

## THE PUBLISHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLES CAMSELL

CHARLES CAMSELL: C.M.G.; B.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.C.; F.R.S.A.; F.C.G.S.; HON. S.G.S.; F.G.S.A.; M.E.I.C.; F.G.A.C.; HON. MEMB. A.I.M.E. and C.I.M.M.; F.A.I.N.A. Born at Fort Liard, in the North West Territories, in the year 1876. One of 11 children he was educated at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and the University of Manitoba, graduating with a B.A. degree in Natural Science in 1894. Later he took postgraduate work at Queen's University, Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. He holds the LL.D. degree from three Universities, Queen's (1922), Alberta (1929) and Manitoba (1936), and is an honorary fellow of St. John's College.

Dr. Camsell is a member of a great many technical and scientific societies. He was a charter member of the Harvard Travellers Club; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (1916); Fellow of the Geological Society of America, Vice President in 1937; Fellow (1918) of the Royal Society of Canada, President in 1930. Vice-President of the International Geological Congress in 1913; Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, President in 1947 and Honorary Member in 1948; Member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Director 1939-44 and Hon. Member (1947); Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, President in 1932; Founder and Fellow of the Canadian Geographical Society. President 1929-1941; Fellow of the Arctic Institute of North America, one of its founders and first Chairman of the Board of Governors; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (1946); Hon. Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (1950).

He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by King George V in 1935.

Dr. Camsell holds the Confederation, Jubilee and two Coronation medals and has been awarded the Gold medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy (1931); the Murchison Grant (1922) and the Founders Medal (1946) of the Royal Geographical Society; the Julian Smith Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Special Medal of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada (1946), and the R. B. Bennett prize of the Royal Society of Arts (1945).

He joined the Public Service of Canada as a geologist in the Geological Survey of Canada in 1904 and held that position until he was appointed Deputy Minister of Mines in 1920. In 1935 on the amalgamation of the Departments of Mines, Interior, Immigration and Indian Affairs he was appointed Deputy Minister of the combined departments under the title Department of Mines and Resources. He was appointed to the Council

of the North West Territories in 1921 and was Commissioner from 1935 to 1946.

Dr. Camsell organized in 1922 the Dominion Fuel Board which was concerned with a fuel supply for Canada; was chairman of the Board for 20 years and was instrumental in first bringing Welsh anthracite to Canada. He was a member of the National Research Council from 1921 to 1936; member of the Mineral Resources Section of the Imperial Institute from 1921 and attended many of the meetings in London. He has been Chairman of the Canadian section of the World Power Conference since this organization started in 1925, and headed the Canadian delegations to the plenary meetings of the Conference in Berlin in 1930 and Washington in 1946. In Berlin he spoke on behalf of the North American Continent at the opening meeting in the Stoll Theatre, and at Washington he spoke along with Mr. Cordell Hull at the opening meeting in Constitution Hall. He also attended the Council meetings of the Conference at Lake Como, Italy, in 1928, and Stockholm in 1948.

He was Canadian representative of the Special Commission on Niagara Board which was created for the purpose of studying the possibility of diversion of water from Niagara River for power purposes. He was one of the Commissioners appointed in 1939 to study the question of disposal of waste gas in the Turner Valley field of Alberta. He was Chairman of the Matamek Conference on Biological Cycles in 1931 and Canadian representative on the North Pacific Planning Project organized jointly with the United States in 1943.

Dr. Camsell was one of the Canadian delegation at the Imperial Conferences in London in 1923 and 1930 and again at the Ottawa Conference in 1932. He was also the head of the official Canadian delegation at the meeting of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress in South Africa in 1930.

He was Chairman of Civil Service Committee for all the Victory Loan Campaigns during the war 1939 to 1945.

On retiring from the Civil Service after serving for about 44 years, he was offered by the Prime Minister the post of Ambassador and again that of High Commissioner. Each of these posts made a strong appeal to him but he was strongly advised by his doctors to remain in Canada.

Dr. Camsell was appointed by Prime Minister King to the Federal District Commission in 1947 and is still a member of the Commission. He was Chairman of the Canadian Section of the North West Development Committee of the Joint Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the United States Chamber of Commerce and is now a member of the Joint Chamber.

He became a member of the Board of Directors of Ventures Limited soon after leaving the Public Service of Canada, and represents the company in Ottawa.

