

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON INDIAN POLICY

JUNE 25, 1969:

COMPARISON WITH REMARKS RECORDED AT

CONSULTATION MEETINGS

ON THE INDIAN ACT

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

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ON THE INDIAN ACT

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Key to Item Designations in Appendices A and B

NOTE: This information is not needed for a normally adequate reading of Appendices A and B. It would only be used for a detailed follow-up of the extracted items, for purposes of context, comparison, etc.

<u>Item Designation</u>	<u>Item</u>
A	Résumé of Reports of the Indian Act Consultation Meetings
B	Band Membership
C	Economic Development
D	Education
E	Elections and local government
F	Estates
G	Federal-provincial relations and constitutional matters
H	Indian reserve land matters
I	Indian treaties and legal rights
J	Miscellaneous matters
K	Rapporteurs' Account of National Conference on Indian Act (Ottawa meeting)
L	Yellowknife, N.W.T., Meeting
M	Moncton, N.B., Meeting
N	Toronto, Ontario (1st) Meeting
O	Fort William, Ontario, Meeting
P	Sudbury, Ontario, Meeting
Q	Regina, Saskatchewan, Meeting
R	Quebec, Quebec, Meeting
S	Prince George, B.C., Meeting
T	Whitehorse, Y.T., Meeting
U	Terrace, B.C., (1st) Meeting
V	Manaimo, B.C., Meeting
W	Kelowna, B.C., Meeting
X	Chilliwack, B.C., Meeting
Y	Edmonton, Alberta, Meeting
Z	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Meeting
AA	Toronto, Ontario (2nd) Meeting
BB	Terrace, B.C., (2nd) Meeting
CC	Health and Medical Services

Explanatory Note: In Appendices A and B, in the column headed "Key", L.11.1 refers to the Yellowknife Meeting Report, page 11, from which page this item was selected. As another example, C.1.3 refers to the Work Sheet Summary on Economic Development, page 1, and the third item selected from this page. A master set of marked items is held at Department Headquarters.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON INDIAN POLICY, JUNE 25, 1969:
COMPARISON WITH REMARKS RECORDED AT CONSULTATION MEETINGS
ON THE INDIAN ACT

The following is a comparison between the Policy Statement and the views expressed by Indians at the eighteen consultation meetings on the Indian Act, held between July 1968 and May 1969. Also included are a few views expressed elsewhere by Indians and others, and extracts from the remarks of the Honourable Jean Chrétien at the Ottawa meeting, April 28-May 2, 1969.

The numbers in the margin refer to the page numbers of the Policy Statement.

I Basic Policy

A. Objective, Framework and Proposals

Basically, the Government believes its policies must bring to the Indian people equal status, opportunity and responsibility.

p.5,
par.1

The Government seeks a partnership to achieve a better goal. The partners are the Indian people, the provincial governments, the Canadian community as a whole and the Federal government. This partnership will require consultation, negotiation, give and take, and co-operation. All the partners will have to change many attitudes.

p.5,
col.2

The six-point framework required, and the steps the Government would be prepared to take to create this framework, are listed as follows:

p.6

1. The Legal Structure - Legislative and constitutional bases of discrimination must be removed.

p.6&8

(i) Propose to Parliament that Indian Act be repealed.

2. The Indian Cultural Heritage - There must be positive recognition by everyone of the unique contribution of Indian culture to Canadian society.

p.6,8
and 9

(i) (The Indian culture can be preserved, perpetuated and developed only by the Indian people themselves.)

(ii) The Government proposes, through the Secretary of State, to support Indian associations and groups in developing a greater appreciation of their cultural heritage. Provincial governments and others will be approached to support this goal.

3. Programs and Services - Services must come through the same channels and the same government agencies for all Canadians. p.6,9 and 10
 - (i) Propose to provincial governments that they take over the same responsibilities for Indians as for other citizens, and transfer funds for that purpose.
 - (ii) Wind up that part of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development which deals with Indian Affairs and transfer residual responsibilities of the Federal Government to other federal departments.
 - (iii) Meanwhile, continue existing services.
4. Enriched Services - Those who are furthest behind must be helped most. p.6 & 10
 - (i) Review and improve existing programs.
 - (ii) Make substantial funds available for Indian economic development as an interim measure.
 - (iii) Develop on-reserve and off-reserve job opportunities and regional plans; promote training and relocation.
5. Claims and Treaties - Lawful obligations must be recognized. p.6 & 11
 - (i) Appoint a Commissioner to consult Indians and study and recommend acceptable procedures for adjudication of claims.
 - (ii) Deal with treaty obligations in NWT and northern parts of prairie provinces (treaties 8 and 11) as soon as possible.
 - (iii) Allow, for Indians who require it, transitional freer hunting of migratory birds under Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations.
6. Indian Lands - Control of Indian lands should be transferred to the Indian people. p.6,11 and 12
 - (i) Take necessary legislative steps.
 - (a) Submit proposed Indian Land Act to Parliament.
 - (ii) Provide alternative methods to Indian individuals and bands for control of their lands.

B. Indians' Views

In general, at the regional consultation meetings, the Indians demanded that their rights based on treaties and their aboriginal rights be reinstated, written into the Indian Act or the Canadian constitution or both, recognized by the provinces, and protected effectively by the Federal Government against encroachment; and that the Federal Government ensure, through negotiations with the provinces, that the Indians receive from the provinces all benefits and services available to the non-Indian population. (Résumé, p. 14, last par., and p.15)

At the Ottawa consultation meeting, the Indians called for recognition of the treaties and treaty obligations and aboriginal rights, and provision for a claims commission as a prerequisite to consultations on amendments to the Indian Act (Rapporteurs' Account, Appendix B); and they established a National Committee of six to co-ordinate investigation and research by Indians into Indian rights and to draft a revised Indian Act (ibid, Appendix F).

C. Comment on Indians' Views

The legal and administrative discrimination in treatment of Indians has not given them an equal chance of success, and it must end. No Canadian should be excluded from full and equal participation in community life, and none should expect to withdraw and still enjoy the benefits that flow to those who participate. (Statement p. 8: par. 2, and col. 2 par.3)

The Government will recognize lawful claims, but these must be defined. Further study and review will be necessary by both the Indians and the Government, and the Government will appoint a Commissioner* to recommend how claims and matters pertaining to administration of Indian moneys and lands may be dealt with. He will consult with Indian representatives, and he will work concurrently with, and recommend appropriate support for, the National Indian Committee on Indian Rights and Treaties. (Statement p. 11)

The Government will willingly meet the Indian demand that it negotiate with the provinces to ensure that Indians receive all provincial benefits and services available to non-Indians. (Policy Statement p.2 and p.9)

* Dr. Lloyd Barber was appointed December 22, 1969.

The principle of equal status must eventually apply, after adequate allowance for a period of adjustment and special assistance during the transition from the present-day situation.

II The Six Principles

Attached, in tabular form, is Appendix A, which takes extracts from the work sheet summaries and the reports of the consultation meetings, lists the applicable meeting report page numbers, and relates the extracts to the six basic principles in the Policy Statement. This material is given for each consultation meeting.

Appendix B provides the same information, but groups it under subject headings, as detailed in the list of contents at the beginning of this paper. These are the subject headings used in the Résumé of Reports of Consultation Meetings.

The "Key" listed in Appendices A and B is primarily intended for office use. The item designations to which it refers are reported in Appendix C.

At most if not all meetings, it was mentioned by the Minister or others that, if the Indian people wanted the Indian Act abolished, this could be done, with provision made for the Indians to have continuing control of their land. However, the remarks of delegates at the meetings appear to have been made almost entirely in the context of continuation of the Indian Act, albeit with many changes incorporated in it. Had there been a general realization that abolition of the existing Act and all its restrictions was in fact available as a real alternative, the Indian comments at the meetings might have been quite different.

Subject to this observation, and taking the six principles in turn, the following is a summary of the relevant views of the Indian delegates:

1. The Legal Structure: "Legislative and constitutional bases of discrimination must be removed".

The subject of Indian rights was the dominant theme at virtually all meetings. It was expressed most frequently by a call for legalization of all Indian rights and treaties and similar agreements by making appropriate provisions and references in the Indian Act or in the constitution. In particular, delegates stressed that hunting, fishing and trapping rights must be honoured and free medical and health services must be provided.

Nevertheless, a strong line was taken at some meetings against the Indian Act, on the grounds that it contravenes the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights and is discriminatory; and several meetings demanded the repeal of certain discriminatory sections of the Indian Act. These views, if followed to their natural conclusion, would appear to lead to the inference that equal status and opportunity are the goal of most Indians. This, of course, would be subject to adequate provision for additional assistance of all practical types until a position of equality with the Canadian norm had been reached. It would also require a settlement of all questions pertaining to Indian rights. This was recognized by the Government and was covered in the six principles and the proposals advanced for their implementation.

For ready reference, the most frequently expressed Indian views which have a bearing on the six principles are summarized in tabular form in Appendix D. The numbers in the tables are the page numbers of the related consultation meeting reports. Appendices A and B have a more complete tabulation.

Although Indian rights demanded most attention on the whole, a strong desire for equality was stressed at some meetings. For example: "Services which are provided by provincial, municipal or private agencies to citizens of a province should be extended to include all Indian people..." (Nanaimo, p. 69)

The brief of fifteen Fraser Valley bands suggested it should be one of the major functions of the Department "to collaborate with the Indian people in the development of programs leading toward full fledged Indian responsibility for the management of their own property and affairs as well as the gradual transfer of public service responsibilities from the Indian Affairs Branch to other Federal agencies, or, with the approval of the Indians, to Provincial agencies which provide these services to non-Indian citizens." (Chilliwack, p. 115)

The brief presented by the President of the Indian Association of Alberta at the Edmonton meeting, on behalf of the Indians of Alberta, emphasized the honouring of Indian rights, and this was voiced in subsequent comments. However, the President also said he wished to reaffirm the commitment of his people as citizens of Canada; that their interest and future lie in Canada's development and the Indians' development with it. He concluded by saying that the Indians should have available to them all of the resources that other Canadians have. (Edmonton, p. 7)

The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood brief, submitted at Winnipeg by the President of the Brotherhood, dealt with equality in these terms: "....The Indian people need and demand legislation that will reverse their present status from so-called protected wards of the federal government to equal citizenship of all other Canadians. Therefore, the Indian Act must in its present form be abolished - it is merely a catalogue of restrictions - and be replaced with legislation that will provide opportunity." (Winnipeg, p.3)

Further on, the brief stated that "the Indian people, in no way different than other Canadian citizens, desire to control their own destiny within the context of local circumstances. Anything less will perpetuate the second-class citizenship of the Indian people." (ibid, p. 3)

Elsewhere the brief continued: "The Indian must have the same rights and same opportunities as all Canadians" (ibid, p. 11). "Indian people demand enabling legislation so that the next time the Act is revised it might be abolished; so that next time the Act is investigated the Indian people will not be typified as a group outside the main stream; so that next time the Indian people will be equal citizens both politically and economically; ..." (ibid, p.12). "It is time that the Indian is recognized as having all the rights of the white citizens, including the right to self-administration" (ibid, p. 22).

2. The Indian Cultural Heritage: There must be positive recognition by everyone of the unique contribution of Indian culture to Canadian society".

Preservation and development of Indian culture were implicit in the widespread attention paid by delegates to the need for recognition of Indian rights, but specific references to the culture as such were relatively infrequent.

The brief presented at Yellowknife pointed out that understanding of Indian methods is essential if Indians are to be fully accepted in Canadian society (Yellowknife, p. 11). The need for protection of Indian crafts and arts through patents and registered trademarks was mentioned (Fort William, p. 5). Initial schooling in the Indian language, for the first three years or so, was advocated (Quebec, p. 79 and 87; Moncton, p. 84; Whitehorse p. 34 and 35), as was the publication of textbooks that portray Indian history more accurately (Kelowna, p. 56; Winnipeg, p. 4 and 14).

The brief presented at Winnipeg urged that provision be made for social and recreational facilities in order to develop a cultural core around which community activities can evolve; and for recognition of the need for public services on reserves comparable to those of other urban communities in Manitoba (Winnipeg, p. 9 and 10). The brief called for a cultural and development program at regional level with an initial appropriation of \$1,000,000 (p.11).

The Honourable Jean Chrétien said at the Ottawa meeting on May 1, 1969, that his statement in June would indicate the direction in which the Government wants to go for the future social, economic and cultural life of the Indian population, and that Indians would have occasion once more to express their views on all aspects. (Ottawa, p.65)

At the Ottawa meeting on May 2, Mr. Chrétien indicated that the Indians should be proud of their history, which is part of Canadian history. They want to keep their identity, and it is possible to be full citizens of Canada and at the same time be themselves. (p. 108). In his opening statement on April 28, Mr. Chrétien said the consultation meetings had revealed to him that the Indian people want other Canadians to recognize the importance of the Indians' cultural diversity in the mosaic of Canadian life (p.2).

It will be evident that the comments of Indian delegates did not begin to cover the many facets of Indian culture - its history and its future. This subject has come to the fore in statements made since the Policy Statement was issued, by Indian spokesmen, some of whom expressed fears of "cultural genocide". It is highly important that these fears be kept in mind in discussions with the provinces and the Indians. To allay these fears, whether real or imagined, positive and vigorous action should be taken to help preserve and develop Indian culture. We should also see to it that the arrangements with the provinces and with Indian representatives provide for comprehensive and imaginative programs for its perpetuation and healthy growth.

3. Programs and Services: "Services must come through the same channels and from the same government agencies for all Canadians".

Agreement with this principle was expressed at a number of meetings in discussions on education, on security for loans and access to lending facilities, and on the establishment of band business corporations. Agreement was also indicated at some meetings to a more comprehensive assumption of services by provinces. However, at other meetings maintenance of the status quo was favoured, so that it cannot be said there was a unanimous demand for the same services to be provided to Indians from the same sources as non-Indians.

In the field of education, there was a definite desire to move away from the federal schools under the Indian Act to the provincial school system, at two meetings (Sudbury, p. 39,41,45; Terrace 1st meeting, p. 66,67). At two other meetings (Fort William and Regina) there seemed to be some consensus in the same direction. At others, opinions in favour of provincial school education were diluted by concern that benefits enjoyed by Indian children not be lost (Moncton, p. 46; Quebec, p. 77,79,87; Chilliwack, p. 111); and that there be provision for separate, i.e. Protestant or Roman Catholic, schools (Prince George, p. 58; Whitehorse, p. 5, 12; Chilliwack, p. 127,134).

Elsewhere, adoption of provincial school legislation but continued administration by the Federal Minister, was advocated (Kelowna, p. 57,59); or the emphasis was on free and unlimited education, with Federal Government assurance that this would be available (Edmonton, p.6; Winnipeg, p. 4,5,23,25). A special study on Indian reserve land use, sponsored by the Agricultural Institute of Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs, which was reviewed by a committee of Indians and non-Indians at Jasper in October 1968, included a recommendation that Indian education should be the responsibility of the provincial departments of education (Toronto, 2nd meeting, p. 81). The Nanaimo meeting called for full utilization of provincial services, not confined to education (Nanaimo, p. 64,69).

To summarize: At no meeting was there outright opposition to Indians' being educated within the provincial systems, although stipulations were made to ensure that Indians would continue to receive full educational opportunities.

To facilitate borrowing by Indians through the usual financial channels, it was requested that Indians be able to pledge their anticipated income from leased reserve property, or their personal property, as security (Yellowknife, p. 15; Moncton, p. 79; Fort William, p. 68; Regina, p. 88; Kelowna, p. 71; Chilliwack, p. 130; Edmonton, p. 84; Winnipeg, p. 23,38).

Incorporation of a band under the Companies Act was proposed, to permit the band to assume some municipal functions (Yellowknife, p. 18; Fort William, p. 69; Chilliwack, p. 130).

Repeal of Section 32 (1) of the Indian Act, which requires special approval for the sale of animals and other produce through regular channels in the prairie provinces, was advocated (Yellowknife, p. 15; Kelowna, p. 96). (It should be noted that Sec. 32 (2) expressly provides for exemption from Sec. 32(1), and such exemption is readily granted on request.)

There were also requests for the Federal Government to turn over administration of Indian social assistance to the provincial (i.e. territorial) authorities (Yellowknife, p.14); to turn over local administration to the province after a period of co-operative agreement (Moncton, p.67); and to turn over medical services to the province with a 100% federal subsidy (Regina, p.55).

Finally, there were requests of a more comprehensive nature for provinces to assume the provision of services to Indians (Nanaimo, p.64,68,69; Chilliwack, p. 111, 115; Winnipeg, p.12; Toronto, 2nd meeting, p. 12 to 15).

By way of contrast, one band in Quebec wanted a guarantee of Federal administration and assistance until the band itself could administer its own affairs adequately (Quebec, p.12). The Fraser Valley bands' brief, and a general motion at the Chilliwack meeting, called for payment of medical expenses to be regarded as an aboriginal right, to be spelled out in a new B.C. Indian Act (Chilliwack, p. 122 and p.74,75). A separate Indian Act for B.C. was also proposed (Kelowna, p. 100; Chilliwack, p. 4,36), which would tend to perpetuate special treatment and special services, contrary to both the third and first basic principle.

Other comments on the third basic principle are listed in the tabulated appendices. The Honourable Jean Chrétien, in welcoming the delegates to the National Conference on April 28, 1969, stated that it was his view that the Indian people, generally, believe that "services ought to be available on an equitable basis to all Canadians".

4. Enriched Services: "Those who are furthest behind must be helped most".

The question of special help found its most frequent expression in requests for free medical and health services, which were in some instances linked with treaty rights. Appendix D shows the eleven meetings where free medical services were discussed.

A more positive approach to the need for special help was shown at eight meetings where there were suggestions to broaden the existing revolving loan fund or establish a new development fund so that Indians could finance their own projects. (See Appendix D). At three of these meetings it was suggested that band business corporations be formed (listed separately in Appendix D). The proposal at Yellowknife involved use of funds when or if received as compensation in lieu of land under treaties 8 and 11. Elsewhere, in addition, it was suggested that a committee be formed to consider industrial development on reserves (Regina, p. 82); the general need for financing for Indian projects was pointed out (Whitehorse, p.9); and the need for new legislation to enable Indians to advance themselves was stressed (Chilliwack, p.4,115; Winnipeg, p.3).

Another manifestation of self-help was the previously-mentioned request for legislative changes to permit the pledge of personal property and anticipated income from leases (Appendix D). It was also suggested that bands be given authority to make short-term leases, to facilitate use of the land, and that Indian businessmen be able to pledge their land as loan security with provision for its seizure by the band council (Fort William, p. 15,52).

At Edmonton, the motion to increase the revolving loan fund to \$10,000,000 was accompanied by another motion recommending early action without waiting for a revision of the Indian Act (Edmonton, p.75). The readiness to have the Department act in this way is of considerable significance in view of subsequent complaints that the Department should have consulted more fully with the Indian people before setting up the proposed new development fund program.

Extra help was needed also, it was indicated, in protection of Indian arts and crafts (Fort William, p.5); in ensuring an opportunity for education for all capable students (Winnipeg, p.5); in the promotion of farming (Prince George, p.82); and in making it possible for bands to exchange reserve lands for other public lands, for better employment opportunities (Nanaimo, p.17).

A grant system was suggested (Chilliwack, p.129); a cultural and social development program and a program of guaranteed income (Winnipeg, p. 11); and tax exemption for band business corporations (Kelowna, p.99; Appendix D).

As the Alberta brief stated, the consensus was that the Government should make available the necessary resources (human, physical and financial) under Indian direction and control, to develop the reserves economically, socially and culturally (Edmonton, p.7).

The principle that those who are furthest behind must (and will) be helped the most should be stressed by Department spokesmen whenever the opportunity arises, because this seems to have escaped the notice of many Indians and commentators, who have complained bitterly that, in effect, the Indians are to be cut adrift in strange waters before they have learned to swim. In fact, the first concern of the Federal Government should be to provide every feasible assistance to those Indians who require it, to ensure that they are brought up to the level of the balance of society.

Because of the misconceptions that have arisen, it has even been suggested in some quarters that the order of the six principles should be re-arranged, to put the fourth in place of the first, with perhaps other changes in the order as well, so as to give a logical progression.

5. Claims and Treaties: "Lawful obligations must be recognized".

As indicated earlier, in section B entitled "Indians' Views" and in the comment on the first of the six basic principles, there were strong representations at many of the consultation meetings demanding that the Government should honour Indian hunting, fishing and trapping rights; that free medical and health services should be provided (and this was tied in with the Indians' interpretation of treaty or other rights in many cases); and that Indian rights, treaties or agreements should be incorporated in the Indian Act or elsewhere in legislation. The incidence of the representations on these matters is shown in the first three columnar items in Appendix D. In other discussions, recognition and restoration of Indian rights was called for (Chilliwack, p. 36; Winnipeg, p.12,4); rights were specifically related to free education (Regina, p.55,65,68; Quebec, p. 76); and early settlement of land and treaty matters was urged (Whitehorse, p.9).

