A-To: Mrs. Adamson Piece-Room: 633

programs of interest to indians and metis

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION



PROGRAMS OF INTEREST TO
INDIANS AND MÉTIS
ADMINISTERED
BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF
REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION



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he Department of Regional Economic Expansion has as its primary goal the reduction of regional economic disparities in Canada. In some of the slow-growth regions of Canada (the mid-northern Prairie Provinces), most of the people concerned are of native origin. In those cases, almost all of the programs that apply in such regions will affect Indians and Métis. In other regions (the Atlantic Provinces), the main thrust of the Department's efforts does not concern Indians and Métis; but nevertheless individual projects are directed to the needs of Indian peoples, as part of a total effort. This report outlines the extent to which Departmental projects apply to Indian and Métis people by region: Western, Central, and Eastern. Within these regions, projects have been classified by program (ARDA, PFRA, FRED, NewStart) and under the

INTRODUCTION following main headings:

Natural Resource Development Human Resource Development Development of Crafts and The Arts Infrastructure Development.

The primary objective of this report is to describe and classify those Departmental projects which help Indians and Métis move into the economic and social mainstream of Canadian life. More specifically, it examines programs utilized by Indians and Métis which are carried out under: the Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA); Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA); NewStart; Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED); operation of the Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA). The presentation of these data is chiefly in tabular form, and makes up the bulk of the report. The tables contain projects initiated before and up to 1970.

A few notes of caution are in order. Some projects are classified in more than one category. An asterisk (*) appearing under the table column 'Departmental Contribution' indicates that this has happened. Some of the cells of the tables are left blank because data are missing.

Since 75 per cent of all Indian peoples live in western Canada the bulk of the projects of interest to Indians and Métis naturally fall in the western region. This is reflected in the tables.

WESTERN REGION

Departmental programs in the western region include: ARDA; PFRA; NewStart; FRED. Projects under these programs of interest to Indians and Métis can be broadly grouped into

Natural Resource Development Human Resource Development Development of Crafts and The Arts.

A PROJECTS UNDER THE ARDA PROGRAM

a) Natural Resource Development

Table 1 supplies the following information about natural resource development projects under the ARDA program:

- Natural resource development projects can be broadly classified into three types: agricultural projects; recreation and tourism; and fisheries projects.
- 2. Agricultural projects are: feasibility studies (3 projects); clearing of land (1); establishment of viable farms (1); irrigation (1); and pasture expansion (17).
- 3. Three ARDA agricultural feasibility studies have been made in Saskatchewan; these are: growing and marketing of wild rice; natural resource base development on Indian reserves in Saskatchewan.
- 4. There have been nine recreation and tourism projects in the western region. One of these

Type	Project and Item	Prov- ince	Indian Band	Dept. Contrib. up to compietion date (in \$'s)	Proj. No.	Comple- tion Date
Agriculture	Feasibility Studies					
	natural resource base, Sask. River Delta growing and marketing wild rice agriculture on Indian Reserves	Sask. Sask. Sask.	I, M & O I, M & O I, M & O	10,000 35,240 20,000	8122 27004 37003	1967 1970 1967
	Establishment of Viable Farms	Sask.	List on file	801,500	37013	1972
	Clearing of Land	Alta.	Saddle Lake	520,000	38002	1971
	Irrigation	B.C.	Kamloops	200,000	39005	1972
	Pasture Expansion		•			
	pasture expansion pasture and fodder pasture expansion co-operative Kehiwin Land Development Association pasture expansion pasture fodder, cereals	Sask. Sask. Sask. Sask. Sask. Sask. Alta. Alta. Alta. Alta. Alta. Alta. Alta. Alta.	Sioux-Wahpaton I Beardy's Muskoday Pelican Lake Wood Mountain Little Black Bear Seven Persons Beaver Lake Blackfoot Blood Kehiwin Saddle Lake Key River Métis Fishing Lake Métis	68,250 810,700 156,200 119,600 25,100 5,000 27,900 33,780 24,150 20,000 30,000 47,000 83,000 49,846 45,250	37022 37024 37002 37005 37014 37016 37011 28049 38003 38006 38007 38011 38012 28055 28085	1975 1972 1971 1971 1972 1971 1971 1971 1971
	pasture expansion	Alta.	Blackfoot	11,250	38014	1971
Recreation and Tourism	Feasibility Studies resource development on Reserve plan for Reserve development natural resource base, Sask. River Delta plan for Round and Crooked Lakes (Lake Oak Park) plan for Reserve development	Alta. Alta. Sask. Sask. Sask.	Sarcee Morley I, M & O I & M White Bear	79,000 58,700 1,250 47,125 21,500	38013 38001 27042 37006 37007	1970 1971 1968 1969 1969
	Development of Tourist Facilities					
	'Ksan Village (camp grounds, museum, handicraft sales, etc.) Cumberland House native outfitting and gulding development native tourist and outfitting associations Round and Crooked Lakes (Lask Oak Park)	B.C. Sask. Sask. Sask.	'Ksan I & M I & M I & M	252,500 43,000 50,000	39002 27089 27098 37012	1972 1972 1972 1969
Fisheries	Feasibility Studies					
	gillnet fishery survey of lakes in Rural Development Area	B.C. Sask.	I, M & O I, M & O	9,000 267,549	39003 27038	1970 1972

