year, to less than 20. This is an achievement beyond our dreams in 1941. Possibly similar achievements can be realized in Sanitation and healthful living.

Mental Health: We have several Provincial facilities that are available to us through the proper channels. Wherever possible, we should make use of the Child Guidance Clinic. There may be certain mental cases that could be referred to the Crease Clinic rather than being committed to Essondale.

Disabled Persons Act: I believe that some Indians have now been registered under this Act, and they are getting assistance. We will try to co-operate with Indian Superintendents whenever we can be of assistance in these cases.

Provincial Health Facilities: We have access to use of the Child Health Centre in Vancouver, to have children investigated. We can also refer Indians to the Cancer Clinic. We are also trying to co-operate with the Crippled Children's Registry in having all Indian children who are crippled, suitably reported there.

We have referred quite a number of Indians to the Canadian Arthritis Clinic in Vancouver, and we have already had one Clinic at Coqualeetza where the Medical Director from the Canadian Arthritis Society in Vancouver, came up to Coqualeetza to review a number of cases. We hope that we will be able to have further similar clinics.

Accident Prevention: I hardly need mention the importance of being alert to accident prevention. Each year we see the toll that is taken by fire, drowning and poisoning, and we should all be alert to any means of lowering these hazards.

Red Cross Blood Donations: At Coqualeetza, during the year 1955, we used over 150 bottles of blood in our chest surgery program. We always obtain very excellent co-operation from the Red Cross in supplying this very necessary blood for our surgical program. We would like to encourage Indians throughout the Province, to act as donors at Red Cross Clinics wherever these may be. I know the Red Cross would appreciate any assistance they can get in this regard.

CONCLUSION: Our total effort then, is to try to utilize the funds that are at our disposal to promote health in every way possible. We are committed to this as an increasing project, and we hope that the Indian population themselves will take on more and more of their own treatment responsibilities, thereby allowing us to utilize our funds in the public health field, rather than in the treatment field. We are committed to doing more and more for the Indians who have the least, by way of medical service and by the same token, we hope to withdraw some of the services from those areas where the local community quite adequately provide such services. I am sure we can all think of some Reservations where Indians are miles and miles from a hospital or a doctor, and where they have had the minimum of health education. Other Reserves are located right in White communities where all of these facilities are within walking distance or available by a phone call. We realize that changes can't be brought about suddenly, but so long as we have a goal in sight, in a matter of 5, 10, 15 years, remarkable changes can be brought about.

Discussion Period:

Mr. Sampson: You mentioned that you have already processed three or four agencies with regard to exclusions. Have the notices been sent out?

Yes.

Copies are going to the Superintendents, are they?

Yes.

Mr. Anfield: Disabled Persons Pension Act: We are getting correspondence from Provincial Welfare stating that the cost of the medical exams are to be met by the Department. They don't differentiate between yours and ours. Is there any clarification on that?

Discussion - tabled for the time being.

Mr. Anfield: Would Indian Health Services please quote our file number in all cases?

Mr. Anfield: Taking in some of these special cases pending removal to a Nursing Home. Could you help us to understand this more? Dr. Codington advises that a certain Indian has to go into a Nursing Home. Now, in view of what Dr. Galbraith said, would Dr. Codington follow through there until we can get a Resolution from the man's Band?

Mr. Shaw:

Dr. Codington is going to be on the Board of B.C.H.I.S. It has been our policy to avoid the use of our own hospitals in intermediate steps. Dr. Codington tries to give us as much warning as he can and we can then lend our facilities.

General Discussion:

On discharge of a patient - responsibility?

T.B. Rations.

T.B. Rehabilitation.

Dispensary in new schools that are being built.

Transportation warrants.

.....