The need for Indian consultation or consent before legislative or policy changes or federal-provincial agreements was stressed (Prince George, p.29; Kelowna, p.99; Edmonton, p.11; Winnipeg, p.25). Some spokesmen insisted that Indian treaties and rights should first be discussed before any changes in the Indian Act or other legislation were considered (Toronto 2nd meeting, p.31; rapporteurs' account of Ottawa meeting, p.20, Appendix B).

In pressing for the same rights as non-Indians, one spokesman referred to an RCMP search of an Indian home without a warrant (Whitehorse, p.45). It should be noted that Indians are in the same position as non-Indians, i.e. ordinarily a search warrant is required. The discussion at the Whitehorse meeting seems to correct a misunderstanding on this subject, which crops up from time to time.

The Government's response to the demand for a review of the treaties was to appoint a Commissioner who, after study and consultation with Indian representatives, will report on how claims and agreements may be adjudicated. It also undertook to provide funds for research by the National Indian Committee on Indian Rights and Treaties formed at the National Consultation Meeting in Ottawa.

Objections have been raised to the appointment of the Commissioner without prior consultation with the Indians. However, the Government had made no commitment to consult Indians or their representatives on this particular matter. A careful reading of page 6, columns 2 and 3, of the Policy Statement will show this to be the case. The Statement specifies that the Government would be prepared to take certain steps, four in number, to create a framework for full Indian participation in the life of Canada. It then goes on to state that the Government will appoint a Commissioner. Nevertheless, although he made no commitment, the Minister did in fact ask Indian leaders to submit names of persons who might act in this capacity. A few names were submitted, but in the end the Government selected another nominee.

To help clear up other possible misconceptions, a careful reading of the entire section on Claims and Treaties, on page 11 of the Policy Statement, is also recommended. It is to be hoped that the research by the Commissioner will lead to the definition and clarification of outstanding differences and matters of dispute, and in turn, to their adjudication and settlement.

6. Indian Lands: "Control of Indian lands should be transferred to the Indian people".

At nine or more meetings where the question of Indian reserve lands was discussed, spokesmen considered that bands should have more control over reserve lands (Appendix D), with title vested in the band council or the band. Proposals as to the degree or nature of band management of land varied. The most frequent broad suggestions were that (1) reserve land should not be sold, except in exchange for other land; (2) leases should be managed locally, but with control; (3) it should be possible for Indian individuals to pledge their reserve landholdings to their band council as security for loans; and (4) Indian land must be protected by law. Meetings where these four suggestions were made are listed in Appendix D; and the gist of the foregoing statements and those which follow is reported in Appendices A and B, related to reference markings in the column showing the sixth policy principle.

On leases, it was proposed for the most part that band councils should have authority to enter into short-term arrangements, e.g. up to 5, 10, 21 years; and that longer-term leases should require a band referendum, e.g. leases for over 5, or over 21, years, with approval by 51% or as high as 90% of the band. In some cases it was specified that non-resident members could vote on the referendum.

Among other suggestions, it was proposed that a band council should be able to operate a farm (Moncton, p.79); that land and treaty matters be settled as soon as possible (Whitehorse, p.9); that the role of the Department be limited to that of a trustee (Nanaimo, p. 70); that mineral rights be restored (Kelowna, p.99); that the Indian land registry should not be transferred to the province (Chilliwack, p. 126); that the Government recognize aboriginal title (Chilliwack, p. 36); and that the "surrender" of Indian lands should be abolished and the term should not be used (Chilliwack, p. 127,134).

The *Résumé of Reports of the Indian Act Consultation Meetings*, on page 19, notes that spokesmen at eight meetings wanted to see some legislative provision made to enable their reserves to be enlarged. In the Kelowna meeting report, it was pointed out that there had been direct negotiation between a province and individual band members for reserve land taken under expropriation (Kelowna, p.114).

In essence, then, there was a widespread demand for the transfer of control of Indian lands to the Indian people. This was recognized by the Government and provision was made for it in the Policy Statement. The fear of many Indians of losing their land through sale by individual band members was also recognized, and the Government proposals provide for legislative safeguards if the Indian bands wish to adopt them.

Some Indians in the public eye have made statements, both before and after the policy paper, to suggest that there is a conspiracy to deprive Indians of their reserve land. Whether their continued protestations to that effect are deliberate or careless misrepresentation of the facts, every opportunity should be taken to bring the true situation to the attention of the Indian people, the provinces, and all others concerned.

III Conclusion

The Policy Statement was the Government's response to the comments and suggestions made by the Indian spokesmen at the consultation meetings across the country. The Honourable Jean Chrétien stated, when greeting the delegates at the National Conference in Ottawa on April 28, 1969:

"With this meeting the first round of discussions will be completed. Then we of the Government must make our choices. The next move will be for me and my colleagues in the Cabinet to look at what you have said and to respond. I hope to have a response for you in June. I hope to come back to you then with something for you to discuss, some proposals for coming to grips with the problems which have lain so heavily upon your people".

In his opening remarks, Mr. Chrétien said that some things had become clear from the previous 17 meetings. The basis for action by the Government would rest on some fundamental principles which had emerged at the meetings. He then referred in broad terms to the principles, and in doing so, he enunciated the six main principles which subsequently formed the basis of the Policy Statement.

A further explanation by the Minister of the contents of the Policy Statement was given at the Ottawa meeting on May 1, 1969. It is attached as Appendix E, along with the April 28 opening statement.

The framework of the proposals represented the outcome of the study of material from the meetings which concluded on January 28, 1969, combined with material that had been received previously and concurrently from Indian organizations and band councils and other sources. These revealed that simple amendment of the Indian Act was not enough. In consequence the Policy Statement was drafted and presented, proposing comprehensive and new approaches to Indian affairs. This is the answer to statements that have been made in some quarters to the effect that the Government already had its mind made up, and had developed the Policy without waiting to hear what the Indians had to say.

The attitude of many Indians was expressed in a position paper issued by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood in July 1969. Page 3 of that paper reads in part as follows:

"We do not agree that references to Indians should be struck from the Constitution nor, at this time, that the Indian Act need be repealed in its totality. ...However, ... adjustments must be made ...converting it (the Indian Act) from an administratively restrictive statute to an enabling document...to facilitate...economic and social equality... ...Indians were seeking to draft their own Indian Act for the consideration of the Government. It was our understanding that the Government...had agreed with this and that this would be done...."

"We want equality...based on mutual understanding and respect, not...on Government statements or on inter-governmental negotiations..."

While the approach and timing are different, the Government policy proposals have the same objective: economic and social equality. It should be emphasized once again that the Policy Statement carefully provides for special assistance to those who require it, until they have been brought up to the level of Canada as a whole. The period of special assistance might run for, say, 30 years, if need be, the time frame being flexible. This might include subsidies to provinces and other agencies on an expanding scale, followed by a plateau of assistance for a further period, and concluding with additional financing on a declining scale as the individual provinces take up the slack.

On September 26, 1969, the Minister addressed a special written message to the National Indian Brotherhood, provincial and regional native associations, band chiefs, and departmental staffs. It read in part as follows:

"In meetings from coast to coast and in the House of Commons, I have stressed two points. The first is that the proposals contained in the policy paper are subject to full consultation with the Indian people. The second point is that Indian people will be offered every opportunity to participate in further development of the proposed policy and in bringing it into effect.

"I am writing to you now to re-affirm these points and to re-assure you of my intention to stand by them."

Mr. Chrétien then called upon all those concerned to approach the future in a spirit of partnership and co-operation, in working out a generally acceptable policy.

EXTRACTS FROM
WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS
OF 18 CONSULTATION MEETINGS,
RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES
IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969
BY MEETING

Key to Item Designations in Appendices A and B

NOTE: This information is not needed for a normally adequate reading of Appendices A and B. It would only be used for a detailed follow-up of the extracted items, for purposes of context, comparison, etc.

<u>Item</u> <u>Designation</u>	<u>Item</u>
A	Résumé of Reports of the Indian Act Consultation Meetings
B	Band Membership
C	Economic Development
D	Education
E	Elections and local government
F	Estates
G	Federal-provincial relations and constitutional matters
H	Indian reserve land matters
I	Indian treaties and legal rights
J	Miscellaneous matters
K	Rapporteurs' Account of National Conference on Indian Act (Ottawa meeting)
L	Yellowknife, N.W.T., Meeting
M	Moncton, N.B., Meeting
N	Toronto, Ontario (1st) Meeting
O	Fort William, Ontario, Meeting
P	Sudbury, Ontario, Meeting
Q	Regina, Saskatchewan, Meeting
R	Quebec, Quebec, Meeting
S	Prince George, B.C., Meeting
T	Whitchorse, Y.T., Meeting
U	Terrace, B.C., (1st) Meeting
V	Nanaimo, B.C., Meeting
W	Kelowna, B.C., Meeting
X	Chilliwack, B.C., Meeting
Y	Edmonton, Alberta, Meeting
Z	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Meeting
AA	Toronto, Ontario (2nd) Meeting
BB	Terrace, B.C., (2nd) Meeting
CC	Health and Medical Services

Explanatory Note: In Appendices A and B, in the column headed "Key", L.11.1 refers to the Yellowknife Meeting Report, page 11, from which page this item was selected. As another example, C.1.3 refers to the Work Sheet Summary on Economic Development, page 1, and the third item selected from this page. A master set of marked items is held at Department Headquarters.

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 18 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969

Yellowknife Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
We hope that we can establish a way of living within your Canadian Society that will give Indians full acceptance and that our contribution is full and satisfactory - but an understanding of our methods of doing things is essential in acceptance. (Brief)	11		x					L 11 1	
That social assistance be administered by the Territorial Government and made equal to all people of the Northwest Territories. (Resolution)	14	x		x				L 14 1(B) G 1.3	
The old way of life (trapper-hunter) cannot now support all Indians and "we must ask for help ... As help we would like to do work and be paid for our work."	9				x			C.1.1.	
Compensation for ceding our land (p.12) should be put into a consolidated fund administered by the people themselves and each band council be given a budget one year in advance so each can debate on projects to be undertaken.	12				x			C.1.3	
Question 14 (p.15) - Yes (pledge personal property)	15				x			C.1.5	
Yes, Indians should be able to borrow from any source using their income from leased out property as security for the loan.	15	x		x			x	C.1.7	
Yes, Indians should be able to pledge their right of possession to land to their Band Council (or the Gov't.) as security for loans.	15				x		x	C.1.6	
Question 27 The Fitz-Smith delegate (p.18) felt it should be all-embracing, (i.e. Band Council power over Bands funds)	18				x			C.1.9	
Question 22 - Yes (repeal Sec. 32 of the Indian Act)	15	x		x				C.1.8	
The Fitz-Smith Band (p.18) wanted to incorporate under the company act of the NWT but required some money to do so.	18			x	x			C.2.1	
The Government of the Northwest Territories had to be fully elected with no persons appointed from Southern Canada with perhaps the exception of the Commissioner and his Deputy, so that all the people of the Northwest would have representation in Council to say how and where this revenue would be spent.	12	x						G 1 1	
* Page no. of applicable meeting report.									

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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Yellowknife Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
That in order that Indian people were given a right to influence the revenue from resources which was now turned over to the Federal Government, such revenues be turned over to the Territorial Government which had to be responsible to the electorate of the Northwest Territories in that it be fully elected and responsible for expenditures of monies so collected.	14	x		x				G 1-2	
The Brief indicated that health services, including those of doctors and hospitals, should be provided free.	14	x			x	x		CC 1-1	
While no recorded vote was taken concerning the specific questions listed, the consensus was to the effect that matters relating thereto should be resolved following settlement of land entitlements under Treaties 8 and 11.							x	H-1-1	
One brief was submitted. Its sponsors were anxious to obtain a new settlement and they were willing to give up their treaty rights, not re-negotiate the treaties, and even recognize the cession of specific lands. However, the brief was not acceptable to all delegates present. (Subsequently, it was repudiated by the N.W.T. Regional Advisory Council.)	13					x			
A consensus began to appear, that at the very least, legal title should be given to Indians for land upon which they had settled.	28					x	x	1-1-2	

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EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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Moncton Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Mr. V. Barlow didn't think any person, without written permission from the Minister and an authorized representative of the Band, should be allowed to issue permits to anyone to enable the removal of reserve mineral and stone and gravel, etc. (affects economic development).	71							G.3.5	
These delegates also emphasized the need for the hunting, fishing and trapping rights of the Indian people to be written into the Indian Act. For some it means a livelihood: for others an essential source of food.	75				x	x		G.4.1	
Bear River Band: No one should be able to pledge property. Personal property is a different thing. If you establish credit, you can put up furniture and other things for collateral.	86				x		x	G.5.3	
St. John River Band: Money should be made available from the Indian Affairs whereas an Indian wouldn't have to pledge his personal property. In other words, this revolving fund loan should be broadened.	97				x		x	G.5.7	
Oromocto Band: Yes, Indians should be able to borrow money from leasehold income.	79	x		x			x	G.6.2	
Oromocto Band: The Council should be able to operate farm on reserve rather than the Minister on the reserve.	79	x					x	G.6.7	
A substantial consolidated fund should be set up from which the Indian people can do their own resource and human development. They could apply to a Board of Indian people with responsibility to the Governor-in-Council, for certain projects or programs to fulfill their needs.	83				x			G.8.9	

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Moncton Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
If they are capable Bands should be allowed to form Band business corporations to administer the business affairs of the reserve community.	88				x			C.8.4	
The Act was an obstacle and should be eliminated, one delegate said.	36	x		x				B 5 1	
Anthony Francis said there should be no legislation outlining what an individual could or could not do, since this would be contrary to the Canadian Constitution and the Bill of Rights.	29	x						M 29 1	
Alexander Denny suggested that they wanted to become full Canadian citizens	30	x						M 30 1	
They had given up their lands and their natural resources and these things should be sufficient contribution for them to enjoy various social welfare programs. A. Francis said.	62				x			C.3.3.	
Mr. N. Doucette said the Indian people had been living in isolation, poverty and with a substandard education and no economic growth along with 100 years of paternalism and that the government expected them to go alone but that they needed help. He also said the Indian people should become involved in such things as the economic betterment, economic development and the freedom to run their reserves along with the facilities to make these things work.	67				x		x	C.3.4	
It was also agreed unanimously that additional provisions on education should be written into the new Act whereby a band could adopt a provincial system if it so desired. There seemed to be some concern that if education was transferred to provincial bodies in the Maritimes, some concessions that Indian children enjoyed, e.g. transportation, clothing, noon lunches, would be lost to the Indian people.	46			x				D.2.1	G.6.1

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Moncton Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
One speaker suggested that after a period of say 10 to 20 years of local band administration the Department should drop out and permit the provincial government to take over in this field although the Department must always be available for assistance, consultation, and resource personnel.	67	x		x	x			E 2.1	
Provision for full medical services and social services.	62-70				x	x		E 5.1	CC1-2
Legalization of all Indian treaties and similar agreements or documents by insertion or reference in the Act.	62-82	x				x		E 5.2	I.3.1
Establishment of a consolidated fund administered by a Board of Indians for resource and human development.	83				x			E 5.3	J.7.1
The Submission of the Union of New Brunswick Indians states that ... "The education laws of the Province should not encroach on the education of the Indian children. This area is very critical and vulnerable." (health and medical services)	84			x				G 6 2	
Few spoke on this topic./ Three delegates felt that provision for medical services should be included in the new Act.	62, 65, 68, 70	x			x	x		CC 1-2	E.5.1
The spokesmen at this meeting did not discuss questions dealing with the management of lands on Indian Reserves in a specific way. They did however, express the feeling that there should be some differentiation in the qualifications for eligibility to vote for officers of the Band, and eligibility to vote for surrender proposals. In prior discussion of other matters, it was quite evident that all agreed that the Band Councils should be provided with more authority in the management of Reserve business. This would include authority to determine local regulations concerning land ownership.	57						x	H-2-1	

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Moncton Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
One submission stated that Indian rights and treaties had been ignored; treaty rights had to be incorporated into the new Indian Act. Hunting, fishing and trapping rights had to be honoured and Federal legislation such as the Migratory Birds Act, or provincial laws could not infringe upon those God-given rights.	81-83	x				x		1-3-1	E 5.2
The Union of New Brunswick brief stated that a substantial consolidated fund should be set up from which the Indian people can do their own resource and human development.	83				x			J 7-1	E 5.3

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Toronto 1st Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
One delegate stated that adoption of non-Indian children created problems particularly as far as education was concerned; another stated that as far as his reserve was concerned they favoured admission to band membership if the child had some Indian blood.	15	x						B 8 1	
The delegates seem to agree that a deletion of all the enfranchisement sections was needed. (Chairman)	21	x						B 8 2	
Mr. Walter Dieter felt that parts of the Indian Act were discriminatory.	21	x						G 8 1	
Mr. Richard Isaac considered that health matters should be included in the Act. Several other delegates wished to discuss health matters, but time did not permit.	24	x			x	x		CC 1-3	

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Ft. William Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Martin Falls Band - recommended that Section 108 (2) be repealed since it violates Article 1 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.	50	x		x				B 9 1	
Concern over the loss of certain hunting and fishing rights was expressed by several delegates.	4,5					x		C.10.1	
Mr. Bannon said his Band wished to go on record as favouring the Indian people having a law or condition of some sort to protect their rights, Indian crafts, and arts, from duplicators of patents, registrations, trademarks, etc.	5		x		x	x		C.10.2	
Mr. Richard Bannon felt that the Band must be allowed to make short term leases on its land as many opportunities were being missed because of the length of approval time now required.	15				x		x	C.10.3	
Lakehead Friendship Centre - Personal belongings such as cars, home furnishings should be able to be used as security for obtaining loans.	68	x		x				C.11.1	
Martin Falls Band - The Indian businessman should be able to pledge his land as security for a loan, with the understanding that the Band Council could seize his land if the loan were not paid.	52				x		x	C.11.2	
Lakehead Friendship Centre - Bands should be allowed to set up their own corporation businesses.	69	x		x				C.15.1	
There seemed to be some consensus amongst the delegates that the Provincial School Act should replace federal control of schools on reserves.	-			x				D.5.1	
Indian Act to include protection and benefit of the treaties - unanimous.	5	x				x		E 10.1	I 5.1
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Ft. William Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Discussion of Indian Claim Commission culminating in motion "this delegation recommend that the Indian Claims Bill C-123 be re-activated in Parliament."	15-21	x				x		E 10.2	J.15.1
A recommendation in a brief that the Indians should have a set period of time, 2 years, to go over the Old Indian Act with professional help to help the registered Indian of Canada.	59	x				x		E 11.1	
No consensus on questions relating to lands.							x	H-5-1	
The consensus was that Indian rights were being abrogated by legislation (Migratory Birds Act) or simply being disregarded by white men. The only solution was to put Indian rights and treaty provisions (such as those of the 1873 treaty) in the new Indian Act and thus give them the force of statute law.	5	x				x		1-5-1	

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Sudbury Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Serpent River - The Minister should be given authority to cancel outstanding debts owed by Indians to the Band.	70				x			C.17.1	
Discussions on question No. 18 resulted in a motion as follows: Section 117 of the Indian Act should be retained and the other sections relating to education should be deleted.	39, 45 41			x				D.7.1	
It was moved "that Section 72 be amended so that the Governor-in-Council will include medical services to Indian people". This motion was carried unanimously.	34	x			x	x		CC 1-4	E.14.1
No consensus recorded, on questions relating to lands.							x	H-11-1	
The Indian delegates expressed the fear that federal and provincial legislation was abrogating their rights to hunt, fish and trap. Most felt that treaty rights in this area must be clarified and protected by the new Indian Act.	6	x				x		1-6-1	

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Regina Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
One delegate felt that some land should remain reserve property for the use of the minority or those who were not sufficiently educated to earn a living away from the reserve.	50						x	B 22 1	
Mr. Ahenakew said the reserve should be used to enable those Indians below the poverty line to get ahead to the point where they would be able to eventually leave it fully equipped to make their living outside.	79	x			x			C.19.1	
Mr. Bellegard felt Section 88 needed a provision so that individuals and Bands could have access to the same lending facilities as non-Indians.	88	x		x				C.20.2	
Mr. Dubois agreed all personal property other than land be pledged as security for loans.	88	x		x	x		x	C.20.3	
There seemed to be some consensus that Sections 114, 118 and 119 of the present Indian Act should be deleted.				x				D.8.1	See I 7.3
Mr. Albert Ratt of the Peter Ballantyne Band wished to express his feelings concerning taxation. He understood that Indians were not supposed to pay taxes according to Treaty rights. However, he realized that the Government must have a means to obtain revenue with which to carry on its business and he did not mind paying taxes.	41	x						G 19 1	
Mr. Clifford Starr was in full agreement with the statement by Mr. Ratt. He was in favour of using revenue, collected through taxes paid by Indians, to finance services to Indians without using the tax money paid by non-Indians.	41	x						G 19 2	

