on Indian status. ination

wire or widow of person described in section 11.

A further amendment in 1956 gave Department of Indian Affairs the automatic right to enfranchise Indian children who lived with their en-franchised mother and their non-Indian step-father.

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The case of Jeanette Lavell In 1970, an Indian woman in Ontario lost her status by marrying a non-Indian, Jeanette Lavell's attempt to regain her status demonstrates the difficulty of Indian women to have the discriminatory section repealed.

The basis of her argument was that section 12-1-13 contravened the Bill of Rights. After defeat in the Ontario

Supreme Court and victory in the Ontario Court of Appeal, her presentation to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1973 was clear-cut she had been discriminated again to the Court of Canada in 1973 was clear-cut she had been discriminated against the Court of the Court o

"When the Canadian Humań Rights
Act was enacted," the statement reads,
the Lavell case was before the courts.
The Minister of Justice agreed to exclude
the Indian Act from the body of federal
legislation subject to the provisions of the
Human Rights Act."
"Native women have found no
protection of their rights either under
Canadian Bill of Rights or the Canadian
Human Rights Act."
The latest in a long series of defeats
for Indian women took place last year
during the constitutional negotiations. A
clause which would have allowed 15,700
women and 57,000 children to return to
reserves was drupped at the last moment.
Groups like the Native Woone's Association and the National Association of

Indian Rights for Indian Women have criticised their brothers, saying that Indian men are so teembroiled in their own political strugglies that they continually put Indian women's concerns on the back burner.

Canada's treatment of Indian women has often here.

Canada's treatment of Indian women has often been a source of international embarassment. Studies have shown that when women are forced to leave their reserves the result is increased dependence on alcohol, welfare and even suicide.

The domestic possibilities of change seem to be exhausted. Perhaps only an international movement condemning Canada's discriminatory practices will succeed in changing the situation of 'the least members of our society."

