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THE CANADIAN INDIAN; A BRIEF OUTLINE

(Prepared by the Indian Group, Office of the Public Information Adviser, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa.)

At the time of the first settlements in North America, the Indian population of what is now Canada was, according to the best estimates of anthropologists, about 200,000. Shortly after the arrival of Europeans, the Indian population started to decline until it became a common belief that the Indians were a dying race. The population had decreased by almost half early in this century, but after steady increases since that time, there is a total Indian population of more than 257,000 today.

There are 561 Indian communities, known as "bands". With the exception of certain nomadic groups inhabiting the outlying and northern regions, these bands are located on 2,300 "reserves"⁽¹⁾, varying in size from a few acres to more than 500 square miles, set aside by the Canadian Government for the use and benefit of Indians. About 25 per cent of the total Indian population have chosen to live off reserves as members of the general community. Successful farmers, ranchers, lumbermen, doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, nurses, clergymen, soldiers, industrial workers, stenographers, mechanics, salesmen and tradesmen are numbered in the Indian work force -- both on and off reserves.

Although the origin of the Indians remains uncertain, anthropologists believe that they came to America in successive migrations in pre-historic times from Northern Asia, probably by way of Bering Sea.

The Indians are not a single people. They are divided into a number of basic linguistic groups that are, in turn, subdivided into language groups with many local dialects. There are ten linguistic groups, of which four are found east of the Rocky Mountains -- Algonkian, Athapaskan, Iroquoian and Siouan, and six in British Columbia -- Kootenayan, Salishan, Wakashan, Tsimshian, Haida and Tlinkit. Some Athapaskan-speaking Indian bands also live in the interior of British Columbia.

The Indians of Algonkian origin are the most numerous, covering an area from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rockies; they include such well-known tribes as the Micmacs of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Montagnais of Quebec, and the Ojibway, Cree and Blackfoot of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

(1) The Canadian term "reserve" is nearly the exact equivalent of the United States term "reservation".

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Iroquoian peoples, including the Hurons, are found in Ontario and Quebec; Athapaskans inhabit the Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as parts of the interior of British Columbia, while tribes of Sioux inhabit parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Indian population of Canada is widely scattered, with differing racial and cultural backgrounds, and in varying stages of economic and social development, from the primitive nomadic hunter to the highly-skilled industrial worker or member of the learned professions. Like every other community in Canada, the Indian band or group is subject to the economic, social and geographical influences of the region in which it lives. For general purposes the Indian population may be grouped according to the natural economic zones of the country:

Atlantic Seaboard -- On the Atlantic seaboard, the various tribes lived originally by hunting and had no agriculture. Today, however, they are mainly engaged in forestry, agriculture, fishing and native handicrafts, and live much the same life as other Canadians making their homes in the Maritime Provinces.

St. Lawrence Basin, South of the Laurentian Plateau -- At the time of European settlement, the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes regions that became the nuclei of the present Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were inhabited, as now, by two main groups of Indians: Iroquoians, including Hurons, and the Algonkians, including Ojibways, Algonkins, and Abenakis. The Iroquoians were agriculturalists, being the only aboriginal race in Canada which had developed agriculture to any great extent before the coming of the European, while the Algonkians depended mainly on hunting for their livelihood. Today, those in the settled areas are engaged mainly in farming and industrial and professional pursuits, while those in the more remote areas rely mostly on forestry, fishing, hunting, and trapping for a living.

The Prairies -- In the Prairie Provinces the Indians, who depended upon the buffalo for practically all their needs, had to adapt themselves to new conditions following its near extinction. An intensive policy of agricultural assistance has been necessary. Many Indians are now successful ranchers and grain-growers, a remarkable transition in a few generations in view of the fact that no previous agricultural experience was available to guide them.

Pacific Region -- The Indians inhabiting the coastal areas of this region were traditionally sailors and fishermen and today they are active in the commercial fishing industry, as well as in logging and other industries peculiar to the region. In the interior, fruit-growing and ranching are important, while many Indians earn their livelihood in lumbering. In the northern areas, trapping is the principal occupation.

Precambrian Shield -- Originally, the Indians in this vast area were entirely dependent upon hunting and fishing for their food, alternating between periods of plenty in good game years and periods of privation and starvation when game was scarce. On the whole, hunting and trapping are still important for their livelihood, but this region has witnessed a remarkable change in recent years with the coming of modern means of transportation and communication. The pulpwood industry in the more accessible regions provides employment for many Indians, while mining and other projects are also changing employment patterns.