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Regina Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Mr. Sparvier said that his group (Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, Regina) agreed that the Federal Government should enter into agreements with provinces for education and medical services and that the Federal Government should be responsible for the costs involved.	55			x				G 20 1	
With respect to the rights of people, there is a conflict between the Bill of rights and Treaty rights and he (Mr. Solomon Mosquito) thought it should be up to the Federal Government to correct the situation in favour of the Treaty Indians.	62	x						G 22 1	
<u>Motion:</u> "that the Federal Government accept full responsibility for payment of premiums and medical services to the provinces for registered treaty Indians regardless of where they may reside". Passed unanimously.	59	x			x	x		CC 2-1	G.21.1 I.7.2
<u>Motion:</u> "that the Indian Health and Medical Services be transferred back to the Indian Department where they rightfully should be". Carried.	67	x			x	x		CC 3-1	
Except for one delegate all who spoke on the matter were not in favour of any change in the present rules for selling Reserve land.	75						x	H-14-1	
It was generally felt that in the final settlement the new Indian Act and the Federal Government should jointly preserve and ensure the fulfillment of treaty commitments, taking into account the variations of each separate Indian treaty.	12	x				x		I 7 1	
Most Indians felt that the mention of a "medicine chest" in Treaty #6 amounted to an assurance of free modern medical services. They passed a motion "that the Federal Government accept full responsibility for payment of premiums and medical services to the Provinces for registered treaty Indians regardless wherever they may reside."	59	x				x		I 7 2	CC 2-1

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Regina Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
The education provisions of Treaty #6 were interpreted by most Indian delegates as a promise to provide free education.	55, 65 68	x				x		1 7 3	See also D 8.1
<u>Industrial Development</u> - Rev. Mr. Cuthand suggested a committee be formed to consider industrial development on reserves.	82				x			J 30-1	

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Quebec Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
The delegates voted unanimously in favour of having the Indian Act recognized in the constitution.	19	x			x			B 23 1	
A show of hands indicated that all were in favour of deleting Section 108 in the Indian Act.	69	x			x			B 23 2	
The spokesman from Pointe-Bleue expressed the view that a system for providing Indians with technical and legal assistance was needed to enable them to derive the maximum advantages available to them under the present or proposed legislation.	16				x			C.23.1	
There was some reference to deleting all education sections of the Indian Act; however, no vote was taken and there is no indication that this was even a consensus.	77			x				D.10.1	
It would appear that the Indian people in Quebec wish that there be elementary schools on the reserves to teach kindergarten through grade 8; that instruction for children during the first three years of school should be in the Indian language; and that elementary schools should be non-denominational on the reserves.	79-87		x	x				D.10.2	
The establishment of an independent commission to hear the appeals of all Indians who are not satisfied with a decision of the band (related to membership only?)	97	x				x		E 19-1	
Mr. Isaac said that the delegates should deal with this basic point first; once they got the answer that their rights were guaranteed by the Constitution in Quebec, then they could make recommendations in regard to the amendment of the Indian Act. He moved a motion to this effect, and it unanimously carried.	36	x						G 30 1	See I. 8.1

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Quebec Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
In a debate on their fishing and hunting rights the delegates agreed that these rights (page 40-49) should be included in the Indian Act, and that it should be in such a form that it could not be undone or challenged by the Province, that the chiefs and Councillors would have the responsibility for control of fish and game.	40-49	x				x		G 31 1	I 8.1
Co-chairman Gros-Louis said that the Indians should have the right to administer their own lands; this right should not be exercised by the Federal or Provincial Governments. All the delegates unanimously agreed to have a provision that would give the Indian people the right of land ownership and protection that this land would not be taken from them included in the Indian Act.	51						x	G 33 1	H. 17-1 See G.36.1
The Act is to provide that each Indian band has the right to own in outright ownership land sufficient in size and quality to permit the orderly development and progress of band members.	97						x	G 36 1	See H.17.1
The statement of fundamental aboriginal rights (Appendix A, page 98) specifies that Indians are to have the right to complete medicare and hospitalization, to be paid by the Government of Canada.	98	x			x	x		CC 4-1	
Those who spoke on the matter were of the opinion that Indian ownership of Reserve lands should be conferred on the Indians themselves together with the right of administration.	51						x	H-17-1	G.33.1 See G.36.1
Hunting, fishing and trapping rights must be ensured by legislation, either in the new Indian Act or in the B.N.A. Act.	41	x				x		I 8 1	See G.30.1 See G.31.1

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Quebec Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
The new Indian Act should contain legal protection for lands owned by Indians and provide a method and authority to obtain land which they considered to be legally theirs. The mineral rights to these lands should also be included.	50, 52	x				x	x	I 8 2	
Education rights were also discussed. The Indians felt that their rights in this area included complete financing, selection of a curriculum, choice of the language of instruction, as well as the right to determine the location and type of school.	76	x				x		I 9 1	
Health services should also be supplied to all Indians.	91	x				x		I 9 2	
<u>Taxes</u> : The Lorette Band claimed exemption from provincial sales and gasoline tax. Some other bands agreed.	10	x						J 34-1	
Indians of Seven Islands want a guarantee that the administration of their affairs will always be with the Federal Government, and they want to know if the Federal Government could assist the band until it is able to administer its own affairs adequately.	12	x		x	x			J 34-2 G 26.1	

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Prince George Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
It was also felt that the Indian Act was one sided, but that the Indians had to consider both sides. (Nicholas Prince)	16	x						B 28.1	
A motion was made "that Section 70 of the Act be amended to read 'the Minister shall promote Indian farmers to operate farms and may employ such persons as he considers necessary to instruct such Indian farmers and may purchase and distribute without charge, pure seed to Indian farmers'".	82				x			C.26.1	
Discussion ended in two resolutions: (1) that we the representatives of Indian people wish that we have the right to send our children to public denominational or parochial schools, kindergartens, special schools for retarded children or church and vocational schools and in such cases federal authorities assumed financial responsibility (carried); (2) that our children if sent to such schools should have a provincial inspector and other authorities to apply the Provincial Schools Act (carried.)	58			x				D.11.1	
The majority favoured placing schools under the Provincial School Act; however they wished to preserve their privilege of choosing denominational schools.									
Return of hunting, fishing and trapping rights without need for permit mentioned many times.	93	x				x		E 21-1 I 10.1	
Full medical service at no charge, particularly in respect to Treaty No. 8.	99	x				x		E 21-2 See CC 5.1 I 11.1	

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Prince George Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Delegates generally sought to establish that free medical services should be available, but no resolutions or motions on this topic were presented.		x			x	x		CC 5--1	See E.21.2 I.11.1 E21.2
A motion relating to delegation of all authority to Band Councils and Field staff would appear to indicate that the spokesmen were of the opinion that Band Councils should have authority to determine the rules for selling Reserve land.	27						x	H-20-1	
Complaints were raised over the present status of hunting and fishing rights. Hunting, fishing and trapping rights had to be written into the new Act.	91	x				x		I 10 1	E21.1
Another delegate stated that Treaty #8 clearly provides that medical services will be supplied to Indians regardless of their financial situation. Indeed a moral obligation was placed on the government to provide such services as they had prosecuted the medicine man.	99	x				x		I 11 1	E21.2
Delegates voted unanimously that there had to be consent of the Band Council before the Government suspends the application of any section of the Act.	29	x				x		J 37-1	

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Whitehorse Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
The Whitehorse Band feel the land and treaty question must be settled as soon as possible. It is only then they can plan for the future of their people.	9					x	x	C.28.1	I 12.1
Whitehorse Band: At present in the Yukon, Band Councils receive no capital or revenue funds. It is essential that a predictable source of revenue be made available in order that they function - to provide grants or loans for private individuals and for co-operative projects among other things. There are many other projects and ideas which have been considered by the Band Council in the past two years - all had to be dropped because of no money.	9				x			C.30.1	
The Whitehorse Band answered question 18 as follows: We do not want special or separate schools for our Indian children. We feel the most important thing for our children is to get the same education as the white children. Our younger children need nursery schools and kindergartens in the Indian village.	5			x				D.12.1	
The people of Iskut Lake Reserve requested that provision be made to provide for separate schools either provincial or federal. (The Yukon Territorial Government has provision for the establishment of separate schools. In British Columbia there are no provisions for separate schools.)	12			x				D.12.2	
There was a consensus that the Indian children should be instructed in their own language whenever possible.	34, 35		x	x				D.13.1	
It seems that settlement of the Indian interest in Yukon Territorial lands in a manner suitable to the aspirations and needs of each particular Band was of paramount interest in the minds of all the spokesmen.	48						x	H-23-1	

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Whitehorse Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
According to many of the Indian delegates at the Whitehorse meeting one of the main areas for grievance was the lack of a treaty which would outline Indian rights and permit a land settlement.	9	x				x		I 12 1 C 28.1	
Opinions were also expressed regarding hunting and fishing rights: One band leader stated that the Indians of his band still lived by hunting and fishing. Other opinions ranged from amending the open season on migratory birds, to ensuring Indian hunting and fishing rights which were not frequently exercised.	10, 15	x				x		I 12 2	
The Indians also felt that their rights should be similar to those of other citizens. Singled out as a point in mind, was R.C.M.P. searching of Indian homes without a warrant.	45	x				x		I 12 3	

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Terrace Meeting (1st)	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Unanimous acceptance that Indians and the Band be able to pledge all property other than real estate as security for loans with the lender being able to seize the pledged property if the debt is not paid.	50				x		x	C.31.1	
The delegates adopted a motion that "this meeting go on record as voting to go under the Provincial school system."	66, 67			x				G 42.1 D 14.2	
A motion "that this meeting go on record as recommending that no Reserve lands be sold under any circumstances. If we must give up any part of our land, we should get back other land in return. Our lands are shrinking all the time", was carried by a vote of <u>14</u> to <u>1</u> .	49						x	H-25-1	

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Nanaimo Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
"Membership in a band should be left finally to band councils who should, in turn, have recourse to Provincial Courts for settlement of disputes." (Brief, as adopted.)	68	x		x				B.34.1	
Mr. John Albany mentioned that he had attempted to develop some land and although the Band Council Resolution was passed on January 11, no answer had been forthcoming from the Department until the first week in October when they advised that they did not have the Resolution.	5						x	C.32.1	
A motion was made, amended and carried: "That it be written into the Act that Indian Bands be privileged to exchange reserve lands for other Provincial Public lands for the purposes of better employment opportunities. That land so exchanged be deemed subject to the same provisions as other reserve lands."	17				x		x	C.33.1	
There should be a Band Finance Corporation in each Region. Bands which wished to join would be shareholders. The Federal Government would contribute the major part of the capital to set the Corporation going. The federal Government would also be a shareholder. The Corporation would borrow money on the open market and lend it in turn to shareholders for the capital development. (S. Vancouver Tribal Fed'n)	77				x			E.27.1	
"Indians are citizens of the province as well as the country; therefore Provincial Services should be utilized by Indians wherever possible. The Department of Indian Affairs should refrain from setting up internal departments which could conflict or compete with services already available at the provincial, municipal, or Private Agency level."	64	x		x				G.43.1	
That the new Indian Act contain a provision to permit Indians to obtain fish for the purposes of food consumption without the necessity of a permit, at any time from any river, stream, or inlet and from beyond the surf line .. (Motion carried)	32					x		G.44.1	G33.2
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Nanaimo Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
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That Provincial and Federal game laws be not applicable to the Indian people and that the legislation be amended to so indicate and to respect the hunting rights of the Indian people in B.C. (Motion carried)	33					x		G 45 1	C 33.3
"Services which are provided by provincial, municipal or private agencies to citizens of a province should be extended to include all Indian people. Where there are no such services available to Indian people, they should be contracted. All costs should be on a Federal - Provincial cost - sharing basis."	69	x		x				G 45 2	
"The present Indian Act contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."	64	x						V 64 1	J 50.1
"There is still a need for an Indian Act in Canada. The land set aside for the use and benefit of the Indians should be protected by law."	64	x					x	V 64 2	J 50.1
The spokesmen in a closed session had supported a Brief presented to the meeting which contained the following proposal: "Sale of Reserve land should be discouraged. Where it has been found necessary to sell Reserve lands for public use, an exchange of lands must be arranged in order to ensure that Band holdings are in no way diminished."	69						x	H-26-1	
Brief - A brief was submitted by the delegates to the Minister, on the basis that: (1) the present Act contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (2) there is still need for an Act to protect Indian lands by law, and (3) provincial services should be used by Indians wherever possible. The brief recommended: (1) that the new Act be so flexible that when clauses or sections become obsolete, they will automatically cease to be effective for individual Bands; (2) that the Department change to a role of trustee of lands within the foreseeable future; and (3) that Indian people should have access to an ombudsman.	64, 69, 26, 27, 70	x			x		x	J 50-1	V.64.1(G) V.64.2(G)

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Kelowna Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
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One delegate advised that his band believed that the minority group should be able to retain all land and in effect through the Department pay off the majority who wish to leave but the original reservations should remain intact.	25						x	B 36 1	
He felt that Indian land should remain Indian lands and the majority wishing to withdraw should not be permitted to take lands with them. If there was 100% withdrawal the land should go to an adjoining band.	26						x	B 36 2	
It was recommended by one delegate and generally agreed upon by a number of others that the right of Indians to pledge the right of possession be restricted to the Band Council only.	34						x	C.35.1	
Mr. Walkem stressed strongly the need for a government lending institution to enable the Indians to develop their own land.	37				x			C.35.2	
It was moved that Indians be able to borrow from any source using their income from leased-out property as security for the loan. (20 for, none against, 1 abstained)	71	x		x				C.37.1	
It was moved and <u>unanimously passed</u> that Section 32 of the Act or any similar discriminatory Section of the Act should be repealed for any Indians to whom it applied.	96	x		x				C.37.2	
It was moved and amended that "if band business corporations were exempt from tax bands might wish to form them and that Federal and Provincial Governments include in their Companies Act that when Indians form a company, all income and property owned by Indians in this Company should be tax-free including taxation at all levels of government." Carried unanimously.	99	x			x			C.38.1	
A motion was made that "sections of the Act dealing with education be deleted and that the provincial school legislation be adopted and administered by the Minister". Carried.	59			x				D.17.1	

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Kelowna Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Motion "that the Department of Indian Affairs engage the necessary anthropologists and historians to prepare and publish a complete history of the Indian peoples of Canada and that this history be part of the curriculum of Indian and public schools in the whole of Canada".	56		x					E 29 1	
Motion "that when policy is being drafted by the Indian Affairs Branch the Indian people should be consultative to its entirety, that Indians be employed by the Branch as consultants and that they be in constant contact with the Indian people before any policy or law is made; and that the Indian Affairs Department look into this immediately and that some action in this regard be taken as soon as possible".	99	x				x		E 29 3	
Motion respecting the return of all hunting, fishing and trapping rights.	100	x				x		E 29 4	
Motion "that there be a separate Act for the Indians of British Columbia"	100	x						E 29 5	
The meeting adopted unanimously a motion "that the Federal and Provincial Governments take all the necessary action to restore all ownership of all metallic, non-metallic and mineral resources underlying Indian reserves to the Indian people."	99						x	G 52 2	
In the Submission of the Kamloops Indian Band Council it is mentioned that the Kamloops and other Bands in B.C. have recognized the principle of ownership of land and, with the consent of the Department, the Government of British Columbia negotiated directly with members of the Bands whose land was taken under expropriation and compensation involved was paid directly to those members who held such land under Certificates of Possession.	114						x	G 52 3	

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Kelowna Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
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Motion: "the Indian Act should clearly state that lands on the reserves are held in trust by the Minister for the members of the respective bands and the terms of the trust be clearly spelled out and that provision be made to allow bands and individual members to acquire title and ownership of their lands without charge." All spokesmen voted unanimously in favour of the motion.	45						x	H-28-1	
The spokesmen disapproved of the sale of any land to persons outside the Band.	73						x	H-29-1	
Some spokesmen felt there was a need for some flexibility in a "no sale" of Indian Reserve land policy, to facilitate disposition of small parcels.	75						x	H-29-2	
Motion -- "That the Council of the Band be given authority to lease up to 21 years without the consent of the Band; and for periods over 21 years with the consent of the members of the Band; once an area has been designated for leasing." The motion carried.	90						x	H-32-1	
Following lengthy discussion it was moved -- "that individual Indians be allowed to lease their own property without reference to Band Councils, Agency Superintendents, or the Minister -- only that they meet by-laws set by the Band, and that they meet certain prices set by the Band". The motion was approved.	94						x	H-33-1	
The dominant feeling as far as Indian rights were concerned was that any new Indian Act should protect and preserve them as much as possible	103	x				x		I 15 1	

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A motion to the effect that there should be a separate B.C. Indian Act encompassing a clause providing for renewal every 5 or 10 years according to the needs of the individuals or groups of bands. The motion was carried with one voting against.	4	x			x			B 38 1 G 53.1	
The delegates voted unanimously (39 to 0) in favour of deleting Section 12 (1) (a) (iv).	46	x			x			B 39 1	
Musqueam Band: - Feels that both individuals and Band Councils should be enabled to pledge future income from leased property as security for loans from any source.	134	x					x	C.40.1	
The Squamish Band Brief recommended that Bands be given powers to establish business corporations with wide powers similar to those enjoyed by private companies. At the present however, and until more education in this area has been obtained, Band business corporations should operate under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. New legislation should be sufficiently flexible to allow Bands to select the type of corporate endeavour best suited to their requirements.	130	x		x	x			C.41.1	42
Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands):- The Brief recommended that new legislation should create conditions in which the Indians can advance themselves socially, economically and politically.	115				x			C.42.1 X115.1(H)	
Brief from Lillooet Bands: that powers now vested in the Minister should be retracted and that parents have prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children; that Section 119 be withdrawn from the new Act; that full provincial assumption of education shall include continued operation of Indian student residences.	111			x				D.18.2	

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Submission from the Fraser Valley Bands: that special training schools for Indians be designated in a B.C. Indian Act.	118			x				D.18.2	
Brief of the Squamish Indian Band: "basically provincial laws should apply but special provision should be made for separate schools where local conditions make this necessary. For the foreseeable future payments by the federal government to the provinces on behalf of the education of Indian children should be continued."	127			x				D.18.3	
Brief of the Musqueam Indian Band: that the Band should be able to pick the school of their choice and that Section 119 be stricken from the Act.	134			x				D.18.4	
Brief by the Fraser Valley Indians: that Section 119 of the Indian Act should be completely left out; that parents should decide what schools their children should go to, a provincial or separate or otherwise; and that no Catholic child should be forced to go to a protestant school or vice versa.	140			x				D.18.5	
The supply of funds by the Federal Government to permit the development of reserves to the same level as surrounding non-Indian areas until the point is reached where the Indians through local taxation can assume such costs. Squamish brief.	129			x	x	x		E 32 1	
Grant system to be established (outright and conditional) roughly equivalent to grants available to other local governments. Squamish brief.	129				x			E 32 2	
Mr. Paul said that there were no provisions in the Indian Act to protect the legal entity of the Indian people; protection of the Indian people at all times should be spelled out in the new Act. Indian lands should also be protected and recognized in every Court of law.	21	x					x	G 53 2	

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<u>Lillooet Bands Brief:</u> The present Indian Act conflicts extensively the Bill of Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	109	x						G 58 1	
<u>Lillooet Bands Brief:</u> Those services which are provided by Provincial or Municipal agencies, should be extended to include all Indian people. Where no such services are available to Indian people, such services should be provided by the Federal Government.	111	x		x				G 59 1	
<u>Fraser Valley Bands Brief:</u> Section 87 "Subject to the term of any treaty etcetera" should be completely revised so treaties and aboriginal rights of Indians come before any statute or order-in-council, Federal, Provincial or municipal.	121	x						G 61 1	
<u>Fraser Valley Bands Brief:</u> All should be specifically exempt from taxation, other than by the Indians themselves, and Indians who form corporations or co-operatives or credit unions on Indian reserves should be exempt from taxation.	121	x						G 61 2	77
<u>Fraser Valley Bands Brief:</u> Indians consider the payment of all medical expenses to be an aboriginal right and this right should be spelled out in a new B.C. Indian Act.	122	x		x		x		G 62 1	See CC6-1 See G 55.1
The Squamish Band wishes to be recorded strongly as opposing the suggestion that at some time in the future the registry of Indian lands might be transferred to provincial land registry offices.	126						x	G 63 1	
<u>Squamish Band Brief:</u> The new Act must bring an end to the encroachments in clear and certain terms. Such things as Indian land rights, water rights, mineral rights, offshore rights and fishing and hunting rights must be preserved to the Indians and where necessary, ill-advised agreements of the past with the Provincial Government should be renegotiated by the Federal Government to restore to us rights taken in the past.	131	x				x		G 64 1	