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is 'Ksan Village in B.C., which is developing tourist facilities by establishing camp grounds, a museum, and handicraft sales. Another project is Cumberland House in Saskatchewan, a hunting and fishing camp. Five of the projects are feasibility studies.

5. Two feasibility studies in fisheries development are being made in the western region: gillnet fishery in B.C.; and a survey of lakes in the Rural Development Area in Saskatchewan.

b) Human Resource Development

Table 2 supplies the following information about human resource development under the ARDA program in the western region:

- 1. Human resource development projects can be broadly classified into five main types: general socio-economic studies; occupational training; adult education projects; social adjustment; counselling.
- Two socio-economic surveys exist for the purpose of determining the social, economic and demographic characteristics of populations in slowgrowth areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- 3. Seven occupational training projects exist: craft training; pasture management; guiding; agricultural training; pasture management; training of recreation workers; and co-op and small business management.
- 4. The Department is giving heavy financial support to Indians and Métis for educational upgrading

TABLE 2 HUMAN RESOURCE PROJECTS UNDER THE ARDA PROGRAM IN THE WESTERN REGION CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, AND SY PROJECT, PROVINCE, BAND, DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTION, PROJECT NUMBER, COMPLETION DATE

Туре	Project and Item	Prov- ince	u Indian Band c	Dept. Contrib, p to ompletion ate (in \$'s)	Proj. No.	Comple- tion Date
	Demographic Study	Man.	I, M & O	10,000	7030	
Socio- Economic	Task Force on Indian-Métis Opportunity	Sask.	1 & M	15,938	27085	1970
Studies Showing	Original Rural Development Area Studies (Meadow Lake, Broadview, Torch River)	Sask.	I, M & O			on- going
Potential	Several Socio-Economic Studies (Centre for Community Studies)	Sask.	I, M & O		37003	1968
	Socio-Economic Study of Census Div. 12	Alta.	I, M & O	27,510	28002	1968
Occupational	Studies Showing Potential					
Training	training needs	Sask.	I, M & O	**	8122	1967
	Training					
	handicraft training recreation workers guiding guiding and operating camps agricultural training	Sask. Sask. Sask. Sask. Sask.	I I & M I & M I & M I & M	# # # 11,625	37009 37012 27089 27098 27076	1972 1969 1972 1972 1971
	co-operative and small business management recreation workers pasture operation and management handicraft training		I Morley Blood 'Ksan	92,510	37023 38001 38007 39001	1972 1971 1971 1972
Adult Education	Leadership Training, Information Courses on Education, Community Housing, Welfare Provided through the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	Man.	I	ń	36009	1970
	Extension and Training Programs, Provided through the Federation of Sask. Indians	Man.	I	vie	37008	1971
	Training Allowances for Educational Upgrading	Sa sk .	I & M	850,680	37010	1972
	Upgrading and Pre-employment Training	Sask.	I & M	900,575	27010	1972
Social Devel-	Feasibility Studies					
opment and Adjustment	relocation and adjustment methods of communication	Man. Alta,	I & M I & M	32,950 17,513	36008 28069	1969 1970
	Development of Leadership Skills					
	courses in self-government	Man.	Indian Brother- hood I & M	121,360	36009	1971
	agricultural representatives on Reserves	Alta.	Saddle Lake, Blood Peguis	, 49,000	38005	1971
	co-operative and shareholders	Alta,	Blackfoot	12.400	28087	1971
	Group Communication and Community Development					
	Saskatchewan Métis Association Alberta Métis Communication Society community development Indian Community Development workers #	Sask. Alta. Sask.	Métis Métis I & M Indian Association	43,250 21,650 *	27074 28079 27010 38009	1971
	Métis Community Development workers #	Alta.	of Alberta Métis Association	120,000	28077	1971 1971
	Indian Community Development workers # home visitor project	Sask. Alta.	of Alberta I & M I, M & O	7,750 *	27074	1970 1972
Counselling and Placement	Mobile Counselling Unit	Sask.	General Population	48,500	27050	1970
	Placement and Counselling	Sask.	I & M	ń	27010	1972