Indian Affairs in
New France

The lure of furs and wealth brought French settlers and fur traders to Canada in 1604, more than 60 years after Jacques Cartier had travelled down the St. Lawrence befriending the Indian people. To ensure an abundance of these furs, the French soon established good relations with Algonkin tribes in the east and Huron tribes in the west while setting up trading-posts and mission stations. This firm alliance was to last until the fall of French power in Canada.

The Algonkins and the Hurons were the traditional foes of the Iroquois. Keen rivalry arose between the two tribal groups for control of the fur trade. The Hurons wanted the sole rights to furs from the interior for trading with the French, while the Iroquois wanted them to trade to their English allies.

When New England colonists and traders clashed with their French counterparts, the Indians were drawn into the struggle on both sides. The Indians were sought as allies by both English and French and soon they became an integral part of both fighting forces. From the Indian point of view, they were not only fighting for trade rights but also settling old differences with an enemy tribe.

The falling of Montreal under English control in 1760 found France's Indian allies one by one reluctantly accepting English rule by agreement and by treaty.

Administration under
the British

As early as 1670, during the reign of Charles II, instructions were given to the governors of the British colonies that Indians who desired to place themselves under British protection should be well received and protected. Later it was found necessary to establish an office devoted solely to the administration of Indian affairs, and in 1755 Sir William Johnson was appointed Indian Superintendent, with headquarters in the Mohawk Valley, in what is now the State of New York. The establishment of that office was the genesis of future Indian administrative organization in North America. Following the American Revolution, the Indian office was removed to Canada. From

that time on, a continuing administrative organization has been maintained for the protection and advancement of Indian interests.

Until 1860, the Imperial Government was responsible for the management and expense of Indian affairs in Ontario and Quebec, but in that year it was decided that the Province of Canada should assume the charge. Accordingly, the management of Indian affairs was brought under the control of the Crown Lands Department on July 1, 1860, with the Commissioner of Crown Lands being appointed Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In other parts of the country, existing Indian affairs administration was under the management of the various provincial or colonial jurisdictions.

By a special provision in the British North America Act of 1867, the administration of Indian affairs came under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada. Indian affairs were made the responsibility of the Department of the Secretary of State at the time of Confederation and, in 1873, they became the responsibility of a branch of the Department of the Interior. In 1880, a separate Department of Indian Affairs was established, which continued until 1936, when Indian Affairs were again assigned to a branch, this time of the Department of Mines and Resources. From January 1950, Indian Affairs was a branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration; in January 1966, it became a part of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

A primary function of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is to assist the Indian people to participate fully in the social and economic life of the country. To this end, the department has brought into effect a broad range of programs in the fields of education, economic development, social welfare and community development -- including housing, road construction and maintenance, sanitation facilities, child and adult education, band business enterprises on reserves, etc.

Among the more important functions of general Indian administration are: the administration of Indian reserves and surrendered land; the administration of band funds; descent of property, and Indian treaty obligations.

Administration is carried on through a headquarters staff at Ottawa and regional and district offices in each province or territory. Medical services are provided, as required, by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Indian treaties Early in the settlement of North America, the British sovereign recognized, as a matter of policy, an Indian interest in the lands they occupied -- which could be extinguished by agreement with the

Indians and then only to the Crown. This gave rise to the practice of making agreements or treaties, as they were afterwards called, with various Indian tribes. The policy began in British colonial times in what is now the United States and was afterwards introduced into Canada.

As settlement began in southern Ontario, treaties were made with the Indians for the surrender of their interests in the land. In return, the Crown undertook to set aside reserves and provide additional benefits such as cash payments, annuities, educational facilities and other considerations.

After Confederation in 1867, in regard to Indians not already dealt with, Canada followed the policy of making treaties, beginning in Manitoba and northwestern Ontario, continuing throughout the greater part of the West and Northwest, and then back again to include all of northern Ontario. In British Columbia, the provincial government did not recognize that Indians had any title and considered the land question settled with the setting aside of reserves. However, in 1926 a special committee of the Senate and House of Commons in Ottawa recommended that, in lieu of treaty moneys payable in other areas, a sum of \$100,000 be expended annually for the benefit of B.C. Indians who had not been brought under treaty. (Because of their peculiar geographic position and close relation with Alberta Indians, the Indians of northeastern British Columbia had been brought under Treaty No. 8 between 1899 and 1910, notwithstanding the position taken by the province with respect to Indian title.)