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A motion was passed that the Medical Services Branch assume responsibility of providing medical and health services, including dental and optical services, for Indian people, and that this should be spelled out in the Indian Act.	74-75	x		x		x		CC 6-1	See G 62.1
The Brief of the Squamish Band suggested that, pending settlement of the land claims of the British Columbia Indians, such Bands as request it may be authorized to lease their Reserve holdings from the Crown and in turn enter into sub-leases to whomever the Band Council or Band Corporations wished.	125						x	H-34-1	
Some spokesmen expressed concern that the title to Indian Reserves was vested in the Crown in right of Canada and suggested that such lands ought to be vested in the Indian people.	21	x					x	H-35-1	
Other spokesmen added that they too wanted to see the proposed legislation contain provision for Band Councils to have paramount authority in relation to land comprising Indian Reserves.	28						x	H-35-2	
The Squamish Band Brief outlined that particular parcels of leased land when sub-let by the Band Council should be recorded in a register in Ottawa. Under no circumstances should such a Registry be transferred to Provincial authority.	48						x	H-35-3	
The Squamish Brief expressed the opinion that individual rights to Reserve lands and the extent of such rights should be a matter of Band policy. Legislation should be sufficiently flexible to allow Bands to determine their own policy in this regard.	49						x	H-35-4	
A Brief by the Musqueam Band outlines that no British Columbia Band seemed able to make recommendations until the various land claims of the B.C. Indians have been settled.	133						x	H-36-2	

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The Fraser Valley group submitted answers to the specific questions in the booklet "Choosing a Path", and recommended that those sections of the suggested methods of land tenure requiring the Minister's approval and consent be taken out, but agreed in principle with the other aspects.	138						x	H-36-3	
Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands):- Band Councils should be created legal entities to hold Reserve lands. Any sales of Reserve land to require a majority of 90% of the Band members in favour before authorization of sales.	139						x	H-38-1	
Brief of Lillooet Bands:- Band Councils should control all leases.	109						x	H-39-1	
Brief of Squamish Band:- Band Councils to have authority to enter into leases not exceeding 10 years. For terms in excess, majority approval of those present at a Band meeting called for the purpose should be required.	128						x	H-39-2	
Brief of Musqueam Band:- Leases up to five years should be left up to the Chief and Council. Leases exceeding that term should have an "escalator" clause and be subject to approval of the Band membership.	135						x	H-39-3	
Brief of Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands):- Band Councils should be able to enter into short or long term leases subject to receiving approval of 51% of the Band members at a general meeting held for the purpose. All Band members whether ordinarily resident or not to be eligible to vote.	139						x	H-39-4	
A motion was supported by a majority of the spokesmen present "that the Government of Canada state specifically that the Indians of British Columbia have aboriginal title to the Province of British Columbia so that the Indians can then decide on the proper method for a negotiated settlement with regard to the extinguishment of unsurrendered title of Native Indians of British Columbia."	36	x				x	x	H-40-1	

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114	The Squamish Band wanted legislative provision made for a Band to exercise powers such as are now held by governments and public bodies to acquire lands and interest therein when necessary for the benefit of the Band on payment of a fair price, with provision for arbitration in the event of disagreement.	x				x	x	H-41-1	
115	Extract from brief of 15 Fraser Valley Bands: It is suggested that the following written into a separate B.C. Indian Act could serve as guidelines.	x		x	x		x	X-115-1	
	<u>"MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</u>								
	A. <u>OBJECTS</u> (a) To act as trustee with respect to Indian lands and monies held in trust by the Government of Canada, and to assist the owner in making the most effective use of their lands and other resources.								
	(b) To collaborate with the Indian people in the development of programs leading toward full fledged Indian responsibility for the management of their own property and affairs, as well as the gradual transfer of public service responsibilities from the Indian Affairs Branch to other Federal agencies, or, with the approval of the Indians, to Provincial agencies which provide these services to non-Indian citizens.								
	(c) To furnish guidance and assistance for those Indians who wish to leave reservation areas and enter normal channels of Canadian economic and social life.								
	B. <u>OBJECTIVES</u>								
	(a) Creation of conditions under which the Indians will advance their social, economic, and political adjustment in the complex world in which they find themselves.								C42.1

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(b) The encouragement of Indian bands and Indians to assume an increasing measure of self sufficiency, and the termination, at appropriate times, of Federal assistance under the Indian Affairs Branch to other Federal agencies regarding special services to the Indians."									
The Brief of the Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands) also sought authority to have Provincial Crown Lands transferred to the Federal Crown for Indian Reserve purposes. Disagreement between the two levels of Government to be arbitrated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	114						x	H-41-2	
The majority of delegates agreed that:	36	x				x	x	I 16 1	
(1) the Government of Canada state specifically that the Indians of British Columbia have aboriginal title to British Columbia land so that an extinguishment of the unsurrendered title may proceed.									
(2) pending settlement of (1), Article 13 of the terms of union provides legal guarantees for the exercise of unextinguished hunting and fishing rights, hereditary and usufructory rights as well as for Health, Welfare and Medical Services.									See G55.1 See CC6.1 See G62.1
(3) a separate Indian Act for British Columbia was needed.									See B.381 See G53.1
The Squamish Band and the Musqueam Band felt surrender of land should be abolished.	127, 134	x					x	J 59-1	
The 15 Fraser Valley bands stated that Indian bands and councils should be made legal entities and the surrender clauses completely removed from the new B.C. Indian Act.	140						x	J 59-2	

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It was suggested that each Band maintain a Band list and any persons not living on the Reserve but who are entitled to be treaty Indians should be on a general list in Ottawa.	62	x			x			B 43 1	
A motion to delete Sections 111 and 112 of the Indian Act was unanimously carried.	90	x			x			B 43 2	
That the Government of Canada honour and re-instate the Treaty Rights of Indians.	4					x		Y.4.1	
The Indians of Alberta brief quotes the Human Rights declaration "Everyone has a right to an effective remedy by the Competent Tribunals for Acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law."	5	x						Y.5.1	See I 17.2
Give full and total title of land to such reserves.	6					x	x	Y.6.4	
The Government of Canada should make available the necessary resources (human, physical and financial), under Indian direction and control, to develop economically, socially and culturally all the reserves in the Province of Alberta.	7				x			Y.7.1	
Resolution: "that Indians shall have the right of free and unlimited education in every area and/or level of education in the country and that they shall have the right of having schools and physical facilities for education in their communities, and where desired by them, representation and/or control of such facilities in their communities or where physical facilities do not exist, representation in educational institutions attended by their children. Further, that all resources deemed necessary by them (Indians) for the successful education of their children will be made available for them by the Government of Canada."	6			x				D.20.1	

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 18 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969

Edmonton Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Resolution: Regardless of any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province, Indians shall have the full and free privilege of hunting, trapping and fishing at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown Lands or other lands to which they may have right of access.	6	x				x		G 65 1	
Motion, that an addition be made to Section 87 of the Indian Act providing that Legislation could not and would not infringe on the rights of Treaty Indians. Carried unanimously.	84	x				x		G 66 1	
A resolution was included "that Indians have the right to receive, without their payment, all medical services without exemptions, paid by the Government of Canada".	6	x			x	x		CC 7-1	
Brief from closed meeting: Spokesmen approved a Resolution which recommended deletion of the present sections 20 - 28 inclusive and sections 60 and 80 (i), to be replaced by legislation having the effect of vesting control and management of all lands held by the Crown on behalf of Indians, in the Bands concerned.	91						x	H-43-1	
One opinion was dominant, that Treaties #6, 7, and 8 should be interpreted in light of conditions today and then enshrined in legislative form - a new Indian Act.	5	x				x		I 17 1	
The Declaration of Human Rights calls for tribunals to remedy acts violating fundamental human rights. Rights promised in treaty provisions must be upheld. Permanent safeguards were needed for treaty promises under general headings: Hunting, fishing and trapping - The Indians wanted such rights applicable in all seasons and on all lands to which they had right of access; education - to be free and unlimited; medical services - to all Indians free of cost; land rights; economic development.	6	x				x		I 17 2	See Y5.1(C) CC.7.1

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EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 18 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969

Edmonton Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
At some date in the future Indian treaties and the Indian Act might be abolished, but only after the Indians had decided.	11	x				x		I 17 3	
A motion was passed that copies of the draft bill be sent to each spokesman and council before being presented to Parliament.	58	x				x		J 65-1	
<u>Increase Revolving Loan Fund to \$10,000,000 -</u> Motion passed unanimously. By a second unanimous motion, a resolution was to be sent to the Department for early action on this without waiting for Act revision.	75				x			J 65-2	
Motion passed to add a clause to Section 88 of the Act permitting pledging or mortgaging of personal property of an individual Indian, whether it is located on or off a reserve.	84	x		x	x			J 66-1	

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969

Winnipeg Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Recommendations were also included for the deletion of section 108 and 109 from the Indian Act.	25	x			x			B 44.1	
New legislation must carefully ensure educational and economic opportunity.	3				x			Z.3.1	
The treaty rights of the Indians of all Canada must be restored.	4					x		Z.4.1	
The federal government must insure the opportunity for all capable Indian students to continue as far as possible in their education.	5				x			Z.5.1	
Much more authority - synonymous with municipalities in comparable circumstances - must be given to band councils.	5			x				Z.5.2	
Indian people demand enabling legislation so that the next time the Act is revised it might be abolished; so that the next time the Act is investigated the Indian people will not be typified as a group outside the mainstream; so that the next time the Indian people will be equal citizens both politically and economically.	12	x		x	x			Z.12.1	53
The Indian people, in no way different than other Canadian citizens, desire to control their own destiny within the context of local circumstances. Anything less is discriminatory and suggests inferiority. Anything less will perpetuate the second-class citizenship of the Indian people.	3	x						Z.3.2	
The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood brief called for a continuation of Federal Government involvement in Indian education, and made specific suggestions.	4, 5, 23, 25			x				D.21.1	

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969

Winnipeg Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Government of Canada to make provision for social and recreational facilities as are required in order to develop a cultural core around which community activities can evolve.	9		x					E 37 1	
Government should recognize the need for public services on reserves comparable to the services of other urban communities within the province.	10		x		x			E 37 2	
Establishment of a decentralized development fund of 100 million dollars.	10				x			E 37 3	
"... the Indians of Manitoba believe that the federal government should not be expected to bear 100% of the cost of extending provincial services to Indian communities."	25			x				G 68 1	J.71.2
The Indians reiterate their lawful right to: ... (c) Consent to all and any Federal-Provincial agreements respecting service to Indian communities.	25					x		G 68 2	
The brief specified that every Indian on or off reserves should have full and adequate and immediate medical and health services without limitation.	23	x			x	x		CC 8-1	
Brief from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood: The Government had to act now to honour its commitments and obligations to the Indian people. Indians had to have the same rights and opportunities as all Canadians. Their civil liberties had to be equal. Legislation needed to be introduced to remove all restrictions placed upon Indian people so that new opportunities could be opened for all. To accomplish this an Indian voice was needed in the political process. Indian reserves should be grouped into political constituencies to elect representatives to Parliament and the provincial legislature.	11,12	x				x		I 20 1	

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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Winnipeg Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Treaties 1 to 5 gave the Indian people certain rights. However, subsequent legislation has limited and abrogated many of these rights. It was time the Indians were recognized as having the same rights as white men.	22	x				x		I 20 2	
The brief contained a demand that there be Indian representation on the Lands Claims Commission and at the Constitutional Conference.	25	x				x		I 22 1 J.71-1	
The Indians also felt that the Federal authorities should not bear the sole responsibility for providing services to Indian communities. The Province should at least participate in costs sharing.	25	x		x		x		I 22 2	
For changes to be made to Indian rights certain conditions had to be met. These included prior consultation, Indian representation, and Indian consent to all and every Federal-Provincial agreement respecting Indian communities.	25	x		x		x		I 22 3	
Treaties 1-5 had to be re-negotiated, and interpreted in today's terms.	26					x		I 22 4	
The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood felt those sections in the Act relating to "surrender" should be retained as is.	23	x					x	J 69-1	
A program of guaranteed income should be provided by the Government of Canada.	11				x			J 70-1	
A cultural and social development program should be established at regional level with an appropriation of \$1,000,000.	11		x		x			J 70-2	
Correction of history texts - Minister wrote requesting this in August, 1968.	14		x					J.70-3	

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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Winnipeg Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
<u>Indian Claims Commission</u> - Indians to be represented on Commission and participate in awarding claims.	25	x				x		J 71-1 I 22-1	
<u>Provincial services</u> - Federal Government should not be expected to bear 100% of cost of extending provincial services to Indian communities.	25	x		x	x	x		J 71-2 G 68.1	
<u>Pledging personal property</u> - The brief and a motion wanted Sec. 88 to be retained except as it applies to personal property.	23, 38	x		x	x			J 71-3	

* Page no. of applicable meeting report.

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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Toronto 2nd Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Group A stressed that there would be no reason for any Indian to claim a membership in his band as an Indian person if the rights guaranteed to him by the relevant Treaty were not respected and upheld.	24					x		B 45 1	
It was recommended that Indian education should be the responsibility of the Provincial Departments of Education in order to eliminate the difficulty experienced by Indian pupils in transferring from Federal to Provincial systems. Report of Agricultural Institute.	80			x				D.24.1	
The delegates asked that all the (Ontario) programs, such as those under the Drainage Act, be made available to the Indians in the same fashion as they were available to non-Indians.	12-15	x		x				G 73 1	
Mr. Monague stated that his Committee recommended that Treaties and Treaty rights be included in the Constitution.	33	x				x		G 73 2	
The delegates voted unanimously in favour of the motion that "the responsibility for Indian health and health services be entered into any future revision of the Indian Act."	59	x				x		G 73 3	
"The meeting unanimously wishes to go on record that it will not agree to any revisions of the I.A. until the Canadian Government acknowledge the existence and inviolability of Indian treaties and treaty rights. It is therefore recommended that before any final decision is made or legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament respecting revisions to the Indian Act, that consultations be held in which treaties and treaties only be discussed."	31	x				x		I 23 1	
Why should the Indian even be bothered with making of an Indian Act unless they could first define whether any or all of their Treaties and Rights were going to be honoured, W. Nadjiwon asked.	11					x		AA.11.1	

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RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969.

Toronto 2nd Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
If self-government was to be meaningful, all the aspects, such as the land management, the authority for the sale and lease of land, had to be handed over to the bands. (W. Nadjiwon)	34						x	AA.34.1	

* Page no. of applicable meeting report.

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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Terrace 2nd Meeting	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
The province had virtually segregated the reserves, but it would be preferable if the provincial and federal governments joined together to help the natives by developing the natural resources around the reserves (Willis Morgan)	11			x	x			BB.11.1	
The existing program of vocational training should be accelerated. (James Gosnell)	11				x			BB.11.2	
It was necessary for the government to spend such money to bring the Indian population up to the level of the balance of society. (James Gosnell)	12				x			BB.12.1	
"That the government take immediate action towards accelerating the proposed economic development program." Motion carried.	15				x			BB.15.1	
"That every lease of Indian land, whether individually owned or band owned, shall be subject to a vote of the band members where the proposed lease is for a term of more than five years." Motion carried.	36						x	BB.36.1	
The majority of the Bands in the Pacific North West were progressing to the extent that they would have to adopt the white system and local government.	41	x		x				BB.41.1	

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 13 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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REVIEW OF RAPPORTEURS' ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIAN ACT	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
N.I.B. Brief - The New Indian Act will be our Magna Carta. It can be our passport to equality and opportunity.	App. B	x				x		K-App. B.2.1	
N.I.B. Brief - The New Indian Act must reflect the real intent of the treaties, it must provide the basis for equality and opportunity.	App. B	x				x		K-App. B.3.1	
N.I.B. Brief - To Indian people, discussions of treaties, legislation, equal opportunity and amendments to the Indian Act are equal in importance to the B. and B. Commission.	App. B	x				x		K-App.B.5.1	
Mr. Harold Cardinal said that the Alberta Indian people had given clear instruction to the Alberta delegation that the Indian Act was not the issue and that they should talk only of their rights. The delegation therefore was not prepared to discuss the Act.	20	x				x		K 20-1	
Mr. Fred Plain recapitulated the minutes of the Toronto meeting in January 1969 with regard to the Minister's address on treaties and his commitment to change the Indian Act and consult the Indian people.	21	x				x		K 21.1	
We strongly support the position that our brothers from the Treaty areas should insist that Governments at all levels must honour existing Treaties, and where necessary, should re-negotiate Treaties. (B.C. delegates' brief).	App D	x						K-App. D.1.1	
Chief Delisle said the demands of this conference should be made to the federal government who had a responsibility to fulfill them and not to the provincial governments; furthermore, the Indians should not be divided on a provincial basis.	26			x		x		K 26.1	
B.C. United Interior Tribes' Brief - The powers to tax should be left in the Indians' hands. The Indians are willing to pay for the services they receive from cities and municipalities.	App. E	x		x				K-App.E.5.1	
Indian Claims Commission must be dealt with.	App. B					x			

* Page no. of applicable meeting report.