Mr. Shaw:

Administrative Considerations:

Reports: It has been a matter of some chagrin to officers in this Region to find that the forms of report to be submitted by our field personnel are more and more designed to fit methods of statistical tabulation and scrutiny of other specialists, but they do not reveal too much information to those who are interested in knowing what is going on in their backyard. Our readiest defence is to suggest that liaison between our field officer and the Indian Superintendent in his area should be so close that it is not necessary for him to receive only periodic reports of our activities. We would urge you to feel free to approach our field officers and our Zone Superintendents to the end that you will know what is going on in your area.

Accounts: Our Service has introduced a system whereby Zone Headquarters are responsible for budget, expenditure control, and certain financial authority in their area. It has therefore been established that no account against Indian Health Services will be processed that has not been processed through the appropriate Zone Headquarters. It is also a principle that no account should be originated against Indian Health Services without approval of the Zone Superintendent except in cases of emergency, and in such cases the Zone Superintendent must be provided with sufficient information after the fact as to allow him to support representation for payment of the account. All our field officers are competent to verify receipts of goods or services, of which they have knowledge, and they are instructed to route such accounts in two fashions:

- (1) If the account concerns an individual who is reputed to be an Indian and is reputed to be in need then the account must be submitted through the appropriate Indian Superintendent for his verification of those facts - it then goes to the Zone Superintendent;
- (2) If an individual Indian or Indians is not involved in the account, our field officer may certify receipt of goods or services and route the account directly to the Zone Headquarters for further processing. There is no need for Indian Superintendents to maintain record of accounts against Indian Health Services.

In similar fashion, hospitals and doctors have been advised to route their accounts through the Indian Superintendent for his information concerning Indians in his area, for verification of the status and means of the individual concerned, and these go to the Zone Headquarters for further processing. Again, there is no need for an Indian Superintendent to attempt to keep record of such accounts. It has just come to our attention that we need four copies of hospital accounts so that one will be available to the Director for statistical purposes. Would you agree that you have little use for your copy, and if so, could the Commissioner arrange that we will receive Hospital Accounts in four copies, please?

The responsibility for physical facilities of Indian Health Services in each Zone is that of the Zone Superintendent, Indian Health Services. In many cases we ask the assistance of Indian Superintendents in carrying out our functions in this respect, but we do endeavour to relieve the Indian Superintendent of such responsibility where this is possible - thus we will look after our own facilities wherever we can, and we will ask your assistance on those occasions when we cannot find an opportunity to carry out the duty ourselves.

Transportation of Patients: It is one endeavour of Indian Health Services to afford treatment facilities, including necessary transportation, to Indians who are unable to make complete arrangements out of their own resources - we expect that in such cases the Indian will contribute what he can. Beyond this, it has been our custom to afford the means of treatment of tuberculosis without consideration of the economic status of the individual concerned. Thus, in many cases it is our responsibility to get a patient from his home to a treatment centre and back again. In getting him to the treatment centre we will ask your assistance as we proceed toward all arrangements. In getting the patient from the treatment centre back to his home, even though we cover the necessary costs of such arrangement, we do not nominate where the patient will go, nor what means shall be employed to get him there. We believe it is your responsibility to govern the disposition of patients out of treatment centre, to ensure that proper persons are obliged to be the escort for the patient if one is necessary, or that you will arrange interim accommodation for such a patient without cost to Indian Health Services until proper arrangements for final disposition are feasible.

Other Party Liability: We receive many representations for the intervention of Indian Health Services in treatment procedures when it seems likely to us that some other means, such as insurance company, proceeds of the sale of an impounded vehicle, the party to an assault, etc., should be responsible for meeting the costs of treatment procedures. We would hope to have our hospital account and doctor's account forms revised to provide that an explanation of the origin of injuries shall be given when treatment is afforded Indians who have suffered injury. We would hope that you people will be able to assist the Indian to take recourse against such liable parties and that the account would not be routed to us for attention.