[#] To be transferred to Secretary of State.

- in Saskatchewan (\$850,680 + \$900,575), for a period up to March, 1972.
- 5. Through ARDA, Indian organizations (Manitoba Indian Brotherhood and Federation of Saskatchewan Indians), with substantial financial support from the Department, are taking responsibility for offering extension programs to their people.
- 6. The Department has spent \$79,950 for feasibility studies in social adjustment in Manitoba and Alberta.
- 7. Thirteen other ARDA social adjustment projects exist, including development of leadership skills; group communication and community development; support of Indian community development workers; home visitors project.
- 8. A study to test methods of developing communication skills among Indians and Métis in Alberta was made by ARDA, at a cost of \$17,513.
- 9. A departmental contribution of \$48,500 supported a mobile counselling unit for the general Saskatchewan population, including Indians and Métis.
- 10. A placement and counselling service for Indians and Métis was initiated in Saskatchewan, to extend to 1972.
- c) Development of Crafts and The Arts

From Table 3 the following information is evident:

TABLE 3 CRAFTS AND THE ARTS UNDER THE ARDA PROGRAM IN THE WESTERN REGION CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, AND BY PROJECT, PROVINCE, BAND, DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTION, PROJECT NUMBER, COMPLETION DATE

Project and Item	Prov- ince	Indian Band or Métis	Dept. Contrib. up to completion date (in \$'s)	Proj. No.	Comple- tion Date
markets and production potential feasibility study	Across Canada	I	39,600	15020	1966
Artistic Skill Development	Sask.	I	75,920	37009	1972
Artistic Skill Development	B.C.	'Ksan	40,000	39001	1972
Production and Sales	B.C.	'Ksan	*	39002	1972
Handcrafting	Alta.		29,410	28084	1969

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In the western region there are five ARDA Departmental projects to encourage the perpetuation and development of the artistic skills and cultural expression of Indians and Métis: 'Ksan Village in B.C.; one feasibility study; handcrafting in Alberta; and artistic skill development in Saskatchewan. Some of these projects, by drawing on the knowledge and unique skills indigenous to the cultures of the Indian peoples, lead to gainful employment.

B PROJECTS UNDER THE PFRA PROGRAM

ARDA and PFRA make use of marginal and submarginal land for pasture expansion, but in different ways. ARDA expects the Bands involved to manage their own pastures; PFRA supplies field men to manage the Band pastures. PFRA hopes that Indian Bands will take over at the end of a ten-year leasing period. In addition, PFRA teaches the people to make and repair fences, trains Indians to raise their own cattle, and makes additional grazing facilities available to the surrounding communities for an ever-increasing cattle population.

The first PFRA agreement with an Indian Band for the development of a community pasture was signed in 1963. Under such an agreement, the Band leases a specified acreage to PFRA for a period of ten years with an option for renewal. As a rental, the Indian Band receives one-third of the revenue collected from grazing fees. PFRA is responsible for all capital expenditures such as fencing, stock watering facilities, barns, corrals and manager's residence (Thiessen, 1970).

In developing new agricultural enterprises, PFRA has shown considerable flexibility and creativity in encouraging tree nurseries (PFRA Annual Report 68/69) and by meeting ad hoc needs in the field. An example of ad hoc action is the potato growers co-operatives: recognizing the Canadian demand for good quality seed potatoes, PFRA purchased seed potatoes and fertilizer for the Band (repayable in kind), leased to the Band the equipment to cultivate the land and seed the potatoes, and provided free technical advice.

Table 4 supplies the following information:

1. There are three main groups of PFRA projects for Indians: natural resource development; human resource development; and infrastructure development.

