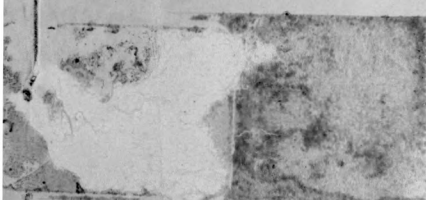


Indians of N.A. - Canada

THE CANADIAN INDIAN

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THE CANADIAN INDIAN

At the time of the first settlements in North America about four centuries ago, the Indian population of what is now Canada was, according to the best estimates of anthropologists, about 200,000. Shortly after the advent of the Europeans, the Indian population started to decline, and continued to dwindle until it became a common belief that the Indians were a dying race. In the last half century, however, there has been a steady increase and today the Indian population of Canada is over 151,000.

There are nearly six hundred separate Indian communities, known as "bands". With the exception of certain nomadic groups inhabiting the outlying and northern regions, these bands are located on more than 2,200 "reserves", varying in size from a few acres to more than five hundred square miles, set aside by the Canadian Government for the use and benefit of Indians. A number of Indians in all parts of Canada have chosen to live off their reserves as members of the general community.

Among the Indians are to be found successful farmers, ranchers, lumbermen, fishermen and trappers, while others are pursuing careers as doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, nurses, clergymen, soldiers, industrial workers, stenographers, mechanics, salesmen and tradesmen. The Canadian Indian has proven himself quick to learn and is well able to assume a place beside his fellow Canadians of non-Indian status.

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

The Indians are not a single race, but are divided into a number of basic language groups that are, in turn, subdivided into tribal groups with many local dialects. There are ten linguistic groups, of which four are found east of the Rocky Mountains - Algonkian, Athapaskan, Iroquoian and Siouian, and six in British Columbia - Kootenayan, Salishan, Nakashan, Tsimshian, Haida and Tlinkit.

These groups are further subdivided into many tribes with widely differing physical and psychological characteristics and cultures. The Indians of Algonkian stock 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 Ojibwas, Crees and Blackfoot of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Iroquoian stock, including the Hurons, is found mainly in Ontario and Quebec. Athapaskan stock inhabits the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, 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:

- (1) Atlantic Seaboard - On the Atlantic seaboard, aboriginally, the various tribes lived by hunting and had no agriculture. Today, however, they are mainly engaged in forestry, agriculture, fishing, and native handicrafts, and face much the same problems as other Canadians making their homes in the same region.
- (2) St. Lawrence Basin, South of the Laurentian Plateau - At the time of European settlement the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes regions that became Old Ontario and Old Quebec were inhabited, as now, by two main groups of Indians; Iroquois, including Hurons, and the Algonkians, including Chippewas, Mississaguas, and Abenakis. The economy and culture of these two main groups differed widely. The Iroquois 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 the chase 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.
- (3) 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 the near extinction of this animal. 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 they had no previous agricultural experience.
- (4) 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. In the interior, fruit growing and ranching are important, while many Indians earn their livelihood in lumbering. In the northern area trapping is the principal occupation.
- (5) 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, they still depend to a large extent upon the chase for their livelihood. But this region has witnessed a remarkable change in recent years with the advent of the airplane. The pulp-wood industry in the more accessible regions of this area, provides employment for many Indians, while mining and other projects are changing employment patterns.

ADMINISTRATION

As early as 1670, during the reign of Charles II, instructions were given to the governors of the colonies to the effect 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 Johnston was appointed Indian Superintendent with headquarters in the Mohawk Valley in what is now the State of New York. The establishment of this 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 the Indian interests.

Until 1860, the Imperial Government was responsible for the management and expense of Indian Affairs, 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 1st, 1860, the Commissioner of Crown Lands being from that date Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

By a special provision in the British North America Act of 1867, the administration of Indian Affairs, which had been under the management of several provinces, 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 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 again became a Branch, this time of the Department of Mines and Resources. Since January 1950, Indian Affairs have been the responsibility of a branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

INDIAN TREATIES

Early in the settlement of North America, the British recognized an Indian title or interest in the soil to be parted with or 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 by the British into Canada.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 provided that no Indian could be dispossessed of his lands without his consent and the consent of the Crown. In accordance with this principle, treaties have been made from time to time with various Indian tribes during the opening up of the

INDIAN TREATIES (Cont'd)

country for settlement. In general, the terms were that, in recognition of the surrendering of Indian interest in the soil, the Crown undertook to set aside reserves and provide other benefits such as cash payments, annuities, educational facilities and other considerations. About half the Indian population of Canada are under formal treaties. The needs of Indians not under treaty, however, receive no less attention from the Government on that account.