Ability to Pay: We often have cause to wonder whether the Indian Superintendent's certification that Indians who have received some treatment procedure are not able to pay is really justified. I can recall recent accounts when the certification seemed to be out of order. We would ask that you bear with us in the necessary procedures of questioning the incidents leading to treatment procedures and wherein we see some possibility of other party liability, and we would urge that you recognize the importance of your certification of inability to pay.

Contribution to Special Treatment Procedures: Dr. Galbraith has dealt with this subject - I would like to add that, in future, dentures will cost at least \$25.00 each. It has been a custom in the past to provide two dentures to one patient at one time for \$45.00. We can no longer do this.

Exclusions from Indian Health Services benefits: This matter has been under discussion for some time, and I am sure you are as disappointed as we are that it takes us so long to get on with the job. You probably realize that this procedure has no bearing on an Indian's entitlement to B.C.H.I.S. benefits. You will also realize that in the past a good number of people have been advised that they have ceased to enjoy the benefits of Indian Health Services, and a good many others have absented themselves from the country and have not expected that service, but they may some day if they return. It has been determined that all such persons must be advised by Indian Health Services that they will not enjoy such benefits if we are to have any protection of such notification.

To this end the machinery has been established for notification, and a committee has been designed to protect the interests of the Indian by careful consideration of representations for his exclusion before Indian Health Services will act in the matter. As a result of the committee's action to date we have processed representations from three Agencies and we are proceeding on a fourth. There is a good deal of paper work involved, and we have not been able to move

any faster. I believe that in about two weeks we will be able to ask for a meeting of the committee to consider the representations from three or four more Agencies. I would suggest that once this big bulk of representations has been dealt with, we can probably do a better job of keeping up with your amendments from month to month.

General discussion.

Mr. Arneil:

I would like to put a vote to sincerely thank Dr. Galbraith for coming here this afternoon and Mr. Shaw coming to discuss the administration. I am sure you all feel our discussion has been most helpful and has clarified many things that have been bothering us. We may be in different departments - I think it is a good omen that we are getting along so well. Thank you, Dr. Galbraith and thank you Mr. Shaw.

- Mr. Arneil: We are open to discussion on any subject addressed to any one of the Regional staff or among yourselves.
- Mr. Meek: I would suggest a nominal roll be brought out - showing the number of the agency, the name of the agency, post office address, the street address, etc.
- Mr. Sampson: We have quite a call for clothing to destitute people. Some of them are semi-emergency - we take care of real emergency cases - others could wait. It involves correspondence back and forth. Do you think it would be wise for the Superintendent to issue up to \$50.00?
- Mr. Webster: I think it is an excellent suggestion. There already is a statement of policy in the manual but if all are in favour we will endeavour to secure authority for local purchase up to fifty dollars. There may be the odd request which should be referred to the Regional Office.
- Mr. Parminter: Speaking of clothing - when you apply for a tuition grant, please do not include an item for clothing unless it is clothing for a particular course. The Education Division does not make a grant toward clothing.
- Mr. Hett: Seed: The supply of seed is not satisfactory. In the first place, most Indians can supply their own. Secondly, the amount we can give them doesn't warrant a trip to town if they have a distance to come; it just doesn't warrant the expenditure at all. We get a lot of criticisms that the Indians aren't getting enough and I know for a fact one of my more progressive Indians said he "didn't mind the Indians selling it, but wished they'd charge a more reasonable price".
- Mr. McGregor: This is a poor year to start it. Following this year I think that it could be done and concentrate on what it is supposed to be for - indigent Indians who can't afford to buy. I am in favour of reducing the amount of seed but we have to do it as a general policy and not by individual agencies. There will be agencies, I think, which will still require it.
- Mr. Clark: We insisted last year they take it from Band Funds.
- Mr. McGregor: I think some of the agencies have used Band Funds as short term loans. Funds are obtained and loaned to the individual and he is to pay it back that Fall.
- Mr. Brown: I think we all agree with you...the seed would not be stopped. I think Mr. Hett and Mr. McGregor meant the small little doles that should be stopped, but if you wish to sow ten or fifteen acres, I don't think that would be stopped.
- Mr. Sharpe: I think we would still have to supply seed to the indigent and partial assistance to the others.
- Mr. Hett: The Indians should be advanced enough now that we shouldn't have to assist them to the extent of a small amount like \$10.00.
- Mr. Christie: I believe that's so, in fact, there are some times we don't give them seed at all. I think general distribution of seed is crazy.
- Mr. Sharpe: On Reserves, Mr. McGregor - have we anything concrete yet on the Coldwater Band?
- Mr. McGregor: No - it involves an Order-in-Council.
- Mr. Sampson: Mr. Parminter - this applies to education. We get a request every year for a list of Indian pupils attending non-Indian schools and it raises a question of the advisability of the teachers having to go into the classroom and saying "are you an Indian". One of our Principals at Prince Rupert has raised the question and I think he