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REVIEW OF RAPPORTEURS' ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIAN ACT	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Minister's Statement - At all the consultation meetings I, Mr. Andras, attended, we said that the Government of Canada intended to recognize treaty rights. There is no doubt about that. The problem that you face and that we face is the interpretation of the treaties. I made it plain that I am not in the position to look into the treaties personally and make decisions. In the policy statement that we will make in June we will provide the Indians with the mechanism to clarify these points, to make their case, and if they have a case the government will respect it.	39					x		K-39.1	
Minister's Statement - I will be making proposals to Cabinet, and we will make our announcement by mid-June. From there on you will know. You will know what the mechanism is by which we propose to solve these problems, and you will have the opportunity to comment on this mechanism and to make representations concerning it.	40	x						K-40.1	
Minister's Statement - What should we do with this trust relationship between you and the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs concerning your land? Should we turn the land over to you and let you administer it? These (and others) are the questions you have to answer.	41					x	x	K-41-1	
Minister's Statement - I would like you to discuss the other problems that face you - your economic development, your education, your welfare, your housing and the administration of your land and of your farms, the question of who should be a member of an Indian band, what the relationship between you and the federal government and between you and the provincial governments should be, and other questions that are vitally important to you. On the treaty question, the government intends to respect the treaties, but mechanisms will have to be developed to allow for their interpretations.* I hope that you will deal with the other problems too, though, because we have to be realistic about the request of some of you to draft the Indian Act yourself. The Indian Act is an Act of Parliament. It will be replaced by another Act of Parliament and the only ones who can pass an Act are the members of Parliament.	41-42	x		x	x	x	x	K 41-2	
<p>* - either a system of consultations with the people of the various treaty areas or the establishment of a judicial court, such as the Indian Claims Commission.</p> <p>* Page no. of applicable meeting report.</p>									

EXTRACTS FROM WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS OF 16 CONSULTATION MEETINGS
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REVIEW OF RAPORTEURS' ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIAN ACT	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
For this new Indian Act we took a new approach and decided to get your views. On the basis of all the information we received from these consultations we are proposing a policy that will be the new legislation. It will be the new Indian Act, the new legislation, the new approach. You will be invited to make your comments. If the legislation is no good, we will make changes in it, but it is impossible to think that you can draft the Act.	41-42	x		x	x	x	x	K 41-2	
Mr. Nadjiwon said that if the Department had approached the Indian people and had asked them to discuss what was most important to them, the consultations would never have taken the form they had, centered around the Indian Act. The Minister: "... we decided in the first meeting that we should open the discussion and not limit discussion to <u>Choosing A Path</u> but let the Indians discuss all the problems that they had in mind. We have not limited the debate on anything."	47-48	x				x		K 47-1	
Mr. Courchene drew attention to the Minister's Statement that the Indians should run their own show. He said this was the first time in the history of the Indian people that a Minister had said this, and he hoped that they were not just words.	49-50	x					x	K 49-1	
Solicitor for Saskatchewan group questioned Government interpretation of "medicine chest" and edict that Indians off reserve 12 months must pay Saskatchewan hospital and medical premiums. (He erroneously attributed responsibility to Indian Affairs Branch instead of National Health and Welfare.) In reply, Mr. Chrétien said he does not administer Department of Health, but would look into the question.	App. G	x		x		x		K-App. G	
Mr. Chrétien said his statement in June will be a general policy statement, to be studied and then followed by consultations in a manner to be discussed with Indian national and provincial organizations. It will not be a new Indian Act. It will be the direction in which we want to go for the future social, economic and cultural life of the Indian population, and Indians will have occasion once more to express their views on all the aspects.	64-65	x	x	x	x	x	x	K. 64	

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		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Chief Plain stated he believed that the Indian Act was discriminatory in its essence since it tells a particular people how to live and will remain discriminatory if it continues to do so.	69	x						K 69.1	
Chief Plain had requested a meeting with the Minister to consider the erosion of his lands; and was advised that a meeting was arranged with a departmental head. He did not want to meet with a departmental head as this was merely a meeting with the entrenched system that has kept his people in the state they are in.	69	x		x			x	K 69.2	
Mr. Chrétien questioned Chief Plain about his two assertions on page 69 but did not obtain further clarification.	70	x		x			x	K 70	
The Hon. J. Chrétien noted that the draft to the Indian Act is not being made yet. He advised that a policy statement would be made first and then a new Act drafted based on the policy.	75	x						K 75.1	
Mr. Guy Williams thought an absolutely new approach must be taken if the Canadian Indian was to enjoy the privileges and resources of this country and a great deal of effort and money must be made available.	84	x	x	x	x	x	x	K 84.1	
Mr. Ernest Tootoosis noted that Great Britain had agreed that treaties could only be made between Nations. The Indian people had agreed to be a Nation within a Nation and they have sovereign rights. Canada had no right to sign any treaties.	85	x				x		K 85.1	
Extract from Walter Deiter telegram: "... she had what we all want for our children, the right to live and honour our ancestry in an urban situation.	App. H	x	x					K.App.H.1	
B.C. and Yukon delegation listed 25 suggestions for inclusion in Indian Act.	App. I	x						K.App.I.2	

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REVIEW OF RAPPORTEURS' ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIAN ACT	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
Mr. Chrétien: when we make our statement in June, I will make known what are the views of the Government concerning the problem of the Migratory Birds. I'm confident that we can reach a decision that will satisfy all.	107					x		K.107.1	
Mr. Chrétien: We have to work together because you are entitled to share in the social and economic aspect of our Canadian life.	108	x						K.108.1	
Mr. Chrétien: At the same time you want to keep your own identity. You have a history that is part of the Canadian history. You have to be proud of it. You want to keep your identity and in the society that we want in Canada we say that it is possible to be full citizens of Canada and at the same time to be ourselves.	108		x					K.108.2	
..... in respect to the Jay Treaty, the Minister indicated that reference would be made to it in the June statement.	112					x		K.112.1	
Chief Gosnell believed that the comments expressed by Chief Gros-Louis respecting immediate action on certain matters reinforced the content of the 25 points in the submission of the B.C. delegation - that immediate action was required on some matters affecting the day to day livelihood of the Indians. These proposals should be considered as interim requirements while the process of study and change took place.	113	x						K.113.1	
Mr. Gus Gottfriedson agreed that action on some matters was needed immediately. Mr. Omer Peters advised that he supported Mr. Gros-Louis and the other speaker who had requested immediate action on some matters.	114	x						K.114.1	

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REVIEW OF RAPORTEURS' ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIAN ACT	Page No.*	Policy Principle No.						For office use	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Key	Cross Ref.
In his opening statement at the Ottawa meeting, Hon. Jean Chrétien made comments that relate to the June policy statement as follows:									
"You have said clearly that you are proud of your Indian heritage, a proud people who want to manage their own affairs.	1	x	x					K.1 and 2	
"You want action, not studies.									
"The basis for action will have to rest on some fundamental principles which have emerged at your meetings.									
"Your people want the right to participate fully in the social economic and political life of Canada.	2	x							
"You want other Canadians to recognize the importance of your cultural diversity in the mosaic of Canadian life.			x						
"You believe that services should be available on an equitable basis to all Canadians.				x					
"You think those who are furthest behind in material things ought to have enriched services to help them catch up.					x				
"You have said that your people's full participation will only follow redress of legitimate grievance. You believe that contracts once entered into ought to be honoured until they are either fulfilled, amended, or commuted by mutual, free and willing consent.						x			
"You have asked for control of your lands and funds. You have said that no one should have restrictions placed on his property except those that are for the good of all.							x		
"You have said that discrimination ought not to be embedded in laws.		x							

EXTRACTS FROM
WORK SHEET SUMMARIES AND REPORTS
OF 18 CONSULTATION MEETINGS,
RELATED TO THE SIX BASIC PRINCIPLES
IN THE INDIAN POLICY STATEMENT, 1969
BY MAIN TOPIC

Key to Item Designations in Appendices A and B

NOTE: This information is not needed for a normally adequate reading of Appendices A and B. It would only be used for a detailed follow-up of the extracted items, for purposes of context, comparison, etc.

<u>Item</u> <u>Designation</u>	<u>Item</u>
A	Résumé of Reports of the Indian Act Consultation Meetings
B	Band Membership
C	Economic Development
D	Education
E	Elections and local government
F	Estates
G	Federal-provincial relations and constitutional matters
H	Indian reserve land matters
I	Indian treaties and legal rights
J	Miscellaneous matters
K	Rapporteurs' Account of National Conference on Indian Act (Ottawa meeting)
L	Yellowknife, N.W.T., Meeting
M	Moncton, N.B., Meeting
N	Toronto, Ontario (1st) Meeting
O	Fort William, Ontario, Meeting
P	Sudbury, Ontario, Meeting
Q	Regina, Saskatchewan, Meeting
R	Quebec, Quebec, Meeting
S	Prince George, B.C., Meeting
T	Whitehorse, Y.T., Meeting
U	Terrace, B.C., (1st) Meeting
V	Nanaimo, B.C., Meeting
W	Kelowna, B.C., Meeting
X	Chilliwack, B.C., Meeting
Y	Edmonton, Alberta, Meeting
Z	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Meeting
AA	Toronto, Ontario (2nd) Meeting
BB	Terrace, B.C., (2nd) Meeting
CC	Health and Medical Services

Explanatory Note: In Appendices A and B, in the column headed "Key", L.11.1 refers to the Yellowknife Meeting Report, page 11, from which page this item was selected. As another example, C.1.3 refers to the Work Sheet Summary on Economic Development, page 1, and the third item selected from this page. A master set of marked items is held at Department Headquarters.

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES
BAND MEMBERSHIP

Key	Statement	Source	Page #	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
L 11 1	We hope that we can establish a way of living within your Canadian Society that will give Indians full acceptance and that our contribution is full and satisfactory - but an understanding of our methods of doing things is essential in acceptance. (Brief)	Yellowknife	11		"				
L 14 1	That social assistance be administered by the Territorial Government and made equal to all people of the Northwest Territories. (Resolution)	Yellowknife	14	"		"			
B 5 1	The Act was an obstacle and should be eliminated, one delegate said.	Moncton	36	"		"			
B 8 1	One delegate stated that adoption of non-Indian children created problems particularly as far as education was concerned; another, stated that as far as his reserve was concerned they favoured admission to band membership if the child had some Indian blood.	Toronto 1	15	"					
B 8 2	The delegates seem to agree that a deletion of all the enfranchisement sections was needed. (Chairman)	Toronto 1	21	"					
B 9 1	Martin Falls Band - recommended that Section 108 (2) be repealed since it violates Article 1 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.	Ft. William	50	"		"			
M 29 1	Anthony Francis said there should be no legislation outlining what an individual could or could not do, since this would be contrary to the Canadian Constitution and the Bill of Rights.	Moncton	29	"					

REVIEW OF WORKSHEET
BAND MEMBERSHIP
SUMMARIES:

Key	Statement	Source	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
B 22 1	One delegate felt that some land should remain reserve property for the use of the minority or those who were not sufficiently educated to earn a living away from the reserve.	Regina	50						"
B 23 1	The delegates voted unanimously in favour of having the Indian Act recognized in the constitution.	Quebec	19	"			"		
B 23 2	A show of hands indicated that all were in favour of deleting Section 108 in the Indian Act.	Quebec	69	"			"		
B 28 1	It was also felt that the Indian Act was one sided, but that the Indians had to consider both sides. (Nicholas Prince)	Prince George	16	"					
B 34 1	"Membership in a band should be left, finally to band councils who should, in turn, have recourse to Provincial Courts for settlement of disputes." (Brief, as adopted.)	Nanaimo	68	"			"		
B 36 1	One delegate advised that his band believed that the minority group should be able to retain all land and in effect through the Department pay off the majority who wish to leave but the original reservations should remain intact.	Kelowna	25						
M 30 1	Alexander Denny suggested that they wanted to become full Canadian citizens.	Moncton	30	"					

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
BAND MEMBERSHIP

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5 6
B 36 2	He felt that Indian land should remain Indian lands and the majority wishing to withdraw should not be permitted to take lands with them. If there was 100% withdrawal the land should go to an adjoining band.	Kelowna	26					"
B 38 1	A motion to the effect that there should be a separate B.C. Indian Act encompassing a clause providing for renewal every 5 or 10 years according to the needs of the individuals or groups of bands. The motion was carried with one voting against.	Chilliwack	4	"			"	
B 39 1	The delegates voted unanimously (39 to 0) in favour of deleting Section 12 (1) (a)(iv).	Chilliwack	46	"			"	"
B 43 1	It was suggested that each Band maintain a Band list and any persons not living on the Reserve but who are entitled to be treaty Indians should be on a general list in Ottawa.	Edmonton	62	"			"	
B 43 2	A motion to delete Sections 111 and 112 of the Indian Act was unanimously carried.	Edmonton	90	"			"	
B 44 1	Recommendations were also included for the deletion of section 108 and 109 from the Indian Act.	Winnipeg	25	"			"	
B 45 1	Group A stressed that there would be no reason for any Indian to claim a membership in his band as an Indian person if the rights guaranteed to him by the relevant Treaty were not respected and upheld.	Toronto 2	24					"

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Statement	Source		Policy						Key
	Meeting	Page *	1	2	3	4	5	6	
he old way of life (trapper-hunter) cannot now support all ndians and "we must ask for help ... As help we would like o do work and be paid for our work."	Yellowknife	9				"			C.1.1
ompensation for ceding our land (p.12) should be put into consolidated fund administered by the people themselves nd each band council be given a budget one year in advance o each can decide on projects to be undertaken.	"	12				"			C.1.3
uestion 14 (p.15) - Yes (pledge personal property)	"	15				"			C.1.5
es, Indians should be able to borrow from any source using heir income from leased out property as security for the loan.	"	15	"		"			"	C.1.7
es, Indians should be able to pledge their right of possession to land to their Band Council (or the Govt.) as security for loans.	"	15				"		"	C.1.6
uestion 27 The Fitz-Smith delegate (p.18) felt it should be all-embracing, (i.e. Band Council power over Band funds)	"	18				"			C.1.9
uestion 22 - Yes (repeal Sec. 32 of the Indian Act)	"	15	"		"				C.1.8
he Fitz-Smith Band (p.18) wanted to incorporate under the company act of the NWT but required some money to do so.	"	18			"	"			C.2.1
hey had given up their lands and their natural resources nd these things should be sufficient contribution for them o enjoy various social welfare programs, A. Francis said.	Moncton	62				"			C.3.3
r. N. Doucette said the Indian people had been living in isolation, poverty and with a substandard education and no conomic growth along with 100 years of paternalism and hat the government expected them to go alone but that they needed help. He also said the Indian people should become nvolved in such things as the economic betterment, econo- mic development and the freedom to run their reserves along with the facilities to make these things work.	Moncton	67				"		"	C.3.4

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Statement	Source		Policy						Key
	Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mr. V. Barlow didn't think any person, without written permission from the Minister and an authorized representative of the Band, should be allowed to issue permits to anyone to enable the removal of reserve mineral and stone and gravel, etc. (affects economic development).	Moncton	71							" C.3.5
These delegates also emphasized the need for the hunting, fishing and trapping rights of the Indian people to be written into the Indian Act. For some it means a livelihood: for others an essential source of food.	"	75				"	"		C.4.1
Beaver River Band: No one should be able to pledge property. Personal property is a different thing. If you establish credit, you can put up furniture and other things for collateral.	"	86				"			" C.5.3
St. John River Band: Money should be made available from the Indian Affairs whereas an Indian wouldn't have to pledge his personal property. In other words, this revolving fund loan should be broadened.	"	97				"			" C.5.7
Oromocto Band: Yes, Indians should be able to borrow money from leasehold income.	"	79			"				" C.6.2
Oromocto Band: The Council should be able to operate farm on reserve rather than the Minister on the reserve.	"	79							" C.6.7
A substantial consolidated fund should be set up from which the Indian people can do their own resource and human development. They could apply to a Board of Indian people with responsibility to the Governor-in-Council, for certain projects or programs to fulfill their needs.	"	83				"			C.8.9

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy							
			Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
C.8.4	If they are capable Bands should be allowed to form Band business corporations to administer the business affairs of the reserve community.	Moncton		88				"		
C.10.1	Concern over the loss of certain hunting and fishing rights was expressed by several delegates.	Fort William		4, 5					"	
C.10.2	Mr. Bannon said his Band wished to go on record as favouring the Indian people having a law or condition of some sort to protect their rights, Indian crafts, and arts, from duplicators of patents, registrations, trademarks, etc.	Fort William		5		"		"	"	
C.10.3	Mr. Richard Bannon felt that the Band must be allowed to make short term leases on its land as many opportunities were being missed because of the length of approval time now required.	Fort William		15				"		"
C.11.1	Lakehead Friendship Centre - Personal belongings such as cars, home furnishings should be able to be used as security for obtaining loans.	Fort William		68	"		"			
C.11.2	Martin Falls Band - The Indian businessman should be able to pledge his land as security for a loan, with the understanding that the Band Council could seize his land if the loan were not paid.	Fort William		52				"		"
C.15.1	Lakehead Friendship Centre - Bands should be allowed to set up their own corporation businesses.	Fort William		69	"		"			

REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Key	Statement	Source	Policy						
				Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4
C.17.1	Serpent River - The Minister should be given authority to cancel outstanding debts owed by Indians to the Band.	Sudbury	70						"
C.19.1	Mr. Ahenakew said the reserve should be used to enable those Indians below the poverty line to get ahead to the point where they would be able to eventually leave it fully equipped to make their living outside.	Regina	79	"					"
C.20.2	Mr. Bellegard felt Section 88 needed a provision so that individuals and Bands could have access to the same lending facilities as non-Indians.	Regina	88	"				"	
C.20.3	Mr. Dubois agreed all personal property other than land be pledged as security for loans.	Regina	88					"	"
C.23.1	The spokesman from Pointe-Bleue expressed the view that a system for providing Indians with technical and legal assistance was needed to enable them to derive the maximum advantages available to them under the present or proposed legislation.	Quebec	16					"	
C.26.1	A motion was made "that Section 70 of the Act be amended to read 'the Minister shall promote Indian farmers to operate farms and may employ such persons as he considers necessary to instruct such Indian farmers and may purchase and distribute without charge, pure seed to Indian farmers'".	Prince George	82					"	

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy						
		Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
C.28.1	The Whitehorse Band feel the land and treaty question must be settled as soon as possible. It is only then they can plan for the future of their people.	Whitehorse	9					"	"
C.30.1	Whitehorse Band: At present in the Yukon, Band Councils receive no capital or revenue funds. It is essential that a predictable source of revenue be made available in order that they function - to provide grants or loans for private individuals and for co-operative projects among other things. There are many other projects and ideas which have been considered by the Band Council in the past two years - all had to be dropped because of no money.	Whitehorse	9				"		
C.31.1	Unanimous acceptance that Indians and the Band be able to pledge all property other than real estate as security for loans with the lender being able to seize the pledged property if the debt is not paid.	Terrace	50				"		"

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Key	Statement	Source		Policy					
		Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
.32.1	Mr. John Albany mentioned that he had attempted to develop some land and although the Band Council Resolution was passed on January 11, no answer had been forthcoming from the Department until the first week in October when they advised that they did not have the Resolution.	Nanaimo	5						"
.33.1	A motion was made, amended and carried: "That it be written into the Act that Indian Bands be privileged to exchange reserve lands for other Provincial Public lands for the purposes of better employment opportunities. That land so exchanged be deemed subject to the same provisions as other reserve lands".	"	17				"		"
.33.2	Motion carried that Indians be permitted to obtain fish for the purposes of food consumption at any time, anywhere.	"	32		"			"	
.33.3	Motion carried that Provincial and Federal game laws be <u>not</u> applicable to the Indian people to respect their hunting rights.	"	33		"			"	
.35.1	It was recommended by one delegate and generally agreed upon by a number of others that the right of Indians to pledge the right of possession be restricted to the Band Council only.	Kelowna	34						"
.35.2	Mr. Walkem stressed strongly the need for a government lending institution to enable the Indians to develop their own land.	"	37				"		

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Key	Statement	Source	Policy						
		Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
37.1	It was moved that Indians be able to borrow from any source using their income from leased-out property as security for the loan. (20) for, none against, 1 abstained.	Kelowna	71	"		"			
37.2	It was moved and <u>unanimously passed</u> that Section 32 of the Act or any similar discriminatory Section of the Act should be repealed for any Indians to whom it applied.	"	96	"		"			
38.1	It was moved and amended that "if band business corporations were exempt from tax bands might wish to form them and that Federal and Provincial Governments include in their Companies Act that when Indians form a company, all income and property owned by Indians in this Company should be tax-free including taxation at all levels of government. Carried unanimously.	"	99	"			"		
40.1	Musqueam Band:- Feels that both individuals and Band Councils should be enabled to pledge future income from leased property as security for loans from any source.	Chilliwack	134	"			"		"
41.1	The Squamish Band Brief recommended that Bands be given powers to establish business corporations with wide powers similar to those enjoyed by private companies. At the present however, and until more education in this area has been obtained, Band business corporations should operate under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. New legislation should be sufficiently flexible to allow Bands to select the type of corporate endeavour best suited to their requirements.	"	130	"		"	"		

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy						
		Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
.42.1	Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands):- The Brief recommended that new legislation should create conditions in which the Indians can advance themselves socially, economically and politically.	Chilliwack	115				"		
.4.1	That the Government of Canada honour and re-instate the Treaty Rights of Indians.	Edmonton	4					"	
.5.1	The Indians of Alberta brief quotes the Human Rights declaration "Everyone has a right to an effective remedy by the Competent Tribunals for Acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law."	"	5	"					
.6.1	Indians shall have the full and free privilege of hunting, trapping and fishing at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown Lands or other lands to which they may have right of access.	"	6					"	
.6.2	That Indians shall have the right of free and unlimited education in every area.	"	6				"		
.6.3	That Indians have the right to receive, without their payment, all medical services without exceptions, paid by the Government of Canada.	"	6					"	
.6.4.	Give full and total title of land to such reserves.	"	6					"	"
.7.1	The Government of Canada should make available the necessary resources (human, physical and financial), under Indian direction and control, to develop economically, socially and culturally all the reserves in the Province of Alberta.	"	7				"		

ECONOMIC DEV

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy						
		Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
.3.1	New legislation must carefully ensure educational and economic opportunity.	Winnipeg		3				"	
.4.1	The treaty rights of the Indians of all Canada must be restored	"		4					"
.5.1	The federal government must insure the opportunity for all capable Indian students to continue as far as possible in their education.	"		5				"	
.5.2	Much more authority - synonymous with municipalities in comparable circumstances - must be given to band councils.	"		5	"		"		
.12.1	Indian people demand enabling legislation so that the next time the Act is revised it might be abolished; so that the next time the Act is investigated the Indian people will not be typified as a group outside the mainstream; so that the next time the Indian people will be equal citizens both politically and economically. "			12	"		"	"	
.3.2	The Indian people, in no way different than other Canadian citizens, desire to control their own destiny within the context of local circumstances. Anything less is discriminatory and suggests inferiority. Anything less will perpetuate the second-class citizenship of the INdian people.	"		3	"				