About half the Indian population of Canada is under treaty. This does not include the Indians of Quebec and the Maritimes, whose territorial claims had passed to the French. The British did, however, guarantee to these Indians all lands that French authorities had set aside for their use. Also not included in the treaties are the Iroquois of Brantford and Tyendinaga and certain other groups that immigrated to Canada from what is now the United States and were given reserve lands in Canada. The needs of Indians not under treaty, however, receive no less attention from the Federal Government on that account.

Province of Canada
Treaties

Robinson Superior Treaty

September 7, 1850 -- between the Province of Canada and the Ojibway Indians, northern shore and hinterland of Lake Superior.

and
Robinson Huron Treaty

September 9, 1850 -- between the Province of Canada and the Ojibway Indians, northern shore and hinterland of Lake Huron.

Indian promises	Indians promise not to sell, lease or dispose of minerals or other reserve products without consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and not to hinder exploration or prospecting.
Government obligations	Reserves as set forth in treaty schedules (no <i>per capita</i> or family land grant); right to hunt and fish except on lands occupied by individuals or companies with consent of Province (no restriction as to regulations). Total cash payment at Treaties £4,160; perpetual annuity of £1,100 (now \$4.00 <i>per capita</i>) ⁽²⁾
Manitoulin Island Treaty	October 6, 1862 -- between the Province of Canada and the Ottawa Ojibway and other Indians. Area ceded -- all portions of the Great Manitoulin Island except those to be set apart as reserve lands for the use of Indians.
Government obligations	100 acres a family, or 50 acres for each single person over the age of 21, or single orphan under the age of 21; total cash payment at treaty \$700.00; annual interest payment from proceeds of land sales; same fishing rights as those enjoyed by white settlers.
Post-Confederation Treaties	Treaty No. 1 August 3, 1871 -- Chippewa (Ojibway), Swampy Cree and others, southern Manitoba centring on Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg districts.

(2) £ -- pound sterling

Indian promises	To observe Treaty; maintain peace; not to molest persons or property (same promises in subsequent Treaties, with additional undertaking to assist in bringing Indian offenders to justice).
Government obligations	Reserves, 160 acres a family of five plus additional 25 sq. mi.; control of liquor traffic; maintenance of school on each reserve; commissioners to take census.
Annuity	Originally \$3.00, raised to \$5.00 in 1875; chiefs \$25.00; triennial suit of clothes to each chief and headman.
Treaty No. 2	August 21, 1871 -- Chippewa and others. Central Manitoba, south-eastern Saskatchewan and south-western Manitoba.
Government obligations	Reserves, 160 acres a family of five; school on each reserve; control of liquor traffic; commissioners to take census.
Annuity	\$3.00 a head raised to \$5.00 in 1875; chiefs \$25.00; triennial suit of clothes to each chief and headman (added in 1875).
Treaty No. 3	October 3, 1873 -- Saulteaux tribe of the Ojibway and other Indians. Extreme southwest of Ontario lying west of the Great Lakes and small portion of southeastern Manitoba. Area ceded, 55,000 square miles.
Government obligations	Reserves up to one square mile for family of five, subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands, right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indians and to

appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes, subject to improvements; schools; control of liquor traffic; hunting and fishing in ceded area subject to Dominion regulations.

Treaty presents	\$12.00 a head; various items for agricultural equipment, supplies, etc.; flags and medals.
Annuities	By census, \$5.00 to each registered Indian; chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; \$1,500.00 annually for ammunition; triennial suit of clothes to each chief and headman.
Treaty No. 4	September 15, 1874 -- Cree, Saulteaux and others. Mainly southern Saskatchewan. Area ceded, 74,600 square miles.
Government obligations	Reserves one square mile for family of five -- subject to Government's rights to deal with settler on reserve lands; right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indians and to appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements and lands; schools; right to hunt, trap and fish in tract surrendered subject to Government regulations; control of liquor traffic.
Treaty presents	Indians \$12.00, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; miscellaneous agricultural equipment, supplies, etc.; flags and medals.

Annuities

Indians \$5.00, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; \$750.00 annually for ammunition and twine; triennial suit of clothes for chiefs and headmen.