TABLE 4 PROJECTS UNDER THE PFRA PROGRAM IN THE WESTERN REGION CLASSIFIED BY RESOURCE, AND BY PROJECT, PROVINCE, BAND, DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTION, PROJECT NUMBER, COMPLETION DATE

Resource	Project and Item	Prov- ince	Indian Band or Métis	Dept. Contrib. up to completion date (in \$'s)	Proj. No.	Compl- tion Date
Natural	New Enterprises					
	potato growers co-operative	Sask.	Blackfoot	15,000 (on loa n)		
	potato growers co-operative	Sask.	Cowesses	Technical Assistance		
	tree nurseries	Sask.	Indian Head			
	Pasture Expansion					
	pasture expansion	Sask.	Cowesses - Sakimay	178,500		1964
		Sask.	Ochapowace	120 000		1964
		Sask.	- Kahkewistahaw Tames Smith	138,000 184,500	-	1964
		Sask. Sask.	,	186,100	- -	1968
		Sask.	Chagoness White Bear	265,000		1970
		Sask.	Touchwood	260,000	_	1970
		Sask.	Thunderchild	278,000		1971
		Alta.	Louis-Bull	270,000		10/1
		mu.	- Ermineskin	233,050	_	1966
		Alta.	Alexander	176,000	_	1969
		Alta.	Alexis	160,000	_	1969
		Alta.	Stoney	260,000	-	1970
		Alta.	Bush	250,000	_	1969
		Alta.	Sarcee	150,000	-	1970
	Clearing of Land					
	clearing of land	Alta.	Alexander			
	• •	Alta.	Bush			
		Alta.	Alexis			
Human	Occupational Training					
	pasture operation and management	Sask.) Alta.)	13 Bands	*	-	1971
Infrastructure	buildings, roads, reservoir and tile					
Development	drains	Sask.	Indian Head	-	_	1969
=	legal surveys of Reserve (retracement)	Sask.	White Bear		_	1969

- 2. Natural resource development projects under the PFRA program include: new agricultural enterprises (3 projects); clearing of land (3); and pasture expansion (13).
- 3. New types of PFRA agricultural enterprises are: establishment of potato growing and potato growers co-operatives; and development of tree nurseries. These involve three Indian Bands living in Saskatchewan.
- 4. Human resource development projects include pasture operation and management development in 13 Indian Bands living in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- 5. Two infrastructure development projects took place in Saskatchewan serving two Indian Bands.

C PROJECTS UNDER THE FRED PROGRAM

The Interlake FRED plan is conducting a ten-year program in the rural Interlake area of northern Manitoba, for the development of natural and human resources, and infrastructure.

Table 5, which classifies the human resource development projects, shows:

- 1. FRED human resource projects in the west are classified into four broad types: occupational training; adult education; social adjustment; and counselling and placement.
- 2. FRED occupational training projects in progress in the Interlake area include: on-the-job training in the garment industry; manpower corps; industrial training; and resource utilization.

TABLE 5 HUMAN RESOURCE PROJECTS UNDER THE FRED PROGRAM IN THE WESTERN REGION CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, AND BY PROJECT, PROVINCE, BAND, DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTION, COMPLETION DATE

Туре	Project and Item	Prov- ince	Indian Band or Métis	Dept. Contrib. up to completion date (in \$'s)	Proj. No.	Comple- tion Date
Occupational	on-the-job training - garment industry					
Training	(Interlake Area)	Man.	Peguis	37,500	96111	
	manpower corps (Interlake Area)	Man.	I, M & O	2,700,000	96103	1977
	industrial training (Interlake Area)	Man.	I, M & O	154,074	26011	1972
Adult Education	pre-vocational upgrading (Interlake Area)	Man.	I, M & O	283,500	96103	1971
Social Adjustment	Community Development	Man.	I & M	*	96102	1971
Counselling	Vocational Guidance	Man.	I, M & O	256,500	96102	1971
and Placemen	Vocational and Motivational Counselling	Man.	I, M & O	262,000	96102	1971

D PROJECTS UNDER THE CANADA NEWSTART PROGRAM

NewStart Corporations have been established in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the western region, and in three provinces in the eastern region. The western NewStart projects are utilized by Indians and Métis; the eastern corporations are not. This participation is explained in part by the fact that 75 per cent of the Indian peoples live in the western region.

The Departmental contribution to each NewStart Corporation is approximately \$1 million per annum. In its effort to reduce regional economic disparities the Department is deliberately speeding up the economic and social development of slow-growth regions. However, with the injection of new industries and new technologies into slow-growth areas, many social questions have arisen.