is justified. He doesn't look at those kids as Indians or Japs and he feels that the children themselves shouldn't have it brought to their attention. He objects to this. Some are mixed blood and he doesn't know that. I am wondering if that information is so important to the Department that it is worth the difficulty it is creating?

Mr. Parminter: The information is most essential, I would say, for records purposes. Possibly that embarrassment can be overcome by a visit to the school by the Superintendent or some one on the staff who knows. Possibly if it were brought down to doubtful cases the child could be questioned. I wonder if any of the other Superintendents have experienced that?

Mr. Bailey: When I was in Prince Rupert it was overcome by going up and talking to the Principal. Mr. Anfield discussed it with him and he could quite see our point. I would think that's the only answer to the problem - it brings the Superintendent or some other member of the staff to the school.

Mr. Parminter: We like the Superintendents to take a real interest in each Indian child attending a public school, checking his habits and general adjustment.

Mr. Findlay: At the new school at Alert Bay they have been following the practice of submitting to me a list of all children attending that school. All I do is go over them. It is not too big a job to list all the children. It might be an idea. I don't know if it would have an advantage in Prince Rupert but it does with me.

Mr. Sampson: In Prince Rupert there are about 2000 children in school.

Mr. Bailey: I found that the teachers are very happy to point out to me that they have five Indians or ten or two. They are quite happy over this amalgamation of the youngsters, so we have no trouble there in obtaining a list.

Mr. Anfield: I would take my previous year's list up and get the Principal in his office and check that over with him and ask him to run through his register and he would list them and take it on from there.

Mr. Parminter: I wonder how many of our Indian youngsters are in public schools on whose behalf we are getting away without paying tuition fees? Are there any agencies where quite a number are enrolled for whom we are not paying tuition?

Mr. Christie: In Quesnel they don't believe in charging.

Mr. Letcher: Half a dozen in the New Westminster Agency.

Mr. Dunn: I had four but the Board caught up with two of them. There are still two who use the bus. I wonder if I should approach the School Board and ask them? It is going to come up some day anyway.

Mr. Parminter: Yes, that's a good idea.

Mr. Boys: Do we bill the School Board for white children attending Indian schools? How do we bill them? No policy has been decreed.

Mr. Sampson: Mr. Parminter - we have a problem which doesn't affect many other agencies but it is quite critical - teachers acting as Dispensers. School work is being neglected. In one case a teacher was appointed and asked to act as a Dispenser without realizing what it entailed. On taking over the job she realized that it was ridiculous to expect her to do that work and the school work. We should divorce the two jobs entirely.

Mr. Parminter: We want to be co-operative but there are some villages where there

isn't anyone sufficiently responsible to do that. I remember visiting one girl - she evidently couldn't say no. She was Dispenser for the village. She had the lighting plant to worry about, she was running the transmitter, doing the janitor work, general advisor to the community, and doing her own housekeeping. And, incidentally, she had to teach slightly over 30 youngsters, four or five grades. We lost that teacher. I believe it was a case of overwork. I think it is something we have to look out for. We are concerned about the turnover of teachers and yet we will never avoid it if we do not use some discretion in what we ask them to do. Where there is a responsible person on the Reserve, arrangements should be made.