Treaty No. 5

September 24, 1875 -- Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes and others, northern Manitoba and part of Ontario, north of Treaty No. 3.

Area ceded 100,000 square miles.

Government obligations

Reserves 160 acres a family of five (100 acres a family of five at Fisher River -- subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands); right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indians and to appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements; right to navigation of all lakes and rivers and free access to the shores thereof; schools; right to hunt and fish ceded area subject to Government regulations; control of liquor traffic.

Treaty presents

Miscellaneous agricultural equipment, supplies, etc.; flags, medals.

Annuities

\$5.00 a head, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; \$500.00 annually for ammunition and twine; triennial suit of clothes for chiefs and headmen.

Treaty No. 6

August 23, 1876, and September 9, 1876 -- Plain and Wood Cree tribes and others. Central Alberta and central Saskatchewan.

Area ceded, 121,000 square miles.

Government obligations

Reserves one square mile to each family of five; subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands; right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indians and to appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements; schools, control of liquor traffic; right to hunt and fish in tract surrendered subject to Government regulations.

Treaty presents

\$12.00 a head; miscellaneous agricultural equipment, supplies, etc.; flags and medals.

Annuities

\$5.00 a head, chief \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; \$1,500.00 annually for ammunition and twine; triennial suit of clothes for chiefs and headmen. Assistance in case of pestilence and famine; medicine chest for use of Indians.

Treaty No. 7

September 22, 1877 -- Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony and others -- southern Alberta.

Area ceded 42,900 square miles.

Government obligations

Reserves one square mile for each family of five; right to hunt subject to Government regulations; school teachers.

Treaty presents

Indians \$12.00, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; miscellaneous items and equipment; flags and medals.

Annuities

Chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00, Indians \$5.00; \$2,000.00 annually for ammunition; triennial suit of clothes for chiefs and councillors.

Treaty No. 8

June 21, 1899 -- Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and others. Northern Alberta, the Northwest Territories south of Great Slave Lake, and northeastern British Columbia.

Area ceded 324,900 square miles.

Government obligations

Reserves one square mile for each family of five or 160 acres in severalty, subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands; right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indian and to appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements and lands; right to hunt, trap and fish subject to Government regulations; school teachers.

Treaty presents

Indians \$12.00, chiefs \$32.00, headmen \$22.00; miscellaneous agricultural equipment, supplies, etc.; ammunition and twine \$1.00 a head for families preferring hunting and trapping to agriculture; medals and flags.

Annuities

Indians \$5.00, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; triennial suit of clothes for chiefs and headmen.

Treaty No. 9

July 12, 1905 -- among the Dominion of Canada, the Province of Ontario and Ojibway, Cree and others. That part of Ontario draining into the Hudson Bay. Paid by Ontario.

Area ceded, 90,000 square miles.

Government obligations

Reserves up to one square mile for each family of five, subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands, right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indians and to appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements and lands; right to hunt, trap and fish in ceded area subject to Government regulations; education.

Treaty presents

\$8.00 a head; flags.

Annuities

\$4.00 a head.

Treaty No. 10

August 28, 1906 -- Chipewyan, Cree and others -- northern Saskatchewan. Area ceded, 85,800 square miles.

Government obligations

Reserves up to one square mile for each family of five, subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands, right to sell or lease reserve lands

with the consent of the Indians and to appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements and lands; Indians who do not wish to live on reserves may have 160 acres a head in severalty off reserves; education; right to hunt, trap and fish.

Treaty presents Indians \$12.00, chiefs \$32.00, headmen \$22.00, medals and flags.

Annuities Chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00, Indians \$5.00; distribution of twine and ammunition annually; triennial suit of clothes to chiefs and headmen.

Treaty No. 11 June 27, 1921 -- Slave, Dogrib, Loucheux, Hare and other Indians. Northwest Territories north of Great Slave Lake.

Area ceded, 372,000 square miles.

Government obligations Reserves one square mile for each family of five, subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands; right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indians and to appropriate reserve lands for federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements and lands; right to hunt, trap and fish in ceded area subject to Government regulations; salaries of teachers.

Treaty presents Medals and flags and copy of treaty for each chief; fishing, hunting and trapping equipment to

value of \$50.00 for each family of band; miscellaneous equipment.