Canada NewStart was established as an action-research program to try to find answers to some of those questions. It is securing new knowledge, and is experimenting with new solutions to the problem of how underemployed and undereducated people can be effectively helped to gain access to new opportunities in Canada.

Since NewStart is basically a human resource development program, all projects classified in Table 6 fall into the human resource category.

From Table 6 we find:

- 1. NewStart projects are classified into five broad types: general socio-economic surveys; occupational development; adult basic education; social development and adjustment; counselling and placement.
- Occupational development projects include economic opportunity surveys and action-research to test

TABLE 6 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT UNDER THE NEWSTART PROGRAM[#] IN THE WESTERN REGION CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, AND BY PROJECT, PROVINCE, BAND, COMPLETION DATE

Туре	Project and Item	Prov- ince	Indian Band or Métis	Completion Date
General	Human Resource Study	Man.	I, M & O	1975
Socio-	Tunda Nebouroe Brady	Sask.	I, M & O	1971
Economic Surveys		Alta.	I, M & O	1971
Occupational	Studies Showing Potential Economic Opportunity			
Development	Survey	Man.	I, M & O	1975
_		Sask.	I, M & O	1971
		Alta.	I, M & O	1971
	Action-Research to Test Methods of Training Adults In:			
	pre-vocational skills	Sask.	I, M & O	1971
		Alta.	I & M	1971
	para-professional fields (social work aides,			
	teacher aides, counsellor aides)	Sask.	I, M & O	1971
	occupations (general)	Sask.	I, M & O	1971
Adult Basic	Action-Research to Test Teaching Methods in Adult			
Education	Basic Education	Man.	The Pas & Métis	1975
		Sask.	I, M & O	1971
		Alta.	I & M	1971
Social	Action-Research to Test Methods of Social Development			
Development	social skills	Sask.	I & M	1971
& Adjustment		Alta.	I & M	1971
•		Man.	1/3 I, 1/3 M,	20,1
			1/3 0	1975
	leadership skills	Sask.	ı́& M	1971
	•	Alta.	I & M	1971
	home management skills	Sask.	I & M	1971
		Alta.	I & M	1971
Counselling	staff training	Man.	I, M & O	1970
& Placement		Sask.	I, M & O	1958
		Alta.	I & M	1968
	Counselling in Action-Research	Man.	I, M & O	1974
		Sask.	I, M & O	1970
		Alta.	I & M	1970

 $^{^{\#}}$ Departmental contribution for each NewStart Corporation is approximately \$1 Million per annum.

- methods of training adults in pre-vocational skills, para-professional fields, and occupations in general.
- 3. Social development and adjustment projects include actionresearch to test methods of developing social skills, leadership skills, and home management skills.
- 4. Staff training programs exist in each western NewStart
 Corporation. Adult trainees are given counselling throughout
 the training period and placement efforts are made at the
 end of the training.

E THE CANADA LAND INVENTORY PROGRAM

In addition to the programs described earlier in this report, another type of Departmental activity should be identified. Under the ongoing Canada Land Inventory Program, the bulk of Canadian lands are being surveyed to discover the land capability for agriculture, forestry, recreation, and wildlife (waterfowl and ungulates). This general Canadian survey includes the lands on which Indians and Métis live.

CENTRAL REGION

The Departmental projects operating in the central region that have been utilized by Indians all come under the ARDA program. Table 7, which presents a classification of these projects, shows:

- The ARDA projects are broadly classified into natural resource development and human resource development.
- There are seven projects, five in Ontario and two in Quebec.
- 3. The natural resource development projects include infrastructure development and agricultural development (cranberry production and pasture expansion on Manitoulin Island).
- 4. Human resource development projects include socio-economic studies to determine the social, economic and human resource base of Indian communities; and occupational training in the removal of diseased elm trees.

