

resourceshof the Indians, governments, local mes that control determination by the control of th privateo a cencies must ulfitheromobilized din 1a real revisions to the Gill will be prosented to Perliam

Indian leadership and concerted community of forth INFORMATION DIVISION . DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS . OTTAWA, CANADA

munity Development Programme. My colleging and I decided to adopt this approach, 90.07, 91.10V with their non-Indian neighbours, We believe the Transported the details of a programme designed to by baving Indian children and other Canadian child Transported indian communities with encouragement and

and achievements they can make oin the duture, eldizzog taed adt even taum y December 2, 1964 education and be able to compete on equal terms

the children to attend.

SETTLEMENT OF OLD CLAIMS SOUGHT

be settled, we can hope that the indiana will turn

their attention twore and more to the contributions

technical assistance to help them to make their own	grow up and play together in the same school year
The Consider Indians and article of the consideration of the considerati	Indian Title for PPCLI C.O.
Carvings by Keewatin Eskimos	of the school population, are receiving their advertion $\chi S_{\rm th}$, where Consider a hithing the there are a 90 nor
NATO Role for Black Watch	limits to the kind of arrangements we have been

The series them in introducing their own plants and the series of the se FOR CANADA'S INDIANS XX IAMORIA SUGAR MA

implement their decisions, Some field officers The following is a partial text of an address by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. René Tremblay, to the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada at London, Ontario, on November 21:

including its administrators and the Indians whom

The aim is not to leil Indians what is best for them

COMMUNITATION VELICIBIES TI PROCESAME STIGHT

One way and this seemed to offer the best chance

of success, was to developed well-planned Com

... At the end of the War, conditions among Indians demanded improvement. Many children were out of school, and the drop-out rate was appalling; many of the teachers were uncertified; and school buildings were run-down and inadequate. The situation has been made all the more acute by the increase in the Indian population, 210,000 today as compared to 136,000 in 1949. Housing in many areas was dreadful.

My predecessors in office during the postwar Period instituted a number of changes to benefit the Indians, and these have foreshadowed some of the new directions I intend to describe. Today, almost all younger school-age Indians attend school. We have built modern school units from coast to coast, and the number of unqualified teachers has been sharply reduced. In 1948 the total budget of the Indian Affairs Branch was about \$10,500,000, of which about half was spent on education. Even though expenditures on other programmes, such as fur conservation, economic development and housing, have risen sharply, education has remained the largest item of expenditure, taking up about 57 per cent of last year's budget of \$55,600,000. Economic Problems have been tackled on many fronts. Conser-Vation and utilization of renewable resources, farming, ranching, and business endeavours of various kinds have been encouraged. Technical advice and loans have been provided to Indian groups and

An experiment in notinem Atherta Which is proving individuals concerning projects planned or undertaken. Housing has been gradually improved.

making unless new ways are found. While there is

still a great deal to be done, the fact remains that many Indian reserves are remote from other set-tlements and there is no neighbouring school for

A GREAT GAP TO BE CLOSED about the

The Government recognizes that there is still a great economic, social and cultural gap which separates many Indians from other Canadians and that, unless positive steps are taken, this gap may even widen. The economic position of most Indians is sub-standard; about 75 per cent of all Indian families earn less than \$2,000 a year; nearly half of them earn less than \$1,000 a year. A significant number of Indian families are unable to provide a minimal home environment for their children. Where childwelfare services are available, many more Indian children are taken into protective care each year under provincial legislation than are non-Indian children, and properly-constituted child-welfare services are available to less than 50 per cent of the Indian population, a moitsoube to freq vi

In the field of education, the large number of drop-outs is still a cause for concern, as is the low average grade level attained and the special problems relating to provision of educational opportunities in isolated areas. Closely associated with the education of Indian children is the need for adequate follow-up of placement in jobs, on-the-job training, social orientation and - for the many who have attained limited levels - adult education.

Problems also remain that arise out of past events and result in feelings of unjust treatment and unsettled grievances. Some, I am sorry to say, are generations old.