The following is a summary of the main provisions of Canadian Indian Treaties. It may be noted that these Treaties do not include the Iroquois of Brantford and Tyendinaga or certain other groups who immigrated to Canada from what is now the United States and were given reserve lands in Canada. The distinction is that the Treaties were made with the original Indian inhabitants, Chippewas and Mississaguas, whose aboriginal interest in the soil in Upper Canada had to be extinguished.

Province of Canada Treaties

Robinson Superior Treaty - September 7th, 1850 - between the Province of Canada and the Ojibwa Indians. Northern shore and hinterland of Lake Superior.

Area ceded, 16,700 square miles.

AND

Robinson Huron Treaty - September 9th, 1850 - between the Province of Canada and the Ojibwa Indians. Northern shore and hinterland of Lake Huron.

Area ceded, 35,700 square miles.

Indians promised - 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 per capita 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 regulation).

Total cash payment at Treaty £4000; perpetual annuity of £1100 (now \$4.00 per capita).

Manitoulin Island Treaty - October 6th, 1862 - between the Province of Canada and the Ottawa, Chippewa 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.

INDIAN TREATIES (Cont'd)

Government
Obligations

- 100 acres per 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 3rd, 1871 - Chippewa and Swampy Cree and others, Southern Manitoba centering Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg districts.

Area ceded 16,700 square miles.

Indians promised

- to observe Treaty; maintain peace; not to molest persons or property. (Same promise in subsequent Treaties with additional undertaking to assist in bringing Indian offenders to justice).

Government
Obligations

- Reserves, 160 acres per 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, headmen \$15.00; 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.

Area ceded 35,700 square miles.

Government
Obligations

- Reserves, 160 acres per family of five; school on each reserve; control of liquor traffic; commissioners to take census.

Annuity

- \$3.00 per head raised to \$5.00 in 1875; chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; triennial suit of clothes to each chief and headman (added in 1875).

Treaty No. 3

- October 3, 1873 - Saulteaux tribe of the Ojibwa Indians and others, Extreme Southwest of Ontario lying west of the Great Lakes and small portion of South Eastern Manitoba.

Area ceded, 55,000 square miles.

INDIAN TREATIES (Cont'd)

Government
Obligations

- Reserves up to one square mile per 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; hunting and fishing in ceded area subject to Dominion regulations.

Treaty Presents

- \$12.00 per head; various items for agricultural equipment supplies, etc.; flags and medals.

Annuities

- \$5.00 per head; 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 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; 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 annually for ball 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 extreme Western Ontario, North of Treaty No. 3.

Area ceded 100,000 square miles.

Government
Obligations

- Reserves 160 acres per family of five (100 acres per 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

INDIAN TREATIES (Cont'd)

Government
Obligations (Cont'd)

- 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 in ceded area subject to Government regulations; control of liquor traffic.

Treaty Presents

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

Annuities

- \$5.00 per 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 - The Plain and Wood Cree tribes and others. Central Alberta and Central Saskatchewan.

Area ceded, 121,000 square miles.

Government
Obligations

- Reserves 1 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 per head; miscellaneous agricultural equipment, supplies, etc.; flags and medals.

Annuities

- \$5.00 per head, chiefs \$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 1 square mile for each family of five; right to hunt subject to Government regulations (nothing re fishing school teachers.

Treaty Presents

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

INDIAN TREATIES (Cont'd)

- 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 the Great Slave Lake and Northeastern British Columbia.
- Area ceded, 324,900 square miles.
- Government Obligations
- Reserves 1 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 Indians 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 per 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
- November 6, 1905 - among the Crown Dominion of Canada, the Crown Province of Ontario and Ojibwa, Cree and others. That part of Ontario drained into the Hudson Bay. Paid by Ontario.
- Area ceded, 90,000 square miles.
- Government Obligations
- Reserves up to 1 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; schools.
- Treaty Presents
- \$8.00 per head; flags.
- Annuities
- \$4.00 per head.
- Treaty No. 10
- July 20, 1906 - Chipewyan, Cree and others - Northern Saskatchewan.

INDIAN TREATIES (Cont'd)

Treaty No. 10 (Cont'd) - Area ceded, 85,800 square miles.

Government Obligations - Reserves up to 1 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 per 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. The Northwest Territories north of Great Slave Lake.