Annuities

Indians \$5.00, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; triennial suit of clothes to chiefs and headmen; annual distribution of twine, ammunition to the value of \$3.00 to each Indian.

Treaty between His Majesty the King and the Chippewa Indians of Christian Island, Georgina Island and Rama. and Treaty between His Majesty the King and the Mississauga Indians of Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Scugog Lake and Alderville.

October 31, 1923.

November 15, 1923.
Indians ceded rights to an area of 20,100 square miles in southern and central Ontario between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay.

Government obligations

\$25.00 to each Indian signing treaty; \$500,000 paid by Ontario, to be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Legislation There is only one Indian act and one Indian administration in Canada. Before Confederation, in addition to the old Province of Canada, several of the colonies that now form Canada had Indian legislation and some administrative organization for Indian affairs. After Confederation, Parliament from time to time enacted legislation concerning Indians and this was consolidated in the Indian Act of 1876. Although it was changed and simplified by various amendments, this act remained the basic Indian law until 1951, when a new act came into force.

Legal status of Indians Apart from special provisions in the Indian Act, Indians are subject to federal, provincial and municipal laws and, in the same manner as

other Canadian citizens, Indians may sue and be sued and may enter freely into contractual obligations in ordinary business transactions. Their property on a reserve is exempt from taxation, and such property, except on a suit by another Indian, is also exempt from seizure.

Indians may vote at federal elections on the same basis as other citizens. With regard to provincial elections, the Indians are governed by the electoral laws of the various provinces.

Liquor has presented a special problem. From an early period it was thought necessary to control the liquor traffic with Indians and special legislation was passed by authorities prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to, and their use by, the Indian people. These laws were to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous traders and individuals who might take advantage of them in economic matters, especially during the early fur-trading period.

Total prohibition of the use of any kind of intoxicant by Indians except for medicinal purposes is the significant feature of the liquor provisions of Indian legislation passed by the Parliament of Canada, which was consolidated in the Indian Act of 1876 and continued with minor changes until 1951, when legislation was broadened to allow the Indian people to decide their own course of action on this matter on a provincial and individual reserve basis.

Band management

The original political organization of the Indians varied considerably from tribe to tribe. It was usually very simple, involving only the recognition of a chief and headmen or councillors, either hereditary or chosen for their prowess or ability. As early as 1869, provision was made in the Indian legislation for local government on reserves in accordance with democratic principles. This provision has been broadened from time to time to meet the needs of Indian communities.

The Indians now elect band councils consisting of a chief and councillors who correspond to the local elective officers in rural municipalities. However, Indian bands who wish to adhere to their tribal system of choosing chiefs and councillors may continue to do so and those chosen exercise the same powers as an elected council. The councils are concerned with local conditions affecting members of the band and work closely with the representatives of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. They may make by-laws with regard to various matters of a local nature concerning the reserves and also have certain responsibilities with regard to the management of band funds, the surrender or lease of reserve lands, land allotment and band membership. Management of welfare assistance, community planning, economic development, school administration and other local programs

also may be placed in varying degrees within their administrative orbit. A Departmental contribution program has been developed to assist in financing many of these local projects. The right to vote has been extended to Indian women, many of whom are taking a keen interest in band affairs and are playing an effective part in band administration.

Finances The Indian Trust Fund is made up of capitalized annuities and moneys derived from Indian assets.

Revenue to the Fund began with the settlement of Upper Canada, and the surrender for sale of Indian lands in that province. Today, major items of income to the Fund are derived from leases of Indian reserve lands, timber sales, oil royalties, the leasing of oil and gas exploration rights and the sale of gravel.

Before 1859, moneys were held for investment in commercial securities, municipal debentures and so on. In that year, the Government assumed the investments because investments in securities and debentures involved possible loss to the Fund and security was of prime importance.

It should be noted that the Trust Fund is not owned in common by all Indians in Canada but belongs to various bands. Some bands have well over \$1 million, others have only a few dollars, while a considerable number of bands have no moneys at all and therefore no interest in the Trust Fund. This seeming inequality arises from the fact that some bands chose reserves rich in agricultural land, timber or minerals, and have been able to dispose of their surplus assets, depositing the proceeds in their trust accounts. Other bands chose reserves because of their suitability for hunting and fishing and these often lacked other resources from which revenue could be derived.