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Key	Statement	Source	Policy						
		Meeting	Page*	1	2	3	4	5	6
.2.1	It was also agreed unanimously that additional provisions on education should be written into the new Act whereby a band could adopt a provincial system if it so desired. There seemed to be some concern that if education was transferred to provincial bodies in the Maritimes, some concessions that Indian children enjoyed, e.g. transportation, clothing, noon lunches, would be lost to the Indian people.	Moncton	46			"			
.5.1	There seemed to be some consensus amongst the delegates that the Provincial School Act should replace federal control of schools on reserves.	Ft. William	-			"			
.7.1	Discussions on question No. 18 resulted in a motion as follows: Section 117 of the Indian Act should be retained and the other sections relating to education should be deleted.	Sudbury	41 39, 45			"			
.8.1	There seemed to be some consensus that Sections 114, 118 and 119 of the present Indian Act should be deleted.	Regina				"			
.10.1	There was some reference to deleting all education sections of the Indian Act; however, no vote was taken and there is no indication that this was even a consensus.	Quebec	77			"			
.10.2	It would appear that the Indian people in Quebec wish that there be elementary schools on the reserves to teach kindergarten through grade 8; that instruction for children during the first three years of school should be in the Indian language; and that elementary schools should be non-denominational on the reserves.	Quebec	79,87		"	"			

EDUCATION
OF
INDIAN
PEOPLE

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source		Policy					
		Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
.11.1	Discussion ended in two resolutions: (1) that we the representatives of Indian people wish that we have the right to send our children to public denominational or parochial schools, kindergartens, special schools for retarded children or church and vocational schools and in such cases federal authorities assumed financial responsibility (carried; (2) that our children if sent to such schools should have a provincial inspector and other authorities to apply the Provincial Schools Act (carried).								
	The majority favoured placing schools under the Provincial School Act; however they wished to preserve their privilege of choosing denominational schools.	Prince George	58			"			
.12.1	The Whitehorse Band answered question 18 as follows: We do not want special or separate schools for our Indian children. We feel the most important thing for our children is to get the same education as the white children. Our younger children need nursery schools and kindergartens in the Indian village.	Whitehorse	5			"			
.12.2	The people of Iskut Lake Reserve requested that provision be made to provide for separate schools either provincial or federal. (The Yukon Territorial Government has provision for the establishment of separate schools. In British Columbia there are no provisions for separate schools.)	Whitehorse	12			"			
.13.1	There was a consensus that the Indian children should be instructed in their own language whenever possible.	Whitehorse	34, 35			"	"		

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

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 REVIEW OF HONOURABLE
 EDUCATION

Key	Statement	Source	Policy							
			Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
.14.1	Moved that "this meeting go on record as voting to go under the provincial school system". Carried.	Terrace (1st)		67			"			
.17.1	A motion was made that "sections of the Act dealing with education be deleted and that the provincial school legislation be adopted and administered by the Minister". Carried.	Kelowna		59			"			
.18.1	Brief from Lillooet Bands: that powers now vested in the Minister should be retracted and that parents have prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children; that Section 119 be withdrawn from the new Act; that full provincial assumption of education shall include continued operation of Indian student residences.	Chilliwack		111			"			
.18.2	Submission from the Fraser Valley Bands: that special training schools for Indians be designated in a B.C. Indian Act.	Chilliwack		118			"			
.18.3	Brief of the Squamish Indian Band: "basically provincial laws should apply but special provision should be made for separate schools where local conditions make this necessary. For the foreseeable future payments by the federal government to the provinces on behalf of the education of Indian children should be continued."	Chilliwack		127			"			
.18.4	Brief of the Musqueam Indian Band: that the Band should be able to pick the school of their choice and that Section 119 be stricken from the Act.	Chilliwack		134			"			
.18.5	Brief by the Fraser Valley Indians: that Section 119 of the Indian Act should be completely left out; that									

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy					
			Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4 5 6
	parents should decide what schools their children should go to, a provincial or separate or otherwise; and that no Catholic child should be forced to go to a protestant school or vice versa.	Chilliwack		140			"	
1.20.1	Resolution: "that Indians shall have the right of free and unlimited education in every area and/or level of education in the country and that they shall have the right of having schools and physical facilities for education in their communities, and where desired by them, representation and/or control of such facilities in their communities or where physical facilities do not exist, representation in educational institutions attended by their children. Further, that all resources deemed necessary by them (Indians) for the successful education of their children will be made available for them by the Government of Canada."	Edmonton		6			"	
1.21.1	The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood brief called for a continuation of Federal Government involvement in Indian education, and made specific suggestions.	Winnipeg		4,5, 23,25			"	
1.24.1	It was recommended that Indian education should be the responsibility of the Provincial Departments of Education in order to eliminate the difficulty experienced by Indian pupils in transferring from Federal to Provincial systems. Report of Agricultural Institute.	Toronto 2nd		80			"	

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

		Elections and Local Government		Policy No.						
Key	Statement	Source	Page *	1	2	3	4	5	6	
E 2.1	One speaker suggested that after a period of say 10 to 20 years of local band administration the Department should drop out and permit the provincial government to take over in this field although the Department must always be available for assistance, consultation, and resource personnel.	Moncton	67	"		"	"			
E 5.1	Provision for full medical services and social services.	Moncton	62-70				"	"		
E 5.2	Legalization of all Indian treaties and similar agreements or documents by insertion or reference in the Act.	Moncton	62-82	"				"		
E 5.3	Establishment of a consolidated fund administered by a Board of Indians for resource and human development.	Moncton	83				"			
E 10.1	Indian Act to include protection and benefit of the treaties - unanimous.	Ft. William	5	"				"		
E 10.2	Discussion of Indian Claim Commission culminating in motion "this delegation recommend that the Indian Claim's Bill C-123 be re-activated in Parliament."	Ft. William	15-21	"				"		
E 11.1	A recommendation in a brief that the Indians should have a set period of time, 2 years, to go over the Old Indian Act with professional help to help the registered Indian of Canada.	Ft. William	59	"				"		

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
E 14-1	"That section 72 be amended so that the Governor-in-Council will include medical services to Indian people."	Sudbury	34	"				"	
E 19-1	The establishment of an independent commission to hear the appeals of all Indians who are not satisfied with a decision of the band (related to membership only?)	Quebec	97	"				"	
E 21-1	Return of hunting, fishing and trapping rights without need for permit mentioned many times.	Prince George	93	"				"	
E 21-2	Full medical service at no charge, particularly in respect to Treaty No. 8.	Prince George	99	"				"	
E 27 1	There should be a Band Finance Corporation in each Region. Bands which wished to join would be shareholders. The Federal Government would contribute the major part of the capital to set the Corporation going. The federal Government would also be a shareholder. The Corporation would borrow money on the open market and lend it in turn to shareholders for the capital development. (S. Vancouver Tribal Fed'n)	Nanaimo	77					"	

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SELECTIONS AND LOCAL CO

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source		Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
E 29 1	Motion "that the Department of Indian Affairs engage the necessary anthropologists and historians to prepare and publish a complete history of the Indian peoples of Canada and that this history be part of the curriculum of Indian and public schools in the whole of Canada".	Kelowna	56		"				
E 29 2	Motion "that all mineral, foreshore and water rights on reserves belong to those reserves when they may occur".	Kelowna	99	"				"	
E 29 3	Motion "that when policy is being drafted by the Indian Affairs Branch, the Indian people should be consultative to its entirety, that Indians be employed by the Branch as consultants and that they be in constant contact with the Indian people before any policy or law is made; and that the Indian Affairs Department look into this immediately and that some action in this regard be taken as soon as possible".	Kelowna	99	"				"	
E 29 4	Motion respecting the return of all hunting, fishing and trapping rights.	Kelowna	100	"				"	
E 29 5	Motion "that there be a separate Act for the Indians of British Columbia."	Kelowna	100	"					
E 32 1	the supply of funds by the Federal Government to permit the development of reserves to the same level as surrounding non-Indian areas until the point is reached where the Indians thru local taxation can assume such costs. Squamish brief.	Chilliwack	129			"	"	"	

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
ELECTIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
ELECTIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
E 32 2	Grant system to be established (outright and conditional) roughly equivalent to grants available to other local governments. Squamish brief.	Chilliwack	129				"		
E 37 1	Government of Canada to make provision for social and recreational facilities as are required in order to develop a cultural core around which community activities can evolve.	Winnipeg	9		"				
E 37 2	Government should recognize the need for public services on reserves comparable to the services of other urban communities within the province.	Winnipeg	10		"		"		
E 37 3	Establishment of a decentralized development fund of 100 million dollars.	Winnipeg	10				"		

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Federal-Provincial Relations and Constitutional Matters

Key	Statement	Source	Page *	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
1 1 1	The Government of the Northwest Territories had to be fully elected with no persons appointed from Southern Canada with perhaps the exception of the Commissioner and his Deputy, so that all the people of the Northwest would have representation in Council to say how and where this revenue would be spent.	Yellowknife	12	"					
1 1 2	That in order that Indian people were given a right to influence the revenue from resources which was now turned over to the Federal Government, such revenues be turned over to the Territorial Government which had to be responsible to the electorate of the Northwest Territories in that it be fully elected and responsible for expenditures of monies so collected.	Yellowknife	14	"		"			
1 1 3	That social assistance be administered by the Territorial Government and made equal to all people of the Northwest Territories.	Yellowknife	14	"		"			
1 6 1	All the delegates then unanimously agreed that additional provisions on education be written into the new Act, whereby a band could adopt the provincial system if it so desired.	Moncton	46			"			
1 6 2	The Submission of the Union of New Brunswick Indians states that ... "The education laws of the Province should not encroach on the education of the Indian children. This area is very critical and vulnerable. (Page 84.)	Moncton	84			"			

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
8 1	Mr. Walter Dieter felt that parts of the Indian Act were discriminatory.	Toronto (1st)	21	"					
19 1	Mr. Albert Ratt of the Peter Ballantyne Band wished to express his feelings concerning taxation. He understood that Indians were not supposed to pay taxes according to Treaty rights. However, he realized that the Government must have a means to obtain revenue with which to carry on its business and he did not mind paying taxes. (Page 41)	Regina	41	"					
19 2	Mr. Clifford Starr was in full agreement with the statement by Mr. Ratt. He was in favour of using revenue, collected through taxes paid by Indians, to finance services to Indians without using the tax money paid by non-Indians. (Page 41)	Regina	41	"					
20 1	Mr. Sparvier said that his group (Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, Regina) agreed that the Federal Government should enter into agreements with provinces for education and medical services and that the Federal Government should be responsible for the costs involved. (Page 55)	Regina	55	"					
21 1	Moved by Mr. Peter Dubois and seconded by Mr. Joseph Dreaver THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS AND MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE PROVINCES FOR REGISTERED TREATY INDIANS REGARDLESS OF WHERE THEY MAY RESIDE. Passed unanimously.	Regina	59	"					

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
22 1	With respect to the rights of people, there is a conflict between the Bill of Rights and Treaty rights and he (Mr. Solomon Mosquito) thought it should be up to the Federal Government to correct the situation in favour of the Treaty Indians.	Regina	62	"					
26 1	Mr. Daniel Vachon said that his people wanted a guarantee that the administration of the affairs of his people would always be with the Federal Government.	Quebec	12	"		"			
30 1	Mr. Isaac said that the delegates should deal with this basic point first; once they got the answer that their rights were guaranteed by the Constitution in Quebec, then they could make recommendations in regard to the amendment of the Indian Act. He moved a motion to this effect, and it unanimously carried.	Quebec	36	"					
31 1	In a debate on their fishing and hunting rights the delegates agreed that these rights (page 40-49) should be included in the Indian Act, and that it should be in such a form that it could not be undone or challenged by the Province, that the chiefs and Councillors would have the responsibility for control of fish and game.	Quebec	40-49	"				"	
33 1 *	Co-chairman Gros-Louis said that the Indians should have the right to administer their own lands; this right should not be exercised by the Federal or Provincial Governments. All the delegates unanimously agreed to have a provision that would give the Indian people the right of land ownership and protection that this land would not be taken from them included in the Indian Act.	Quebec	51					"	

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.						
				1	2	3	4	5	6	
G 36 1	The Act is to provide that each Indian band has the right to own in outright ownership land sufficient in size and quality to permit the orderly development and progress of band members.	Quebec	97							"
G 42 1	The delegates adopted a motion that "this meeting go on record as voting to go under the Provincial school system."	Terrace (1st)	66, 67				"			

Page 5
REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
G 43 1	"Indian are citizens of the province as well as the country; therefore Provincial Services should be utilized by Indians wherever possible. The Department of Indian Affairs should refrain from setting up internal departments which could conflict or compete with services already available at the provincial, municipal, or Private Agency level."	Nanaimo	64	"		"			
G 44 1	That the new Indian Act contain a provision to permit Indians to obtain fish for the purposes of food consumption without the necessity of a permit, at any time from any river, stream, or inlet and from beyond the surf line..(Motion carried)	Nanaimo	32					"	
G 45 1	That Provincial and Federal game laws be not applicable to the Indian people and that the legislation be amended to so indicate and to respect the hunting rights of the Indian people in B.C. (Motion carried)	Nanaimo	33					"	
G 45 2	"Services which are provided by provincial, municipal or private agencies to citizens of a province should be extended to include all Indian people. Where there are no such services available to Indian people, they should be contracted. All costs should be on a Federal - Provincial cost - sharing basis."	Nanaimo	69	"		"			
V 64 1	"The present Indian Act contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."	Nanaimo	64	"					
V 64 2	"There is still a need for an Indian Act in Canada. The land set aside for the use and benefit of the Indians should be protected by law."	Nanaimo	64	"					"

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5
G 46 1	A delegate moved, duly seconded, a motion "that Sections of the Act dealing with education be deleted and that the Provincial school legislation be adopted and administered by the Minister".	Kelowna	57- 59			"		
G 52 1	The meeting adopted unanimously an amended motion "that if band business corporations were exempt from tax, bands might wish to form them and that the Federal and Provincial Governments include in their Companies' Acts that when Indians form a company, all income and property owned by Indians in this Company should be tax-free forever including taxation from all levels of Government."	Kelowna	99	"			"	"
G 52 2	The meeting adopted unanimously a motion "that the Federal and Provincial Governments take all the necessary action to restore all ownership of all metallic, non-metallic and mineral resources underlying Indian reserves to the Indian people."	Kelowna	99					"
G 52 3	In the Submission of the Kamloops Indian Band Council it is mentioned that the Kamloops and other Bands in B.C. have recognized the principle of ownership of land and with the consent of the Department, the Government of British Columbia negotiated directly with members of the Bands whose land was taken under expropriation and compensation involved was paid directly to those members who held such land under Certificates of Possession.	Kelowna	114					"

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
G 53 1	The delegates passed a motion that there should be a separate B.C. Indian Act.	Chilliwack	4	"					
G 53 2	Mr. Paul said that there were no provisions in the Indian Act to protect the legal entity of the Indian people; protection of the Indian people at all times should be spelled out in the new Act. Indian lands should also be protected and recognized in every Court of Law.	Chilliwack	21	"					"
G 55 1	The delegates passed a motion that Medical Health Services assume the responsibility of providing medical and health services for the Indian people and that this should be implemented and spelled out in the Indian Act.	Chilliwack	74- 75	"		"			
G 58 1	<u>Lillooet Bands Brief</u> : The present Indian Act conflicts extensively the Bill of Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	Chilliwack	109	"					
G 59 1	<u>Lillooet Bands Brief</u> : Those services which are provided by Provincial or Municipal agencies, should be extended to include all Indian people. Where no such services are available to Indian people, such services should be provided by the Federal Government.	Chilliwack	111	"		"			

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FEDERAL PROVINCIAL
CONSTITUTIONAL MA
REVIEW OF "CHRS"

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
G 59 2	<u>Fraser Valley Bands Brief:</u> One of the major functions of Indian Affairs listed in the Submission is to collaborate with the Indian people in the development of programs leading toward full fledged Indian responsibility for the management of their own property and affairs, as well as the gradual transfer of public service responsibilities from the Indian Affairs Branch to other Federal agencies, or, with the approval of the Indians, to Provincial agencies which provide these services to non-Indian citizens.	Chilliwack	115			"			
G 61 1	<u>Fraser Valley Bands Brief:</u> Section 87 "Subject to the term of any treaty etcetera" should be completely revised so treaties and aboriginal rights of Indians come before any statute or order-in-council, Federal, Provincial or municipal.	Chilliwack	121	"					
G 61 2	<u>Fraser Valley Bands Brief:</u> All should be specifically exempt from taxation, other than by the Indians themselves, and Indians who form corporations or co-operatives or credit unions on Indian reserves should be exempt from taxation.	Chilliwack	121	"					
G 62 1	<u>Fraser Valley Bands Brief:</u> Indians consider the payment of all medical expenses to be an aboriginal right and this right should be spelled out in a new B.C. Indian Act.	Chilliwack	122	"		"		"	
G 63 1	The Squamish Band wishes to be recorded strongly as opposing the suggestion that at some time in the future the registry of Indian lands might be transferred to provincial land registry offices.	Chilliwack	126						"

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.						
			Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
G 64 1	<u>Squamish Band Brief</u> : The new Act must bring an end to the encroachments in clear and certain terms. Such things as Indian land rights, water rights, mineral rights, offshore rights and fishing and hunting rights must be preserved to the Indians and where necessary, ill-advised agreements of the past with the Provincial Government should be renegotiated by the Federal Government to restore to us rights taken in the past.	Chilliwack	131	"				"	

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REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
G 65 1	Resolution: Regardless of any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province, Indians shall have the full and free privilege of hunting, trapping and fishing at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown Lands or other lands to which they may have right of access.	Edmonton	6	"				"	
G 66 1	Motion, that an addition be made to Section 87 of the Indian Act providing that Legislation could not and would not infringe on the rights of Treaty Indians. Carried unanimously.	Edmonton	84	"				"	
G 68 1	"... the Indians of Manitoba believe that the federal government should not be expected to bear 100% of the cost of extending provincial services to Indian communities."	Winnipeg	25			"			
G 68 2	The Indians reiterate their lawful right to: ... (c) Consent to all and any Federal-Provincial agreements respecting service to Indian communities.	Winnipeg	25					"	
G 73 1	The delegates asked that all the (Ontario) programs, such as those under the Drainage Act, be made available to the Indians in the same fashion as they were available to non-Indians.	Toronto (2nd)	12-15	"		"			
G 73 2	Mr. Monague stated that his Committee recommended that Treaties and Treaty rights be included in the Constitution.	Toronto (2nd)	33	"				"	
G 73 3	The delegates voted unanimously in favour of the motion that "the responsibility for Indian health and health services be entered into any future revision of the Indian Act."	Toronto (2nd)	59	"				"	

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 REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
 FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL & LOCAL MATTERS
 CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.						
			Page *	1	2	3	4	5	6
C 1-1	The brief indicated that health services, including those of doctors and hospitals, should be provided free.	Yellowknife	14	"			"	"	
C 1-2	Few spoke on this topic. Three delegates felt that provision for medical services should be included in the new Act.	Moncton	62, 65, 68, 70	"			"	"	
C 1-3	Mr. Richard Isaac considered that health matters should be included in the Act. Several other delegates wished to discuss health matters, but time did not permit.	Toronto (1st)	24	"			"	"	96
C 1-4	It was moved "that Section 72 be amended so that the Governor-in-Council will include medical services to Indian people". This motion was carried unanimously.	Sudbury	34	"			"	"	
C 2-1	<u>Motion</u> : "that the Federal Government accept full responsibility for payment of premiums and medical services to the provinces for registered treaty Indians regardless of where they may reside". Passed unanimously.	Regina	59	"			"	"	

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5
C 3-1	Motion: "that the Indian Health and Medical Services be transferred back to the Indian Department where they rightfully should be". Carried.	Regina	67	"			"	"
C 4-1	The statement of fundamental aboriginal rights (Appendix A, page 98) specifies that Indians are to have the right to complete medicare and hospitalization, to be paid by the Government of Canada.	Quebec	98	"			"	"
C 5-1	Delegates generally sought to establish that free medical services should be available, but no resolutions or motions on this topic were presented.	Prince George		"			"	"
C 6-1	A motion was passed that the Medical Services Branch assume responsibility of providing medical and health services, including dental and optical services, for Indian people, and that this should be spelled out in the Indian Act.	Chilliwack	74-5	"		"	"	"

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5 6
MC 7-1	A resolution was included "that Indians have the right to receive, without their payment, all medical services without exemptions, paid by the Government of Canada".	Edmonton	6	"			" "	
MC 8-1	The brief specified that every Indian on or off reserves should have full and adequate and immediate medical and health services without limitation.	Winnipeg	23	"			" "	