Area ceded, 372,000 square miles.

Government Obligations - Reserves 1 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, etc.

INDIAN TREATIES (Cont'd)

Treaty made between His Majesty the King and the Chippewa Indians of Christian Island,
Georgina Island and Rama, October 31, 1923,

AND

Treaty made between His Majesty the King and the Mississagua Indians of Rice Lake, Mud Lake,
Scugog Lake and Alderville, November 15, 1923.

Indians ceded hunting, fishing and trapping rights over an area of
20,100 square miles in Southern and Central Ontario between Lake
Ontario and Georgian Bay.

Government - \$500,000 paid by Ontario.
Obligations

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 which was first consolidated in the Indian Act of 1876, which though changed and simplified by various amendments, remained the basic Indian law until 1951, when a new Act came into force. In keeping with Government policy of encouraging the Indians to take an active interest in their own affairs they were given an opportunity to review the proposed legislation and to make representations regarding its provisions. Also a group of representative Indians studied the provisions of the Act with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration who is responsible for Indian Affairs.

AIMS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The objects and policies of Indian administration in Canada were reviewed by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration in the House of Commons, June 21, 1950, as follows:

"The underlying principles of Indian legislation through the years have been protection and advancement of the Indian population. In the earlier period the main emphasis was on protection. But as the Indians became more self-reliant and capable of successfully adapting themselves to modern conditions, more emphasis is being laid on greater participation and responsibility by Indians in the conduct of their own affairs. Indeed, it may be said that ever since Confederation the underlying purpose of Indian administration has been to prepare the Indians for full citizenship with the same rights and responsibilities as those enjoyed and accepted by other members of the community.....

The ultimate goal of our Indian policy is the integration of the Indians into the general life and economy of the country. It is recognized however, that during a temporary transition period of varying length, depending upon the circumstances and stage of development of different bands, special treatment and legislation are necessary."

The primary function of the Indian Affairs Branch, under the Indian Act, is to administer the affairs of the Indians of Canada in a manner that will enable them to become increasingly self-supporting and independent members of the community. Among the important functions of Canadian Indian administration are: the management of Indian reserves and surrendered land tribal or band funds; education; welfare projects; relief; family allowances; rehabilitation of Indian veterans on reserves; descent of property; Indian treaty obligations; enfranchisement of Indians; and a variety of other matters. Administration is carried on through a headquarters staff at Ottawa and Indian agencies in the field, each agency being responsible for one or more reserves and bands. In addition to the Superintendent the staff of an agency may include a clerk, stenographer, and assistants according to its special requirements. Medical staff is provided as required by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The work of the agencies is supervised by seven regional supervisors and in British Columbia by a commissioner.

LEGAL STATUS OF INDIANS

The Canadian Citizenship Act, insofar as this Branch is aware, does not exclude Indians. This, however, does not change the position of the Indians under the Indian Act. Apart from special provisions in the Indian Act, Indians are subject to federal, provincial and municipal laws, 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 real and personal property held on a reserve is exempt from taxation, and such property, except on a suit by another Indian, is also exempt from seizure.

Indians not ordinarily resident on reserves may vote at federal elections, and Indian veterans and their wives may also vote whether living on or off reserves. Indians ordinarily resident on reserves may also vote provided they execute a waiver of exemption from taxation on personal property held on the reserve. With regard to provincial elections, the Indians are governed by the electoral laws of the various provinces.

From early times, as a protective measure, the use of intoxicants by Indians and the supplying of liquor has been prohibited. Under the new Indian Act, following request by the provincial authorities, the liquor provisions have been modified to permit Indians to purchase and consume intoxicants in public places in accordance with provincial law. The manufacture and consumption of liquor on reserves is prohibited.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

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 Act for self-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 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 superintendents. They may make by-laws with regard to various matters of a local nature on the reserves and also exercise control over the expenditure and management of their funds and property. Formerly only males had the right to vote in elections, but under the new Indian Act the right to vote has been extended to include women also. Indian women are taking a keen interest in band affairs and a number have been elected to office.

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, the leasing of oil and gas exploration rights, sale of gravel and sales of surplus portions of reserves which have been surrendered for sale by the interested bands of Indians.

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.

With very few exceptions, suggestions for expenditures originate with the chiefs and councils of the respective bands. It should be remembered that the Trust Fund is not owned in common by all Indians in Canada, but belongs to various bands. Some bands have as much as a million dollars, others have only a few hundred, 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 account. 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.