Mr. Findlay: B.C. Special Vote: With regard to a boat purchased under V.L.A. Grant - could we apply for money from B.C. Special for repairs.

Mr. McGregor: No objection.

Mr. Henson: I have been working on Band Budgets recently and the whole business of Trust Funds is in rather an unsatisfactory condition as far as our agency is concerned. We do get a statement showing what the balance was at the end of a certain month but there is usually too much delay. Would it be possible to get a statement from Ottawa of the balance on a certain date showing all vouchers up to a certain number have been paid?

Mr. Webster: It would be very desirable, Mr. Henson, but at the present time I don't believe they have enough staff. Until they get more staff, no.

Mr. Bailey: Can anything be done about the proper care of horses on Indian Reserves? I have a case where a horse sits in the corner of a small corral and every time I go by I can see one more rib. There is no feed. I have talked to the Council but they won't do anything about it.

Mr. Webster: There is provision in Section 80 of the Act for a By-law regarding control of animals on a Reserve.

Mr. Bailey: So far I haven't been successful in convincing the Council of any wisdom in the By-law. The extreme would be the S.P.C.A. and the police. I hesitate to go to that length if there is any other way.

Mr. Anfield: Disclaimer of ownership - shoot it - not the Indian, the animal.

Mr. Letcher: Transfers from one Band to another: This Band I am speaking about has no elected Band Council. An application was made to transfer into this Band and the necessary transfer forms were signed by the Band. Ottawa recently wrote back and said we would have to have a voters' list showing the majority of Voters....Section 73.

Mr. Hett: If the Band had a recognized Council - O.K.

Mr. Letcher: The meeting and the conference is just about over and I would like to express my pleasure in meeting several of the Superintendents I had never met before.

Mr. Meek: This has been an interesting and stimulating conference. It is possible that some of the Coastal Superintendents found range management not applicable - nothing in their agencies - so I would suggest in future conferences the Interior and Coastal agencies be divided at one point and have sessions in our own particular field. We could have two small groups for our own particular problems.

Mr. Arneil: Your point is well taken.

- Mr. Jutras: Mr. Arneil, I would like to know if they are proposing to make amendments to the Act whereby children of unmarried mothers will be taken into the Band.
- Mr. Arneil: It is proposed to amend (11(e) of the Act; it is not legislated. It is proposed to take children into Band membership, to examine the case and later exclude it if necessary. I am not attempting to go into detail.
- Mr. Jutras: Housing: Is there a possibility that the Department might entertain housing assistance to Bands that have no Reserves.
- Mr. Arneil: I prefer not to discuss that here. Pending clarification from Ottawa I prefer not to answer that.
- Mr. Clark: Mr. Parminter, I was wondering if you have non-Indian children attending your Indian Day Schools - should we call upon school boards - do they pay?
- Mr. Parminter: That was mentioned a few minutes ago. You will probably be hearing about that when policy is established, and the amount.
- Mr. Christie: This is something I think should be taken up with the parliamentary committee. A lot of our Indians are ranch hands and farm labourers and they have no protection. One Indian, a rancher owed him \$47.00 and he went to a lawyer and he was told he didn't come under this. This is about the third or fourth time I have come up against the same thing.
- Mr. Arneil: I would like to communicate with some member of the law profession or with the Vancouver Legal Aid Society. A client may go in there and have access to professional advice. I think we might try and do something about that.
- Mr. Christie: I think it is something that the legislature has to take up.
- Mr. Hett: Mr. Parminter, this matter was touched on the other day. We have three children on a Reserve who are being apprehended by the Social Welfare Branch. We are paying over \$2.00 a day. They are placed on the Reserve and attending a provincial school off the Reserve. I was first of the opinion that what we were billed for them covered the cost of education also.
- Mr. Parminter: You should not accept accounts - we are paying for tuition in the per diem rate.
- Mr. Anfield: A Band is under 73, ...have Councils, and after some years it becomes apparent that the election of the Chief separately from the Council is not a very good thing. Is it possible to change the regulations that would permit that?
- Mr. Webster: It requires an amending Order-in-Council following a Band meeting.
- Mr. Anfield: I would like the experience of some of the Superintendents here. Which is preferable in an agency where you have an Assistant, or say two, to give your Assistants sole responsibility for specific Reserves or to share the work right down the line?
- Mr. Letcher: Share it down the line.
- Mr. Sampson: Share it down the line.
- Mr. Findlay: What do you mean by responsibility?
- Mr. Anfield: Ten Bands and you have an Assistant. You take full responsibility of the welfare of three of those Bands?
- Mr. Dunn: Having in mind training, that would be a good idea.
- Mr. Arneil: You may delegate work. You may not delegate responsibility. The responsibility is yours and yours alone.