TABLE 7 PROJECTS UNDER THE ARDA PROGRAM IN THE CENTRAL REGION CLASSIFIED BY RESOURCE, AND BY PROJECT, PROVINCE, BAND, DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTION, PROJECT NUMBER, COMPLETION DATE

Resource	Project and Item	Prov- ince	Indian Band or Métis	Dept. Contrib. up to completion date (in \$'s)	Proj. No.	Comple- tion Date
Natural	Agricultural					
	development of cranberry production pasture expansion - Manitoulin Island	Ont. Ont. Ont.	Gibson Wikwemikong Sheguiandah	188,000 10,000 10,000	35903 35902 35901	1973 1971 1970
	Infrastructure					
	road	Qué.	Mistassini	205,000	34908	1970
Human	Socio-Economic Studies					
	social and economic characteristics possibilities for the future	Qué.	Mistassini Waswanipi	111,794	34002	1968
	social, economic and resource base of several northern Indian communities	Ont.	I	70,000	25 07 5	1971
	Occupational Training					
	removal of diseased elms	Ont.	I	30,000	25046	1967

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EASTERN REGION

The Departmental projects operating in the eastern region that have been utilized by Indians all come under the ARDA program.

Table 8, which presents a classification of these projects, shows:

- 1. The ARDA projects are broadly classified into natural and human resource development.
- There are six projects, five in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia. One of these, a feasibility study for an Interpretive Centre in New Brunswick, is both an ARDA and a FRED project.
- 3. Natural resource development projects consist of feasibility studies for the harvesting and marketing of fiddleheads in New Brunswick; and for an Interpretive Centre to serve the Malaseet, Micmac and other Bands in New Brunswick.
- 4. Human resource development projects include the Interpretive Centre feasibility study; intergroup communication; a handicraft production feasibility study; and the funding of Indian communication workers in Nova Scotia.

TABLE 8 PROJECTS UNDER THE ARDA PROGRAM IN THE EASTERN REGION CLASSIFIED BY RESOURCE, AND BY PROJECT, PROVINCE, BAND, DEPARTMENTAL CONTRIBUTION, PROJECT NUMBER, COMPLETION DATE

Resource	Project and Item		Prov- ince	Indian Band or Métis	Dept. Contrib. up to completion date (in \$'s)	Proj. No.	Comple- tion Date
Natural	Feasibility Study - Harvesting and Marke Fiddleheads	ting	N.B.	Predominantly St. Mary's	10,000	33906	1971
	Feasibility Study - Interpretive Centre		N.B.	Malaseet Micmac	*	33905	1969
Human	Feasibility Study - Interpretive Centre		N.B.	Malaseet Micmac	47,000	33905	1969
	Inter-group Communication, Union of N.I Indians	3.	N.B.	Micmac Malaseet	2,600	33907	1971
	Inter-group Communication	#	N.B.	Micmac Malaseet	70,000	33908	1971
	Indian Communications Workers	#	N.S.		2,500	32901	1971
	Feasibility Study - Handicraft Production for Interpretive Centre		N.B.	Micmac Malaseet	*	33905	1969

 $[\]ensuremath{^\#}$ To be transferred to the Secretary of State.

CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective of this study was simply to describe and classify the Departmental projects which permit Indians and Métis to move into the economic and social mainstream of Canadian life. More specifically it examined projects utilized by Indians and Métis which are carried out under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA); the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA); the Canada NewStart Program; and the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED).

From the evidence presented earlier in this paper on projects of interest to Indians and Métis we can conclude that:

- 1. In the western central and eastern regions of Canada a variety of Departmental programs and projects exist which are utilized by Indians and Métis in the development of natural resources, human resources, crafts and the arts, and infrastructure.

 The programs are: ARDA; PFRA; NewStart; and FRED.
- 2. At least five dozen Indian Bands across Canada derive benefit from projects administered by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.
 The range of Bands is from the Malaseet and Micmac in New Brunswick to 'Ksan in British Columbia.

PROJECTS UNDER ARDA IN THE WESTERN REGION

3. Projects under the ARDA program in the western region include natural resource development; human resource development; and crafts and the arts.

- 4. Natural resource development projects are broadly classified into three types: agricultural enterprises; recreation and tourism; and fisheries projects.
- 5. Agricultural projects are: feasibility studies (3); clearing of land (1); establishment of viable farms (1); irrigation (1); and pasture expansion (17).
- 6. The ARDA agricultural feasibility studies have taken place in Saskatchewan. They are growing and marketing of wild rice, and natural resource base development on Indian reserves.
- 7. There are nine projects in recreation and tourism.
- 8. Two feasibility studies in fisheries are being made.
- 9. Human resource development projects can be grouped into five main types: general socio-economic studies; occupational training; adult education; social adjustment; and counselling.
- 10. Two socio-economic surveys exist.
- 11. Seven occupational training projects include craft-training; pasture-management; guiding; agricultural training; training of recreation workers; and co-op and small business management.
- 12. The Department is giving heavy financial support (\$850,680 + \$900,575) to Indians and Métis for educational upgrading in Saskatchewan for a period up to March, 1972.
- 13. Through ARDA, Indian organizations are offering extension programs to their people.