Expenditures from the moneys of a band held in the Trust Fund are permitted for any purpose considered in the interest of the band or the individual members thereof. Requests for expenditures originate with the councils of the respective bands.

Under the Indian Act, an Indian band may be permitted by Order in Council to control, manage and expend in whole or in part its revenue moneys. To date, 335 bands have been granted this authority. However, whether or not such authority has been granted to their bands, all band councils are encouraged to take the lead in planning for the expenditure of band funds.

When an Indian becomes enfranchised -- that is, when he gives up his Indian status and is no longer entitled to the rights and privileges

reserved under the Indian Act for Indians only -- he is paid a *per capita* share of the trust fund of the band to which he belongs.

Education In Canada, education is generally under the jurisdiction of the individual provinces, but the provision of education services to Indians is the responsibility of the Federal Government.

The "in-school" education program from pre-school to secondary grades is carried out through the operation of federal schools, or by agreements with provincial schools, in which case the tuition costs are paid by the Federal Government. The schools follow provincial curricula, but are encouraged to provide special instructional materials and programs related to Indian heritage and culture. Student residences, boarding homes and counselling services are provided for students who are prevented from attending schools in their home areas because of isolation or for other reasons.

The Federal Government also provides a comprehensive program of financial assistance and counselling services in the post-school area, including vocational, occupational and post-secondary training in provincial institutions and universities. In addition, adult-education courses are available to provide adult Indians with basic education, educational upgrading and social education courses. An employment and relocation program offers on-the-job and in-service training services; relocation grants; counselling and follow-up services and mobility assistance.

Teachers In common with other schools throughout Canada, Indian schools are attempting to secure the best-qualified teachers possible. Indian boys and girls are encouraged, through financial assistance, to enter the teaching profession to serve their own people.

Teachers engaged by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs enjoy a salary schedule that compares favourably with that in effect in the provincial schools across Canada. When engaged in the Indian day-schools in isolated areas, most teachers receive furnished and heated quarters for which a moderate pay deduction is made.

Social services program There is no specific federal legislation whereby the Federal Government is authorized to establish and/or maintain a social-services program on behalf of Indian residents of Canada.

The authority for providing that program is an allotment included in the funds appropriated each year by Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs. Appropriation for welfare purposes provides for financial assistance and services to: indigent, registered Indians living on reserves; specific categories of non-Indians living on

reserves; indigent, registered Indians living off reserves who are not considered to be eligible for assistance from any source in the non-Indian communities in which they may be living at the time of need.

The social-services program administered and financed by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs includes social assistance, care and maintenance of children, maintenance of children, maintenance and rehabilitative services for physically and/or socially handicapped adults. It provides basic necessities of food, clothing, shelter, fuel and other household essentials for dependent Indians living on reserves under the same conditions as apply to other residents of the provinces and Yukon Territory. In the Northwest Territories, welfare benefits and services to Indian residents are the administrative responsibility of the territorial government.

Under Section 88 of the Indian Act, Indian residents are subject to the same provincial child-welfare legislation as non-Indian residents of a province. The welfare of neglected, dependent and delinquent Indian children is ensured through the enforcement of provincial legislation and provision of related services by provincial social welfare departments and accredited child-care agencies in each province. The Federal Government has entered into agreements with the governments of the Yukon, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, by which Indian children may receive the same welfare services as non-Indian children, in accordance with provincial child welfare legislation.

The Federal Government provides maintenance and care in homes for the aged and other institutions for physically and socially handicapped adults who need care which may not require active medical treatment.

In addition to the child-welfare agreements, the Federal Government entered into an agreement with Ontario in 1965 under which all provincial welfare programs are made available to Indians living in the province.

Under service contracts, private social agencies in Quebec are providing professional social services to Indian communities within their boundaries.

Indians are eligible for family and youth allowances, Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, which are administered and financed by the Federal Government. Certain provincial allowances in British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia are also available to Indian residents.

Community Development

The Department defines community-development services as services intended to encourage and help people to participate in improving the social, economic and cultural conditions of their community life. These services are provided by individual community-development workers, who meet with community residents (initially, on an individual basis and later in small groups) to help them determine what local problem they need to solve, and can solve. Next, they must formulate and carry through an appropriate course of action. The object of the community-development process is, therefore, not so much to solve the specific problem chosen by the community as to use that problem as an opportunity for residents to learn, through experience, the skills involved in working together.