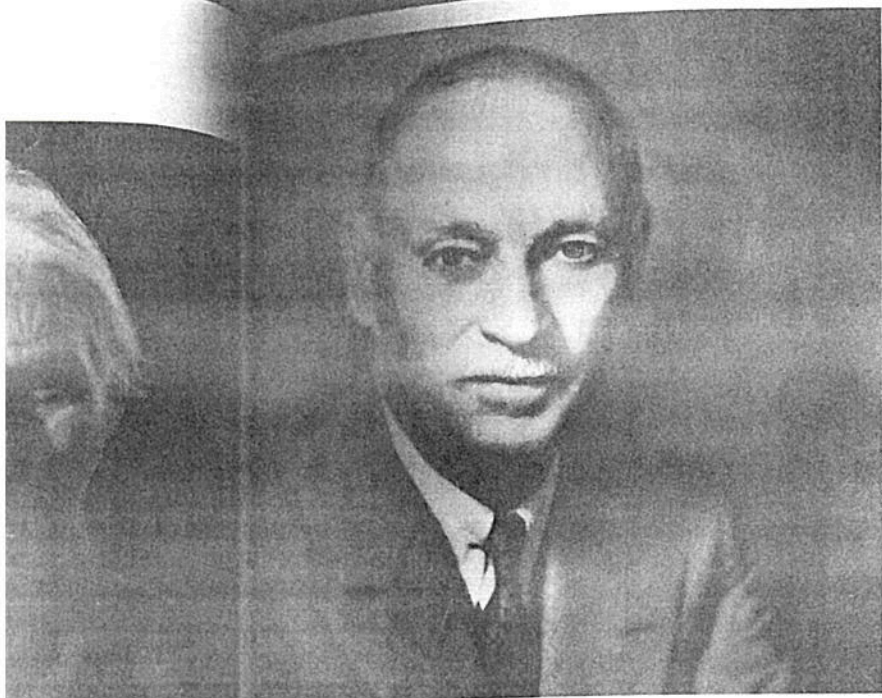
His name is attached to the leading tuberculosis hospital for Indians and Eskimos, situated in Edmonton (400 beds) and called the Charles Camsell Hospital. The hospital was opened by the Governor General Lord Alexander in August, 1946.





CHARLES GAMBRELL





## DR. CAMSELL RETIRES

Between 1894 and 1900, Charles Camsell engaged in travel and exploration throughout the basin of the Mackenzie River and the region west to the Pacific Coast. Along with Dr. J. M. Bell, he made a geological exploration of Great Bear Lake in 1900, and Moose River basin on James Bay in 1901. The following year he explored the wood buffalo country between Peace River and Great Slave Lake, and in 1903 served as geologist with the Canadian Northern Railway Company. In 1904 he joined the permanent staff of the Geological Survey and made explorations of the Severn River in Ontario, and in 1905 explored the Stewart and Peel Rivers in the Yukon, crossing from Dawson to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Already he had acquired a vast knowledge of Canada's hinterland, but following years were to extend still further the range of his experience. The years from 1906 to 1913 he spent working on economic geological problems in south-western British Columbia. In 1914, and following years, in charge of exploratory work for the Geological Survey, he made explorations of the country between Athabasca and Great Slave Lake, putting Talston River on the map. In 1918 he opened and took charge of the British Columbia office of the Geological Survey.

In 1920 Dr. Camsell was appointed Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Mines. When that department, along with others, was combined in the larger Department of Mines and Resources in 1936, Dr. Camsell was appointed deputy minister of the new department. He was also appointed commissioner of the Northwest Territories—a position for which those who read even this brief sketch of his career must grant he was exceptionally qualified.

Honours, aside from government positions, gravitated toward him, bearing tribute to the esteem in which he was held in the world of science and of exploration. He was selected as a representative of Canada at Imperial Conferences in London and Ottawa, in 1923, '26, '30, and '32. He was Canadian representative at the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress in South Africa, 1930, and headed the Canadian delegation to the World Power Conference in Berlin the same year.

The list of his presidencies, vice-presidencies, and fellowships is far too long to give here; but it may be said that he was president of the Royal Society of Canada, 1930-1 and of the Engineering Institute of Canada, 1932; vice-president of the 12th International Geological Congress, 1913, and of the Geological Society of America, 1937; and gold medallist, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, London, 1930.

So Dr. Charles Camsell, C.M.G., B.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.G.S.A., F.R.G.S., etc., retires from an active and fruitful life written large in the exploration and development of Canada; but his experience and wisdom will continue to be available to his country, particularly through his position as commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Undoubtedly, too, he will continue to be in demand for delivering addresses to learned bodies, and contributions from his pen will be wanted by authoritative magazines. Men like Dr. Camsell never rust out; they are of a metal which never loses its lustre.

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R.C.M.P.



WITH the retirement of Dr. Charles Camsell from his position as Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines and Resources, the public service of Canada loses one of its most distinguished members. Dr. Camsell's long association with the great northwestern areas of this country—he was born at Fort Liard, N.W.T.—brought to his administrative tasks an understanding both broad and minute, and a perspective relating to the development of Canada's new North such as perhaps were at the command of no other citizen of North America. It is not remarkable that his voice was regarded, not only in Canada but in other countries, as the voice of authority in all matters having to do with administration and development of Canada's northland.

Few administrative officers of the Federal Government have touched as closely the field of interest to the Hudson's Bay Company as has Dr. Camsell. The area to the west of Hudson Bay, outside of the organized provinces, has been his special care. It is an empire in itself, and for long has been recognized as one of the chief sources of raw furs for the world's market. The part of the Company in fostering these resources and turning them to the advantage of the natives of the region and the general public economy of Canada has been paralleled during the period of his administration by Dr. Camsell's wise and sympathetic understanding of the problems peculiar to Northern Canada.

As has already been said, Charles Camsell was born at Fort Liard, N.W.T., on the Liard River. The date was February 8, 1876. His father was Captain Julian Stewart Camsell, chief factor, Hudson's Bay Company, and his mother was Sarah (Foulds) Camsell, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. While a young lad Charles was sent to Winnipeg for his education; he attended St. John's College and Manitoba University, from which he graduated with his B.A. degree in 1894. He received his LL.D. at Queen's in 1922; his LL.D. at Alberta in 1929; and his LL.D. at Manitoba University in 1936. He also took postgraduate courses in geology at Queen's University, at Harvard University, and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. Dr. Camsell thus supplemented natural ability with an unusual amount of specialized training.