- 14. There are fifteen ARDA social adjustment projects.
- 15. A study was made to test methods of developing communication skills among Indians and Métis in Alberta (\$17,513).
- 16. A Departmental contribution of \$48,500 supported a mobile counselling unit for the general Saskatchewan population, including Indians and Métis.
- 17. A placement and counselling service for Indians and Métis was initiated in Saskatchewan, to extend to 1972.
- 18. Five projects exist to encourage the perpetuation and development of the artistic skills and cultural expressions of Indians and Métis. Some of these lead to gainful employment.

PROJECTS UNDER THE PFRA PROGRAM IN THE WESTERN REGION

- 19. There are three main groups of PFRA projects serving Indians: natural resource development; human resource development; and infrastructure development.
- 20. Natural resource development projects under the PFRA program include new agricultural enterprises (3); clearing of land (3); and pasture expansion (13).
- 21. New types of PFRA agricultural enterprises are:
 establishment of potato growing and potato growers
 co-operatives; and development of tree nurseries.
- 22. Human resource development projects include pasture operation and management development in thirteen Bands living in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

23. Two infrastructure development projects took place in Saskatchewan serving two Indian Bands.

PROJECTS UNDER THE FRED PROGRAM IN THE WESTERN REGION

- 24. The Interlake FRED plan is conducting a ten-year program in the rural Interlake area of northern Manitoba, for the development of natural and human resources and infrastructure for Indians, Métis and others.
- 25. Human resource projects are classified into four broad types: occupational training, adult education; social adjustment; and counselling and placement.
- Occupational training projects include: on-the-job training in the garment industry; manpower corps; industrial training; and resource utilization.

PROJECTS UNDER THE CANADA NEWSTART PROGRAM IN THE WESTERN REGION

- 27. The three western NewStart programs are utilized by Indian and Métis; the three eastern ones are not.
- NewStart's action-research projects, which are all human resource development projects, are classified into five broad types: general socio-economic surveys; occupational development; adult basic education; social development and adjustment; and counselling and placement.
- 29. Occupational development projects include economic surveys, and action-research to test methods of training adults in prevocational skills, paraprofessional fields, and occupations in general.

- 30. Social development and adjustment projects include action-research to test methods of developing social skills, leadership skills, and home management skills.
- 31. Staff training and counselling are components of NewStart projects.

CENTRAL REGION

- 32. Seven natural and human resources development
 ARDA projects are utilized by Indians in the central
 region: five in Ontario and two in Quebec.
- 33. The natural resource development projects include infrastructure and agricultural development (cranberry production and pasture expansion on Manitoulin Island).
- 34. Human resource development projects include socio-economic surveys and occupational training in the removal of diseased elm trees.

EASTERN REGION

- 35. Six natural and human resources development

 ARDA projects are utilized by Indians in the eastern
 region: five in New Brunswick and one in Nova
 Scotia.
- 36. Natural resource development projects consist of feasibility studies for the harvesting and marketing of fiddleheads in New Brunswick; and for an Interpretive Centre to serve the Malaseet, Micmac and other Bands in New Brunswick.
- 37. Human resource development projects include the Interpretive Centre feasibility study; inter-group

communication; a handicraft production feasibility study; and funding of Indian communication workers in Nova Scotia.

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APPENDIX - METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary data were collected for this survey of Departmental projects utilized by Indians and Métis. Primary data were collected by unstructured interviews with several Departmental officers and field personnel. A questionnaire was instrumental in the gathering of some of the secondary data from Departmental public documents and records.

The sources of secondary data were:

- 1. An ARDA master listing entitled 'Projects on Indians, 1969' was used as a starting base from which to conceptually develop the classification of projects. All relevant Departmental projects including ARDA's were then identified, categorized, and classified into the formulated framework.
- 2. NewStart Annual Plans and Budgets.
- The Development Plan for Prince Edward Island.
- 4. PFRA Annual Reports.
- Departmental News Releases prepared by the Information Services.
- 6. Federal-Provincial Agreements in special areas.
- The Canada Land Inventory Index.