Mr. Anfield:

A word about Band Councils. We are very happy that the Department is now sending out monthly statements of Band's Trust Accounts. For the benefit of the newer men among us, you can't go wrong in taking your Councils into your confidence. Let them know what is going on. There has been a tremendous change in thinking on the part of the Indians - don't be afraid to take them into your confidence. Where you have Bands large enough, Councils large enough, I believe that quite frankly it will reduce your routine work and it will give you a much happier administration. I have been astounded in the change of thinking.....that the Council really gains something. It is a body designed to control matters within the village - spend a lot of time in the development of Council conversations - that's part of the education process.

Mr. Dunns:

My Councils know how much money there is and they know what the balance is, but from month to month I have no way of telling what transactions have been paid.

Mr. Webster:

I am familiar with Mr. Dunn's correspondence with the Branch in this connection. They were inclined to feel that by reference to the voucher you had submitted and your budget you should be able to explain what the charges against the Trust Account were.

Mr. Henson:

We never know the true balance. If we knew just what vouchers had been paid and what income had been recorded when the balance was shown as such and such, then we could form a balance.

Mr. Boys:

Under Section 73, I think consideration should be given to staggering the terms of the Councillors. In a Band where there are 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Councillors....they are all elected together - none of them have any knowledge of Council work and I feel that if it was possible to elect five at one time and five the next, it would be better.

Mr. Webster:

That has been suggested to the Department.

Mr. Boys:

The Trespass Section in the Act is somewhat weak at the present time.

Mr. Arneil:

The weakness was recognized - it was given a great deal of time by the delegates and it is under consideration right now.

Mr. Sampson:

I feel that as a result of this conference here, certain things have been clarified to me, other things have been confirmed, and I have learned a lot of new things I have never known before. I have gained something which is very valuable, a greater fellowship with those with whom we are working. I think it is going to enable me to go back with a great deal more enthusiasm.

Mr. Parminter:

We have talked a lot about education as the answer to many of our problems....educating the general public. We circularized the whole province and the Yukon concerning the Carpenter Apprenticeship course. There is a movement now to get more Electricians. Possibly you will be circularized to get more for this course. They probably will require a higher grade level. We would appreciate your getting right behind this thing. Earlier today Miss Arnold was talking about Home Makers Clubs. I would like to mention the P-T.A. Miss Arnold has the feeling that some communities are too small and she is probably right. If teachers approach you and sound you out on the idea of starting a P-T.A., if you think it will go over, by all means support it. We will. We will help that teacher in the organization of material for P-T.A. You know, of course, that the Provincial Inspectors are calling on the Day Schools. Some of you have got to know the Provincial Inspectors very intimately. I receive letters from them from time to time and I get quite a lift hearing how much they appreciate the very fine co-operation you give them when they are going out, especially to these outlying places. Mrs. McBride has been very quiet throughout this whole conference; since she works very faithfully with me in Education, I asked her for any suggestions. She would like to remind you that School Registers and B.C.