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 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 provinces, but education of Indians is the responsibility of the Federal government.

The educational program is carried out through the operation of schools for Indian children. A number are also educated in non-Indian schools under provincial or private auspices, the cost of tuition then being assumed by the Federal Government.

In order to provide educational facilities for children who cannot attend school in association with other groups and to meet particular problems, the Government has established four types of schools.

On the majority of reserves, day schools are established to provide an education for children who can attend from their homes.

Residential or boarding schools are operated, under the auspices of various religious denominations, to care for orphaned children, children from broken homes or those who, because of isolation or the nomadic way of life of their families, are unable to attend day schools.

Neither of these schools adequately serve the nomadic population, particularly in the far north. In order to meet the unusual problems presented by these groups, seasonal schools have been established at places where nomadic families gather during the year.

A fourth type is designed to meet the needs of children confined to hospitals. Teachers are employed to give instruction to children in the hospitals operated under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Arrangements are also made for the education of Indians in other hospitals and in sanatoria. Such instruction is not restricted to Indians of school age and an effort is made to give training to both children of pre-school age and adults.

Wherever possible, education of Indian children in association with non-Indians is encouraged, and the Indian Affairs Branch has entered into agreements with provincial authorities for such joint education. These agreements may include provision for grants for capital expenditures for facilities required by the admission of Indian children.

TEACHERS

In common with other schools throughout Canada, Indian schools are experiencing much difficulty in securing enough qualified teachers. Indian boys and girls are encouraged, through financial assistance, to enter the teaching profession to serve their own people.

Teachers engaged by the Indian Affairs Branch enjoy a uniform salary schedule that compares favourably with those in effect in the provincial schools across Canada. When engaged in the Indian day schools, most teachers receive furnished and heated quarters for which a moderate pay deduction is made. Teachers employed by the Branch participate in all Civil Service welfare benefits, and if they meet the requirements, may, after two years of satisfactory service, be classified as Civil Servants for superannuation purposes.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Services are provided to meet welfare needs of individual Indians to assist in elevating standards of living and to improve social conditions on reserves. The Branch administers a relief program and supplies food, shelter and clothing for individuals who, due to age, illness, unemployment or for some other reason, are unable to secure the necessities of life by their own efforts. Attention is given to the needs of neglected and dependent children and maintenance is paid for children being cared for in foster homes or institutions.

In the field of rehabilitation, a program is being developed whereby handicapped Indians will be helped through training and selective placement towards the fullest utilization of their abilities. Special rehabilitation projects are being organized, particularly for ex-tuberculous young Indian men and women, to assist those wishing to do so, to become established in non-Indian communities in employment that does not overtax their physical abilities.

In addition Indians are eligible for the benefits of Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Disability Pensions and Blind Persons' Allowances, on the same basis as non-Indians. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Indian mothers receive Mothers' Allowance benefits similar to others in the same circumstances. The Indian Act of 1951 makes provision for the use of provincial legislation in dealing with welfare matters concerning Indians. Gradually provincial and local welfare agencies, particularly in the child protection field, are extending their services to Indians living on reserves.

Community organization undertaken by Indians directed towards the betterment of social conditions is encouraged and supported. Indian Homemakers' Clubs are established on many reserves. The membership of this organization consists of Indian women and the aims and objectives are similar to the Women's Institute, organized in non-Indian rural communities. Many worthwhile projects are undertaken by the groups and they have made a significant contribution to the elevation of living standards on reserves. Practical assistance is provided to assist newly organized clubs become established and guidance and direction in developing club programs is made available.

Training programs for Indian Social Leaders are conducted for the purpose of preparing them to assume leadership roles in their home communities. Courses of study are arranged for potential leaders to help them develop leadership skills and acquire knowledge of methods of group organization to undertake community programs.

GENERAL

Approximately half the Indian population is still dependent upon the traditional pursuits of trapping, hunting and fishing for a livelihood. New techniques have increased productivity in these fields in recent years, particularly the introduction of planned long-range fur conservation programmes in co-operation with provincial authorities. Of the remainder, the greater number are engaged in agriculture, which is particularly important on the Prairie Provinces and in southern Ontario. The rest are, in the main, employed in forestry, construction, industrial, domestic and professional fields.

The medical care of Indians and Eskimos is the direct responsibility of the Directorate of Indian and Northern Health Services, Department of National Health. Eskimo affairs generally are the direct responsibility of the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.