The development of leadership is encouraged through a variety of training programs sponsored jointly by the Federal Government, provincial governments and university extension departments in several provinces. The increasing demand for responsible leadership by Indian councils, voluntary organizations and other groups in Indian communities has resulted in a marked expansion in training courses for potential leaders and in workshops and short courses related to local needs.

The Department collaborates with public and private agencies in all aspects of community life. The efforts of volunteer groups are also encouraged, as well as Indian participation and initiative at the community level.

In most provinces, community-development services are now provided by Indian associations, under agreements with the Federal Government. Exceptions are: *Ontario*, where the provincial government supplies services under a similar agreement; *Quebec*, where community development is carried out by departmental staff; *the Northwest Territories*, where the territorial government embodies community-development techniques in a number of associated programs; *Alberta*, where consultations with bands are currently in process to determine the most suitable way to provide services.

The estimated total costs for agreements with Indian organizations in 1971-72 were \$1.8 million, made up as follows:

Nova Scotia	\$150,000
New Brunswick	165,000
Manitoba	500,000
Saskatchewan	500,000
Alberta	325,000
British Columbia	136,000
Yukon Territory	50,000

economic development A great many Indians still depend on the traditional pursuits of trapping, hunting and fishing for a livelihood. New techniques of development and management have increased the production of fur-bearing animals in recent years, particularly the introduction of a long-range program in co-operation with the various provinces. More recently, programs have been introduced to foster greater participation by Indians in the commercial fishing industry, and to encourage domestic fisheries on a co-operative basis as a means of providing subsistence food. Earnings from the wildlife and fisheries resources are augmented seasonally by such pursuits as guiding and the gathering of wild rice and other wild crops.

The traditional arts and crafts are still producing part-time employment for Indians in many areas. Handicraft items include moccasins, gloves, jackets, and *mukluks*(3) in northern and non-agricultural hunting areas, potato baskets in the Maritime Provinces and totem carvings, carved masks, fire baskets and Cowichan sweaters(4) on the West Coast. These provide an important supplementary income for the Indian families producing them. In pilot projects, wood-carvings and new, non-traditional products bearing Indian designs are being developed.

Recognizing the need to establish long-term economic objectives for, and in consultation with, the Indian people, the Department, through its Indian and Eskimo Economic Development Branch, helps individuals and bands to create business and employment, including mineral resources on Indian reserves.

Many of these programs are being conducted in co-operation with other federal departments, provincial governments and private organizations.

Assistance is in the form of loans, grants, loan guarantees, technical and management advice, and specialized training. The loans, grants and guarantees are provided from the Indian Economic Development Fund, which was capitalized at \$19,050,000 for the fiscal year 1971-72.

In addition to the Fund, the Branch had appropriations of \$14,845,000 for the fiscal year 1971-72 to encourage the development of economic activity through the provision of basic infrastructure and professional and technical services.

The Branch is also responsible for the administration of Indian reserves and surrendered lands, as well as the administration of certain categories of Indian estates.

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- (3) Warm, knee-high boots of seal-skin worn by Indians and Eskimos of the Northwest Territories.
 - (4) Heavy sweater of grey, unbleached wool, originally having a black-and-white design but now often multi-coloured, made by the Cowichan Indians of southern Vancouver Island.

General The medical care of Indians and Eskimos is within the jurisdiction of the Medical Services, Department of National Health and Welfare.

The National Museum of Man is the federal authority on traditional Indian culture and prehistory. Information in these matters may be obtained from the Education Section of the Museum.

General information on Canada's native peoples is available from Information Services, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa. Films and film strips may be obtained from the National Film Board, Ottawa.

Future patterns for Indian development A welcome trend during the past few years has been an ever-increasing awareness on the part of the Indian people that their future lies largely within their own control. As a concrete illustration of this fact, the conduct of Indian affairs is assuming more and more importance in the eyes of individual Indians, groups or associations.

In a comparatively short time, strong, viable Indian associations have been formed in every province and territory of Canada. They are putting forward their own ideas on what should be done to help their people, and the Department is listening and co-operating. There is also an increasing recognition on the part of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs that the Indian people should have as much responsibility as they are willing to assume. One example of this fact is the Contributions to Bands Program by which Indians bands, funded in part by the Federal Government, are able to control such basic necessities on their reserves as welfare, roads, maintenance, housing, etc.

This trend can be expected to accelerate in the future.

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