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REVIEW OF SUMMARIES
INDIAN RESERVE LAND MATTERS

Key	Statement	Source	Page #	1	2	3	4	5	6
H-1-1	While no recorded vote was taken concerning the specific questions listed, the consensus was to the effect that matters relating thereto should be resolved following settlement of land entitlements under Treaties 8 and 11.	Yellowknife							"
H-2-1	The spokesmen at this meeting did not discuss questions dealing with the management of lands on Indian Reserves in a specific way. They did however, express the feeling that there should be some differentiation in the qualifications for eligibility to vote for officers of the Band, and eligibility to vote for surrender proposals. In prior discussion of other matters, it was quite evident that all agreed that the Band Councils should be provided with more authority in the management of Reserve business. This would include authority to determine local regulations concerning land ownership.	Moncton	57						"
H-5-1	No consensus on questions relating to lands.	Fort William							"
H-11-1	No consensus recorded.	Sudbury							"
H-14-1	Except for one delegate all who spoke on the matter were not in favour of any change in the present rules for selling Reserve land.	Regina	75						"
H-17-1	Those who spoke on the matter were of the opinion that Indian ownership of Reserve lands should be conferred on the Indians themselves together with the right of administration.	Quebec	51						"

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DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN RESERVE LAND MATTERS

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF HOPKINSON'S SUMMARY OF INDIAN RESERVE LAND MATTERS

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
H-20-1	A motion relating to delegation of all authority to Band Councils and Field staff would appear to indicate that the spokesmen were of the opinion that Band Councils should have authority to determine the rules for selling Reserve land.	Prince George	27						"
H-23-1	It seems that settlement of the Indian interest in Yukon Territorial lands in a manner suitable to the aspirations and needs of each particular Band was of paramount interest in the minds of all the spokesmen.	Whitehorse	48						"
H-25-1	A motion "that this meeting go on record as recommending that no Reserve lands be sold under any circumstances. If we must give up any part of our land, we should get back other land in return. Our lands are shrinking all the time", was carried by a vote of <u>14</u> to <u>1</u> .	Terrace (1st)	49						"
H-26-1	The spokesmen is a closed session had supported a Brief presented to the meeting which contained the following proposal: "Sale of Reserve land should be discouraged.... Where it has been found necessary to sell Reserve lands for public use, an exchange of lands must be arranged in order to ensure that Band holdings are in no way diminished."	Nanaimo	69						"

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
H-28-1	Motion: "the Indian Act should clearly state that lands on the reserves are held in trust by the Minister for the members of the respective bands and the terms of the trust be clearly spelled out and that provision be made to allow bands and individual members to acquire title and ownership of their lands without charge." All spokesmen voted unanimously in favour of the motion.	Kelowna	45						"
H-29-1	The spokesmen disapproved of the sale of any land to persons outside the Band.	Kelowna	73						"
H-29-2	Some spokesmen felt there was a need for some flexibility in a "no sale" of Indian Reserve land policy, to facilitate disposition of small parcels.	Kelowna	75						"
H-32-1	Motion—"That the Council of the Band be given authority to lease up to 21 years without the consent of the Band, and for periods over 21 years with the consent of the members of the Band; once an area has been designated for leasing." The motion carried.	Kelowna	90						"
H-33-1	Following lengthy discussion it was moved — "that individual Indians be allowed to lease their own property without reference to Band Councils, Agency Superintendents, or the Minister — only that they meet by-laws set by the Band, and that they meet certain prices set by the Band". The motion was approved.	Kelowna	94						"

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REVIEW OF PROPOSED
INDIAN RESERVE LAND MA

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REVIEW OF VORKSHEET SUMMARY
INDIAN RESERVE LAND MATTERS

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
H-34-1	The Brief of the Squamish Band suggested that, pending settlement of the land claims of the British Columbia Indians, such Bands as request it may be authorized to lease their Reserve holdings from the Crown and in turn enter into sub-leases to whomever the Band Council or Band Corporations wished.	Chilliwack	125						"
H-35-1	Some spokesmen expressed concern that the title to Indian Reserves was vested in the Crown in right of Canada and suggested that such lands ought to be vested in the Indian people.	Chilliwack	21	"					"
H-35-2	Other spokesmen added that they too wanted to see the proposed legislation contain provision for Band Councils to have paramount authority in relation to land comprising Indian Reserves.	Chilliwack	28						"
H-35-3	The Squamish Band Brief outlined that particular parcels of leased land when sub-let by the Band Council should be recorded in a register in Ottawa. Under no circumstances should such a Registry be transferred to Provincial authority.	Chilliwack	48						"
H-35-4	The Squamish Brief expressed the opinion that individual rights to Reserve lands and the extent of such rights should be a matter of Band policy. Legislation should be sufficiently flexible to allow Bands to determine their own policy in this regard.	Chilliwack	49						"

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REPLY OF HON. MR. MEALOR
TO THE QUESTION
INDIAN RESERVE TAX

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
H-36-1	A Brief submitted by 15 Bands of Indians from the Fraser Valley outlined that the function of the Indian Affairs Department should be that of collaboration with the Indian people leading toward full fledged Indian responsibility for the management of their own property and affairs, as well as to arrange for the gradual transfer of public service responsibilities to other Federal agencies or with the approval of the Indians, to Provincial agencies.	Chilliwack	115	"		"			"
H-36-2	A Brief by the Musqueam Band outlines that no British Columbia Band seemed able to make recommendations until the various land claims of the B.C. Indians have been settled.	Chilliwack	133						"
H-36-3	The Fraser Valley group submitted answers to the specific questions in the booklet "Choosing a Path", and recommended that those sections of the suggested methods of land tenure requiring the Minister's approval and consent be taken out, but agreed in principle with the other aspects.	Chilliwack	138						"
H-38-1	Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands):- Band Councils should be created legal entities to hold Reserve lands. Any sales of Reserve land to require a majority of 90% of the Band members in favour before authorization of sales.	Chilliwack	139						"
H-39-1	Brief of Lillooet Bands:- Band Councils should control all leases.	Chilliwack	109						"

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PLANT OF WORKSHEET
INDIAN RESERVE LA

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.						
			Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
H-39-2	Brief of Squamish Band:- Band Councils to have authority to enter into leases not exceeding 10 years. For terms in excess, majority approval of those present at a Band meeting called for the purpose, should be required.	Chilliwack	128						"
H-39-3	Brief of Musqueam Band:- Leases up to five years should be left up to the Chief and Council. Leases exceeding that term should have an "escalator" clause and be subject to approval of the Band membership.	Chilliwack	135						"
H-39-4	Brief of Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands):- Band Councils should be able to enter into short or long term leases subject to receiving approval of 51% of the Band members at a general meeting held for the purpose. All Band members whether ordinarily resident or not to be eligible to vote.	Chilliwack	139						"
H-40-1	A motion was supported by a majority of the spokesmen present "That the Government of Canada state specifically that the Indians of British Columbia have aboriginal title to the Province of British Columbia so that the Indians can then decide on the proper method for a negotiated settlement with regard to the extinguishment of unsurrendered title of the Native Indians of British Columbia."	Chilliwack	36	"				"	"

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.						
			Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
H-41-1	The Squamish Band wanted legislative provision made for a Band to exercise powers such as are now held by governments and public bodies to acquire lands and interest therein when necessary for the benefit of the Band on payment of a fair price, with provision for arbitration in the event of disagreement.	Chilliwack	114	"				"	"
X-115-1	Extract from brief of 15 Fraser Valley Bands: It is suggested that the following written into a separate B.C. Indian Act could serve as guidelines.	Chilliwack	115	"		"	"		"

*MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A. OBJECTS (a) To act as trustee with respect to Indian lands and monies held in trust by the Government of Canada, and to assist the owner in making the most effective use of their lands and other resources.

(b) To collaborate with the Indian people in the development of programs leading toward full fledged Indian responsibility for the management of their own property and affairs, as well as the gradual transfer of public service responsibilities from the Indian Affairs Branch to other Federal agencies, or, with the approval of the Indians, to Provincial agencies which provide these services to non Indian citizens.

(c) To furnish guidance and assistance for those Indians who wish to leave reservation areas and enter normal channels of Canadian economic and social life.

B. OBJECTIVES

(a) Creation of conditions under which the Indians will advance their social, economic, and political adjustment in the complex world in which they find themselves.

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b)The encouragement of Indian bands and Indians to assume an increasing measure of self sufficiency, and the termination, at appropriate times, of Federal assistance under the Indian Affairs Branch to other Federal agencies regarding special services to the Indians."								
H-43-1	Brief from closed meeting: Spokesmen approved a Resolution which recommended deletion of the present sections 20 - 28 inclusive and sections 60 and 80 (i), to be replaced by legislation having the effect of vesting control and management of all lands held by the Crown on behalf of Indians, in the Bands concerned.	Edmonton	91						"
H-41-2	The Brief of the Fraser Valley Bands (15 Bands) also sought authority to have Provincial Crown Lands transferred to the Federal Crown for Indian Reserve purposes. Disagreement between the two levels of Government to be arbitrated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Chilliwack	114						"

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES
INDIAN TREATIES AND LEGAL RIGHTS

Key	Statement	Source	Page*	1	2	3	4	5	6
I-1-1	One brief was submitted. Its sponsors were anxious to obtain a new settlement and they were willing to give up their treaty rights, not re-negotiate the treaties, and even recognize the cession of specific lands. However, the brief was not acceptable to all delegates present. (Subsequently, it was repudiated by the N.W.T. Regional Advisory Council.)	Yellowknife	13	"				"	
I-1-2	A consensus began to appear, that at the very least, legal title should be given to Indians for land upon which they had settled.	Yellowknife	28					"	"
I-3-1	One submission stated that Indian rights and treaties had been ignored; treaty rights had to be incorporated into the new Indian Act. Hunting, fishing and trapping rights had to be honoured and Federal legislation such as the Migratory Birds Act, or provincial laws could not infringe upon these God-given rights.	Moncton	81-83	"				"	
I-5-1	The consensus was that Indian rights were being abrogated by legislation (Migratory Birds Act) or simply being disregarded by white men. The only solution was to put Indian rights and treaty provisions (such as those of the 1873 treaty) in the new Indian Act and thus give them the force of statute law.	Fort William	5	"				"	
I-6-1	The Indian delegates expressed the fear that federal and provincial legislation was abrogating their rights to hunt, fish and trap. Most felt that treaty rights in this area must be clarified and protected by the new Indian Act.	Sudbury	6	"				"	

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REVIEW OF PROGRESS SUMMARY
INDIAN TREATIES AND LEGAL PROVISIONS

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
INDIAN TREATIES AND LEGAL RIGHTS

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
I 7 1	It was generally felt that in the final settlement the new Indian Act and the Federal Government should jointly preserve and ensure the fulfillment of treaty commitments, taking into account the variations of each separate Indian treaty.	Regina	12	"				"	
I 7 2	Most Indians felt that the mention of a "medicine chest" in Treaty #6 amounted to an assurance of free modern medical services. They passed a motion "that the Federal Government accept full responsibility for payment of premiums and medical services to the Provinces for registered treaty Indians regardless wherever they may reside."	Regina	59	"				"	
I 7 3	The education provisions of Treaty #6 were interpreted by most Indian delegates as a promise to provide free education.	Regina	55, 65, 68	"				"	
I 8 1	Hunting, fishing and trapping rights must be ensured by legislation, either in the new Indian Act or in the B.N.A. Act.	Quebec	41	"				"	
I 8 2	The new Indian Act should contain legal protection for lands owned by Indians and provide a method and authority to obtain land which they considered to be legally theirs. The mineral rights to these lands should also be included.	Quebec	50, 52	"				"	"
I 9 1	Education rights were also discussed. The Indians felt that their rights in this area included complete financing, selection of a curriculum, choice of the language of instruction, as well as the right to determine the location and type of school.	Quebec	76	"				"	

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
INDIAN TREATIES AND LEGAL RIGHTS

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
I 9 2	Health services should also be supplied to all Indians.	Quebec	91	"				"	
I 10 1	Complaints were raised over the present status of hunting and fishing rights. Hunting, fishing and trapping rights had to be written into the new Act.	Prince George	91	"				"	
I 11 1	Another delegate stated that Treaty #8 clearly provides that medical services will be supplied to Indians regardless of their financial situation. Indeed a moral obligation was placed on the government to provide such services as they had prosecuted the medicine man.	Prince George	99	"				"	
I 12 1	According to many of the Indian delegates at the Whitehorse meeting one of the main areas for grievance was the lack of a treaty which would outline Indian rights and permit a land settlement.	Whitehorse	9	"				"	
I 12 2	Opinions were also expressed regarding hunting and fishing rights: One band leader stated that the Indians of his band still lived by hunting and fishing. Other opinions ranged from amending the open season on migratory birds, to ensuring Indian hunting and fishing rights which were not frequently exercised.	Whitehorse	10, 15	"				"	
I 12 3	The Indians also felt that their rights should be similar to those of other citizens. Singled out as a point in mind, was R.C.M.P. searching of Indian homes without a warrant.	Whitehorse	45	"				"	

Page 1
REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
INDIAN TREATIES AND LEGAL RIGHTS

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5
I 15 1	The dominant feeling as far as Indian rights were concerned was that any new Indian Act should protect and preserve them as much as possible.	Kelowna	103	"				"
I 16 1	The majority of delegates agreed that: (1) the Government of Canada state specifically that the Indians of British Columbia have aboriginal title to British Columbia land so that an extinguishment of the unsurrendered title may proceed. (2) pending settlement of (1), Article 13 of the terms of union provides legal guarantees for the exercise of unextinguished hunting and fishing rights, hereditary and usufructory rights, as well as for Health, Welfare and Medical Services. (3) a separate Indian Act for British Columbia was needed.	Chilliwack	36	"				" "

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REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
INDIAN TREATIES AND LEGAL RIGHTS

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page,	1	2	3	4	5
I 17 1	One opinion was dominant: that Treaties #6, 7, and 8 should be interpreted in light of conditions today and then enshrined in legislative form - a new Indian Act.	Edmonton	5	"				"
I 17 2	The Declaration of Human Rights calls for tribunals to remedy acts violating fundamental human rights. Rights promised in treaty provisions must be upheld. Permanent safeguards were needed for treaty promises under general headings: Hunting, fishing and trapping - The Indians wanted such rights applicable in all seasons and on all lands to which they had right of access; education - to be free and unlimited; medical services - to all Indians free of cost; land rights; economic development.	Edmonton	6	"				"
I 17 3	At some date in the future Indian treaties and the Indian Act might be abolished, but only after the Indians had decided.	Edmonton	11	"				"
I 20 1	Brief from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood: The Government had to act now to honour its commitments and obligations to the Indian people. Indians had to have the same rights and opportunities as all Canadians. Their civil liberties had to be equal. Legislation needed to be introduced to remove all restrictions placed upon Indian people so that new opportunities could be opened for all. To accomplish this an Indian voice was needed in the political process. Indian reserves should be grouped into political constituencies to elect representatives to Parliament and the provincial legislature.	Winnipeg	11, 12	"				"

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key			Statement	Source	Page	Policy No.					
						1	2	3	4	5	6
I	20	2	Treaties 1 to 5 gave the Indian people certain rights. However, subsequent legislation has limited and abrogated many of these rights. It was time the Indians were recognized as having the same rights as white men.	Winnipeg	22	"				"	
I	22	1	The brief contained a demand that there be Indian representation on the Lands Claims Commission and at the Constitutional Conference.	Winnipeg	25	"				"	
I	22	2	The Indians also felt that the Federal authorities should not bear the sole responsibility for providing services to Indian communities. The Province should at least participate in costs sharing.	Winnipeg	25	"		"		"	
I	22	3	For changes to be made to Indian rights certain conditions had to be met. These included prior consultation, Indian representation, and Indian consent to all and every Federal-Provincial agreement respecting Indian communities.	Winnipeg	25	"		"		"	
I	22	4	Treaties 1-5 had to be re-negotiated, and interpreted in today's terms.	Winnipeg	26					"	

REVIEW OF WORK SHEET SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
		Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
I 23 1	"The meeting unanimously wishes to go on record that it will not agree to any revisions of the I.A. until the Canadian Government acknowledge the existence and inviolability of Indian treaties and treaty rights. It is therefore recommended that before any final decision is made or legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament respecting revisions to the Indian Act, that consultations be held in which treaties and treaties only be discussed."	Toronto (2nd) 31	"					"

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.						
				Page #	1	2	3	4	5 6
J 7-1	The Union of New Brunswick brief stated that a substantial consolidated fund should be set up from which the Indian people can do their own resource and human development.	Moncton	83					"	
J 15-1	<u>Motion</u> - that "this delegation recommend that the Indian Claims Bill C-123 be reactivated in Parliament". Carried.	Fort William	20					"	
J 30-1	<u>Industrial Development</u> - Rev. Mr. Cuthand suggested a committee be formed to consider industrial development on reserves.	Regina	82					"	
J 34-1	<u>Taxes</u> : The Lorette Band claimed exemption from provincial sales and gasoline tax. Some other bands agreed.	Quebec	10		"				
J 34-2	Indians of Seven Islands want a guarantee that the administration of their affairs will always be with the Federal Government, and they want to know if the Federal Government could assist the band until it is able to administer its own affairs adequately.	Quebec	12		"		"	"	
J 37-1	Delegates voted unanimously that there had to be consent of the Band Council before the Government suspends the application of any section of the Act.	Prince George	29		"			"	

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF WORKSHEET SUMMARIES
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

114

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5 6
J 50-1	<u>Brief</u> - A brief was submitted by the delegates to the Minister, on the basis that: (1) the present Act contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (2) there is still need for an Act to protect Indian lands by law, and (3) provincial services should be used by Indians wherever possible. The brief recommended: (1) that the new Act be so flexible that when clauses or sections become obsolete, they will automatically cease to be effective for individual Bands; (2) that the Department change to a role of trustee of lands within the foreseeable future; and (3) that Indian people should have access to an ombudsman.	Nanaimo	64, 69 26, 27	"			"	"
J 59-1	The Squamish Band and the Musqueam Band felt surrender of land should be abolished.	Chilliwack	127, 134	"				"
J 59-2	The 15 Fraser Valley bands stated that Indian bands and councils should be made legal entities and the surrender clauses completely removed from the new B.C. Indian Act.	Chilliwack	140					"
J 65-1	A motion was passed that copies of the draft bill be sent to each spokesman and council before being presented to Parliament.	Edmonton	58	"			"	

Key	Statement	Source	Policy No.					
			Page	1	2	3	4	5 6
J 65-2	<u>Increase Revolving Loan Fund to \$10,000,000</u> - Motion passed unanimously. By a second unanimous motion, a resolution was to be sent to the Department for early action on this without waiting for Act revision.	Edmonton	75				"	
J 66-1	Motion passed to add a clause to Section 88 of the Act permitting pledging or mortgaging of personal property of an individual Indian, whether it is located on or off a reserve.	Edmonton	84	"			"	
J 69-1	The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood felt those sections in the Act relating to "surrender" should be retained as is.	Winnipeg	23	"				"
J 70-1	<u>A program of guaranteed income</u> should be provided by the Government of Canada.	Winnipeg	11				"	
J 70-2	<u>A cultural and social development program</u> should be established at regional level with an appropriation of \$1,000,000.	Winnipeg	11		"		"	
J 70-3	<u>Correction of history texts</u> - Minister wrote requesting this in August, 1968.	Winnipeg	14		"			
J 71-1	<u>Indian Claims Commission</u> - Indians to be represented on Commission and participate in awarding claims.	Winnipeg	25	"				"
J 71-2	<u>Provincial services</u> - Federal Government should not be expected to bear 100% of cost of extending provincial services to Indian communities.	Winnipeg	25	"		"	"	"
J 71-3	<u>Pledging personal property</u> - The brief and a motion wanted Sec. 88 to be retained except as it applies to personal property.	Winnipeg	23, 38	"				"

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES
TORONTO AND TERRACE SECOND MEETINGS

Key	Statement	Source	Policy					
			Meeting	Page #1	2	3	4	5 6
AA.11.1	Why should the Indian even be bothered with making of an Indian Act unless they could first define whether any or all of their Treaties and Rights were going to be honoured. W. Nadjiwon asked.	Toronto #2		11				"
AA.31.1	The meeting unanimously wishes to go on record that it will not agree to any revisions to the Indian Act until the Canadian Government acknowledges the existence of and inviolability of Indian treaties and treaty rights.	"		31				"
AA.34.1	If self-government was to be meaningful, all the aspects, such as the land management, the authority for the sale and lease of land, had to be handed over to the bands. (W. Nadjiwon)	"		34				"
BB.11.1	The province had virtually segregated the reserves, but it would be preferable if the provincial and federal governments joined together to help the natives by developing the natural resources around the reserves. (Willis Morgan)	Terrace #2		11		"	"	
BB.11.2	The existing program of vocational training should be accelerated. (James Gosnell)	"		11			"	
BB.12.1	It was necessary for the government to spend such money to bring the Indian population up to the level of the balance of society. (James Gosnell)	"		12			"	
BB.15.1	"That the government take immediate action towards accelerating the proposed economic development program." Motion carried.	"		15			"	
BB.36.1	"That every lease of Indian land, whether individually owned or band owned, shall be subject to a vote of the band members where the proposed lease is for a term of more than five years." Motion carried.	"		36				"

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

REVIEW OF SUMMARIES

Key	Statement	Source	Policy						
		Meeting	Page	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.41.1	The majority of the Bands in the Pacific North West were progressing to the extent that they would have to adopt the white system and local government. (Harry Amos)	Terrace #2	41	"		"			

REVIEW OF RAPORTEURS' ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIAN ACT

Key	Statement	Page *	Policy No.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
K-App. B.2.1	N.I. B. Brief - The New Indian Act will be our Magna Carta. It can be our passport to equality and opportunity.		"				"	
K-App. B.3.1	N.I.B. Brief - The New Indian Act must reflect the real intent of the treaties, it must provide the basis for equality and opportunity.		"				"	
K-App.B.5.1	N.I.B. Brief - To Indian people, discussions of treaties, legislation, equal opportunity and amendments to the Indian Act are equal in importance to the B. and B. Commission.		"				"	
K 20-1	Mr. Harold Cardinal said that the Alberta Indian people had given clear instruction to the Alberta delegation that the Indian Act was not the issue and that they should talk only of their rights. The delegation therefore was not prepared to discuss the Act.	20	"				"	
K 21.1	Mr. Fred Plain recapitulated the minutes of the Toronto meeting in January 1969 with regard to the Minister's address on treaties and his commitment to change the Indian Act and consult the Indian people.	21	"				"	
K-App.D.1.1	We strongly support the position that our brothers from the Treaty areas should insist that Governments at all levels must honour existing Treaties, and where necessary, should re-negotiate Treaties. (B.C. delegates' brief).	21	"					
K-App. B	Indian Claims Commission must be dealt with	App.B					"	

* Page number of applicable meeting report.