Permanent Record Cards are supplied from Regional Office. - the Progress Report Cards are supplied from Ottawa. We are always getting requests from Ottawa to supply schools with the Registers and Permanent Record Cards.

I have one regret concerning our Education Day during this conference. It was indicated to Mr. Anfield and Mr. Clark that they might be asked to speak at length on Residential Schools, but time did not permit it and I think it is everybody's loss. However, I hope at some future date you will be able to hear from them.

Mr. McGregor: Our Filing Clerk asked me once again to request you to quote file numbers. We seem to go through cycles. We are at the bottom of the cycle at the moment.

Estimates: Two or three years ago we asked that the third copy come in for correction. You can send your third copy in and we'll correct it and send it back. It helps for future reference. Staff members other than Superintendents and the clerks should be familiar with the Estimate forms. We have found that some clerks have no idea where these coding numbers come from.

Mr. Kendall: I would like to mention fishing material. Each year we ask for Welfare Fishing Material. When making up your requisitions I would request that you adhere to the year's previous purchase order because in a lot of cases you use terms that are not quite specific with the industry as they like it and when ordering a certain number of pounds of net don't mention the length because the two are not synonymous. You have possibly noticed that we have requested you to send in your requisitions early. We prefer to have them in by the middle of September. I will see that you are reminded about that time, and make sure that your requisitions go to the Regional Office where we get quotations all at the same time. One Superintendent is in the habit of sending them to Ottawa and I would request that in future he send them to the Regional Office. Some of you have problems with Indians on Hunting. A lot of these arise from sportsmen who see game killed out of season and I feel if you would take the time to visit your local Rod and Gun Club and even become a member and if possible request them to invite the Chief and Councillors down and they will be made aware of the fact that during certain periods they aren't allowed to kill. If you will foster this you will have less problems in that regard. One thing I would like to know: Nylon is now in vogue - is it a good thing to have a Nylon net and possibly give it out every three years, or a linen net every year. I have been approached by many to try and switch to Nylon. They say we will save money in the end. I don't know whether we will or not. Actually, I would like to see this welfare giving of nets dispensed with altogether.

General discussion.

I would like to have you make out your yearly applications for Indian Traplines. That is being done in some agencies but not in others. I would like to see that done and it should be in by the end of September.

Mr. Anfield: I would like to move that we send to the Director of the Department our appreciation for the privilege of this conference and with that goes a very hearty vote of thanks for the week we have spent together. I was at the last one ten years ago and if we don't have one for another ten years - I'm afraid I won't be here. I would like to move a vote of thanks, Mr. Arneil, for your patience, courtesy and skill as a Chairman and express the hope that the next conference may not be too long delayed.

Mr. Arneil:

Friends, I am very happy tonight. I am not happy because the Conference is over - I am happy because I feel we are going back to our desks having gained something. I am saying this because the effort has not been mine. The original arrangements for the Conference and whatever success has been gained by these arrangements, is due to the efforts of our Regional staff. Secondly, the success of the Conference has been made possible by you gentlemen. You will never know my gratitude for the attitude, the friendliness, the attention that has been shown throughout. I should include the word patience.

I am not going to make a long speech. I think you all know I am sincere. It is grand to work with you. I have commented once or twice about the high regard I have for the Superintendents. That, gentlemen, is the understatement of the week in conveying to you my feelings and appreciation of being a co-worker with you. I will give you a promise - if it is O.K. with Ottawa, I would like to hold another conference next year. If we have made a few mistakes here, we will try and rectify them. At the same time, really, the only decision we have reached for you is informality - to my mind one of the reasons for the success of our convention has been informality.

Gentlemen, my sincere thanks for all the co-operation you have shown - thank you very much.