Key	Statement	Policy No.					
		Page	1	2	3	4	5
K 26.1	Chief Delisle said the demands of this conference should be made to the federal government who had a responsibility to fulfill them and not to the provincial governments; furthermore, the Indians should not be divided on a provincial basis.	26			"		"
K-App.E.5.1	B.C. United Interior Tribes' Brief - The powers to tax should be left in the Indians' hands. The Indians are willing to pay for the services they receive from cities and municipalities.		"		"		
K-39.1	Minister's Statement - At all the consultation meetings I, Mr. Andras, attended, we said that the Government of Canada intended to recognize treaty rights. There is no doubt about that. The problem that you face and that we face is the interpretation of the treaties. I made it plain that I am not in the position to look into the treaties personally and make decisions. In the policy statement that we will make in June we will provide the Indians with the mechanism to clarify these points, to make their case, and if they have a case the government will respect it.	39					"
K-40.1	Minister's Statement - I will be making proposals to Cabinet, and we will make our announcement by mid-June. From there on you will know. You will know what the mechanism is by which we propose to solve these problems, and you will have the opportunity to comment on this mechanism and to make representations concerning it.	40	"				
K-41-1	Minister's Statement - What should we do with this trust relationship between you and the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs concerning your land? Should we turn the land over to you and let you administer it? These (and others) are the questions you have to answer.	41				"	"

Key	Statement	Policy No.					
		Page	1	2	3	4	5
K 41-2	Minister's Statement - I would like you to discuss the other problems that face you - your economic development, your education, your welfare, your housing and the administration of your land and of your farms, the question of who should be a member of an Indian band, what the relationship between you and the federal government and between you and the provincial governments should be, and other questions that are vitally important to you. On the treaty question, the government intends to respect the treaties, but mechanisms will have to be developed to allow for their interpretations.* I hope that you will deal with the other problems too, though, because we have to be realistic about the request of some of you to draft the Indian Act yourself. The Indian Act is an Act of Parliament. It will be replaced by another Act of Parliament and the only ones who can pass an Act are the members of Parliament.	41-42	"	"	"	"	"
	For this new Indian Act we took a new approach and decided to get your views. On the basis of all the information we received from these consultations we are proposing a policy that will be the new legislation. It will be the new Indian Act, the new legislation, the new approach. You will be invited to make your comments. If the legislation is no good, we will make changes in it, but it is impossible to think that you can draft the Act.						

* - either a system of consultations with the people of the various treaty areas or the establishment of a judicial court, such as the Indian Claims Commission.

Key	Statement	Page	Policy No.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
K 47-1	Mr. Nadjiwon said that if the Department had approached the Indian people and had asked them to discuss what was most important to them, the consultations would never have taken the form they had, centered around the Indian Act. The Minister: "... we decided in the first meeting that we should open the discussion and not limit discussion to <u>Choosing A Path</u> but let the Indians discuss all the problems that they had in mind. We have not limited the debate on anything."	47-48	"				"	
K 49-1	Mr. Courchene drew attention to the Minister's Statement that the Indians should run their own show. He said this was the first time in the history of the Indian people that a Minister had said this, and he hoped that they were not just words.	49-50	"					"
K-App. G	Solicitor for Saskatchewan group questioned Government interpretation of "medicine chest" and edict that Indians off reserve 12 months must pay Saskatchewan hospital and medical premiums. (He erroneously attributed responsibility to Indian Affairs Branch instead of National Health and Welfare.) In reply, Mr. Chrétien said he does not administer Department of Health, but would look into the question.		"		"		"	
K. 64	Mr. Chrétien said his statement in June will be a general policy statement, to be studied and then followed by consultations in a manner to be discussed with Indian national and provincial organizations. It will not be a new Indian Act. It will be the direction in which we want to go for the future social, economic and cultural life of the Indian population, and Indians will have occasion once more to express their views on all the aspects.	64-65	"	"	"	"	"	"

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REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTS' ACCOUNT OF
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIAN ACT
OTTAWA

Key	Statement	Page	Policy No.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
K 69.1	Chief Plain stated he believed that the Indian Act was discriminatory in its essence since it tells a particular people how to live and will remain discriminatory if it continues to do so.	69	"					
K 69.2	Chief Plain had requested a meeting with the Minister to consider the erosion of his lands; and was advised that a meeting was arranged with a departmental head. He did not want to meet with a departmental head as this was merely a meeting with the entrenched system that has kept his people in the state they are in.	69	"		"			"
K 70	Mr. Chrétien questioned Chief Plain about his two assertions on page 69 but did not obtain further clarification.	70	"		"			"
K 75.1	The Hon. J. Chrétien noted that the draft to the Indian Act is not being made yet. He advised that a policy statement would be made first and then a new Act drafted based on the policy.	75	"					
K 84.1	Mr. Guy Williams thought an absolutely new approach must be taken if the Canadian Indian was to enjoy the privileges and resources of this country and a great deal of effort and money must be made available.	84	"	"	"	"	"	"
K 85.1	Mr. Ernest Tootoosis noted that Great Britain had agreed that treaties could only be made between Nations. The Indian people had agreed to be a Nation within a Nation and they have sovereign rights. Canada had no right to sign any treaties.	85	"				"	

Key	Statement	Page	Policy No.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
K.App.H.1	Extract from Walter Deiter telegram: ... she had what we all want for our children, the right to live and honour our ancestry in an urban situation.		"	"				
K.App.I.2	B.C. and Yukon delegation listed 25 suggestions for inclusion in Indian Act.		"					
K.107.1	Mr. Chrétien: when we make our statement in June, I will make known what are the views of the Government concerning the problem of the Migratory Birds. I'm confident that we can reach a decision that will satisfy all.	107					"	
K.108.1	Mr. Chrétien: We have to work together because you are entitled to share in the social and economic aspect of our Canadian life.	108	"					
K.108.2	Mr. Chrétien: At the same time you want to keep your own identity. You have a history that is part of the Canadian history. You have to be proud of it. You want to keep your identity and in the society that we want in Canada we say that it is possible to be full citizens of Canada and at the same time to be ourselves.	108		"				
K.112.1 in respect to the Jay Treaty, the Minister indicated that reference would be made to it in the June statement.	112					"	
K.113.1	Chief Gosnell believed that the comments expressed by Chief Gros-Louis respecting immediate action on certain matters reinforced the content of the 25 points in the submission of the B.C. delegation - that immediate action was required on some matters affecting the day to day livelihood of the Indians. These proposals should be considered as interim requirements while the process of study and change took place.	113	"					

Key	Statement	Page	Policy No.						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
K114.1	Mr. Gus Gottfriedson agreed that action on some matters was needed immediately. Mr. Omer Peters advised that he supported Mr. Gros-Louis and the other speaker who had requested immediate action on some matters.	114	"						
K. 1 and 2	In his opening statement at the Ottawa meeting, Hon. Jean Chrétien made comments that relate to the June policy statement as follows:								
	"You have said clearly that you are proud of your Indian heritage, a proud people who want to manage their own affairs.	1	"	"					
	"You want action, not studies.								
	"The basis for action will have to rest on some fundamental principles which have emerged at your meetings.								
	"Your people want the right to participate fully in the social economic and political life of Canada.	2	"						
	"You want other Canadians to recognize the importance of your cultural diversity in the mosaic of Canadian life.								
	"You believe that services should be available on an equitable basis to all Canadians.								
	"You think those who are furthest behind in material things ought to have enriched services to help them catch up.								
	"You have said that your people's full participation will only follow redress of legitimate grievance. You believe that contracts once entered into ought to be honoured until they are either fulfilled, amended, or commuted by mutual, free and willing consent.								

Key	Statement	Page	Policy No.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
K. 1 and 2	"You have asked for control of your lands and funds. You have said that no one should have restrictions placed on his property except those that are for the good of all.	2						"
	"You have said that discrimination ought not to be embedded in laws.		"					

Key to Item Designations in Appendices A and B

NOTE: This information is not needed for a normally adequate reading of Appendices A and B. It would only be used for a detailed follow-up of the extracted items, for purposes of context, comparison, etc.

<u>Item</u> <u>Designation</u>	<u>Item</u>
A	Résumé of Reports of the Indian Act Consultation Meetings
B	Band Membership
C	Economic Development
D	Education
E	Elections and local government
F	Estates
G	Federal-provincial relations and constitutional matters
H	Indian reserve land matters
I	Indian treaties and legal rights
J	Miscellaneous matters
K	Rapporteurs' Account of National Conference on Indian Act (Ottawa meeting)
L	Yellowknife, N.W.T., Meeting
M	Moncton, N.B., Meeting
N	Toronto, Ontario (1st) Meeting
O	Fort William, Ontario, Meeting
P	Sudbury, Ontario, Meeting
Q	Regina, Saskatchewan, Meeting
R	Quebec, Quebec, Meeting
S	Prince George, B.C., Meeting
T	Whitehorse, Y.T., Meeting
U	Terrace, B.C., (1st) Meeting
V	Nanaimo, B.C., Meeting
W	Kelowna, B.C., Meeting
X	Chilliwack, B.C., Meeting
Y	Edmonton, Alberta, Meeting
Z	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Meeting
AA	Toronto, Ontario (2nd) Meeting
BB	Terrace, B.C., (2nd) Meeting
CC	Health and Medical Services

Explanatory Note: In Appendices A and B, in the column headed "Key", L.11.1 refers to the Yellowknife Meeting Report, page 11, from which page this item was selected. As another example, C.1.3 refers to the Work Sheet Summary on Economic Development, page 1, and the third item selected from this page. A master set of marked items is held at Department Headquarters.

INDIAN VIEWS

MOST FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED
AT THE CONSULTATION MEETINGS,
WHICH RELATE TO THE SIX
BASIC POLICY PRINCIPLES

INDIAN VIEWS MOST FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED AT
CONSULTATION MEETINGS, WHICH RELATE TO
THE BASIC POLICY PRINCIPLES

Indian Consultation Meeting at	Incorporate Indian rights, treaties or agreements in Indian Act or Constitution	Honour hunting, fishing and trapping rights	Provide full, free medical and health services	Establish Indian Claims Commission	Have a separate Indian Act for B.C.	Indian corporations and bands should be tax-exempt
Yellowknife, N.W.T.			14			
Moncton, N.B.	62-83	81-83	62 -70			
Toronto, Ontario (1st)						
Fort William, Ont.	5	5		20		
Sudbury, Ont.	6	6	34			
Regina, Saskatchewan	12	12	59			
Quebec, Quebec	19,36,69	41,69	91,98			10
Prince George, B.C.	91	91,93	99			
Whitehorse, Y.T.		10,15				
Terrace, B.C. (1st)						
Nanaimo, B.C.	64	32,33				
Kelowna, B.C.	103	100			100	99
Chilliwack, B.C.	21,121	36,131	36,74,122		4,36	121
Edmonton, Alberta	5,6,84	6	6			
Winnipeg, Manitoba			11,23	25		
Toronto, Ontario (2nd)	31,33,59		59			
Terrace, B.C. (2nd)						
Ottawa, Ontario	App.B.		App. G.	App. B.		

Note: The figures are the applicable page numbers of the respective Indian consultation meeting reports.

INDIAN VIEWS MOST FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED AT
CONSULTATION MEETINGS, WHICH RELATE TO
THE BASIC POLICY PRINCIPLES

Indian Consultation Meeting at	Indian Act contravenes Declaration of Human Rights	Indian Act is discrim- atory	Indians should use provincial services	Band Member- ship appeals should be heard by independent body or court	Ease legislative restrictions on security available for loans
Yellowknife, N.W.T.			14		15
Moncton, N.B.					79,86
Toronto, Ontario		21			
Fort William, Ont.	50				52,68
Sudbury, Ont.					88
Regina, Saskatchewan				97	
Quebec, Quebec					
Prince George, B.C.					
Whitehorse, Y.T.					50
Terrace, B.C. (1st)					
Nanaimo, B.C.	64		64,69	68	
Kelowna, B.C.					71
Chilliwack, B.C.	109		111,115		134
Edmonton, Alberta	6				84
Winnipeg, Manitoba		3	25		23,38
Toronto, Ontario (2nd)			12-15		
Terrace, B.C. (2nd)		69			
Ottawa, Ontario					

Note: The figures are the applicable page numbers of the respective Indian consultation meeting reports.

INDIAN VIEWS MOST FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED AT
CONSULTATION MEETINGS, WHICH RELATE TO
THE BASIC POLICY PRINCIPLES

Indian Consultation Meeting at	Preserve and develop Indian culture	Delete or amend Indian Act sections on education	Form a band business corporation	Broaden revolving loan fund or establish development fund
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	11		18	12
Moncton, N.B.	84	46	88	83,97
Toronto, Ontario (1st)				
Fort William, Ont.	5	x		
Sudbury, Ont.		39,41,45		
Regina, Saskatchewan		x 55		
Quebec, Quebec	79,87	77,79,87		
Prince George, B.C.		58		
Whitehorse, Y.T.	34,35	5,12,34		
Terrace, B.C. (1st)		66,67		
Nanaimo, B.C.		64,69		77
Kelowna, B.C.	56	57,59		37
Chilliwack, B.C.		111,127,134	130	129
Edmonton, Alberta		6		7,75
Winnipeg, Manitoba	4,9,10,11,14	4,5,23,25		10
Toronto, Ontario (2nd)		81		
Terrace, B.C. (2nd)				12
Ottawa, Ontario				

Note: The figures are the applicable page numbers of the respective Indian consultation meeting reports.

INDIAN VIEWS MOST FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED AT
CONSULTATION MEETINGS, WHICH RELATE TO
THE BASIC POLICY PRINCIPLES

Indian Consultation Meeting At	Bands should have control over reserve lands	Reserve land should not be sold except in exchange for other land	Leases should be managed locally but with controls	Pledge reserve land to band council as loan security	Indian land must be protected by law
Yellowknife, N.W.T.				15	
Moncton, N.B.	57,67				
Toronto, Ontario (1st)					
Fort William, Ont.	50,97		50	52	
Sudbury, Ont.					
Regina, Saskatchewan		75			
Quebec, Quebec		51	51		
Prince George, B.C.	27				
Whitehorse, Y.T.					
Terrace, B.C. (1st)		49			
Nanaimo, B.C.	17,69	17,69			64
Kelowna, B.C.	34,45,90	25,73	90,94		
Chilliwack, B.C.	Note (a)	127,134,140	Note (b)		21
Edmonton, Alberta	91				
Winnipeg, Manitoba		23			23
Toronto, Ontario (2nd)	34		34		
Terrace, B.C. (2nd)	34		36		
Ottawa, Ontario					

(a) 125,21,28,49,139,109,128,135,114,115
(b) 125,109,128,135,139

Note: The figures are the applicable numbers of the respective Indian consultation meeting reports.

Advance Notice of Proposed Policy Statement

The following is the text of the opening remarks by the Honourable Jean Chrétien at the National Conference on the Indian Act in Ottawa on April 28, 1969:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Welcome to Ottawa. This is an important meeting. These talks have been valuable. I know many things now that I did not know before, things I never would have known if I had not attended your meetings and seen the reports of those sessions I could not attend.

"I am now convinced that what is required are bold new initiatives, a break from the past. You have told me many things. You have said clearly that you are proud of your Indian heritage, a proud people who want to manage your own affairs. You have spoken plainly and your words have been heard. I am impressed and the Canadian people are impressed with the determination shown at meeting after meeting to break the bonds of the past, to deal with your own business and to throw off the shackles of paternalism.

"Without anticipating what you will be saying at this meeting, I believe some things have become clear. You want action, not studies, reports or enquiries. The basis for action will have to rest on some fundamental principles which have emerged at your meetings.

"Despite the fact that many Indian people have made, and are making, a great contribution to Canadian life, barriers remain. Your people want the right to participate fully in the social, economic and political life of Canada. You want other Canadians to recognize the importance of your cultural diversity in the mosaic of Canadian life.

"You believe that services ought to be available on an equitable basis to all Canadians. You think those who are furthest behind in material things ought to have enriched services to help them catch up. You have said that your people's full participation will only follow redress of legitimate grievance. You believe that contracts once entered into ought to be honoured until they are either fulfilled, amended, or commuted by mutual, free and willing consent.

"You have asked for control of your lands and funds. You have said that no one should have restrictions placed on his property except those that are for the good of all. You have said that discrimination ought not to be embedded in laws. From hearing you I can now see that land is as important to your people as language is to French speaking Canadians. These are the themes that have emerged from the meetings. The issues you have been discussing are very broad, very complex, very difficult. There are no easy answers, but choices must be made and made soon.

"With this meeting the first round of discussions will be completed. Then we of the Government must make our choices. The next move will be for me and my colleagues in the Cabinet to look at what you have said and to respond. I hope to have a response for you in June. I hope to come back to you then with something for you to discuss, some proposals for coming to grips with the problems which have lain so heavily upon your people.

"But you have come here to speak for yourselves, not to listen to me. This is an Indian meeting, it is your meeting. We do not wish to interfere. It is preferable in many ways that the department stay out of your way. We want to be helpful and if we can provide a useful service, tell us. But unless there is something you specifically want, you won't hear from us.

"The questions we face together are tough ones. Your words will affect the lives of the Indian people for many years. Your responsibility is great. The government wants to hear your views.

"I am glad you got here. Travelling is difficult these days. I wish you well in your deliberations."

Advance Notice of Proposed Policy Statement (cont'd)

The following is an extract from pages 64 and 65 of the Rapporteurs' Account of the National Conference on the Indian Act, Ottawa, May 1, 1969:

The Minister stated "Perhaps I can take this occasion to clarify some points. I want to clarify that the statement that I intend to make in June will be a statement of policy. There are some delegates who have asked if I intended to table the new Indian Act. I do not intend to do so. I intend to present a policy paper for the Government in the House of Commons, to you, and to the people of Canada, giving the direction in which we will go - on the problems of the Indian Act, the treaties, the land of the Indians, and where we stand on the possibilities of solving the differences that exist between the Federal Government and the Indians on the interpretations of the treaties. It will be a general statement of policy which will be sent to all of you and it will cover many of the points you have raised up to now - at this meeting and in the meetings that we have had for the last nine months across the country. You will receive that policy statement - and I hope it will be as brief as possible - and you will have occasion to study it; there will be consultations. I do not know what form they will take. We will discuss that with the National or Provincial Brotherhoods. It will not be a new Indian Act. It will be the direction in which we want to go for the future social, economic, and cultural life of the Indian population and you will have occasion once more to express your views on all the aspects. It will cover the statement I made yesterday, that we intend to respect the treaties, and if there is a grievance, the way in which we wish to solve this grievance in order to make you satisfied that the grievances have been corrected. It will probably take the form of direct negotiation with those involved, and if we cannot find agreement it would go to a kind of neutral, independent, quasi-judicial tribunal - we will look into that. I cannot say more than that. It will be a policy statement that I will make in six weeks from now. From there we will draft proper legislation. We will ensure that you are consulted at different stages of the proceedings."