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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Twenty-second Annual Report
of the
**British Columbia
Indian Advisory Committee**
and of the
Director, Indian Advisory Act
for the
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31
1971



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British Columbia
Indian Advisory Committee

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Printed by K. M. MACDONALD, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
in right of the Province of British Columbia.
1972

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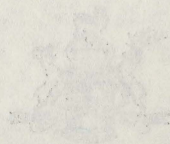
Twenty-second Annual Report

British Columbia
Indian Advisory Committee

Director, Indian Advisory Act

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

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British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee

and the

Director, Indian Advisory Act

Head Office: Parliament Building, Victoria, British Columbia

The Committee

Chief James Swist, Chairman	Alert Bay
Mrs. Kitty Carpenter	Delta Delta
Wilson Duff	Vancouver
D. B. MacLennan	Vancouver
How F. Madsen	Kohshish
Caroline E. Jahn	Kamloops
Simon J. Ross	Harley Bay
George C. ...	Fort Albany

To Colonel the Honourable JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

The Director, Indian Advisory Act

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee and
of the Director, Indian Advisory Act for the year 1971 is respectfully submitted
herewith.

I have the honour to present the Twenty-second Annual Report of the
British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee and the Director, Indian Advisory Act
for the year ended December 31, 1971.

W. D. BLACK
Office of the Provincial Secretary,
February 1972.

Indian organizations directed much of their energy toward
developing the peoples' claim for recognition of Indian rights and aboriginal title to
many areas of British Columbia. While the claims are important and represent un-
finished business between the Indian people and the Government of Canada that must
be finalized as soon as possible, many competent Indian leaders also stress that these
claims are no more important than the current social and economic needs of the
Indian citizens of the Province.

Great economic and social gains have been achieved in less than one generation,
but leaders and society in general continue to be faced with the problem of creating
opportunities for the Indian people in order to reduce their dependency on Govern-
ment. If the Indian people are to take their rightful place in Provincial life, sophisti-
cated leaders continue to emphasize that many obstacles still must be overcome and
that progress can be achieved only through dedicated local involvement.

Band Councils, reacting to local desire for change, are assuming a more active
role to help stimulate community development, and in so doing are emphasizing that
desired goals and aspirations can be achieved only by the active participation of
interested residents. Individuals must assume greater responsibility for improvement
in the physical appearance of their villages, the academic achievement of their
children, upgrading and acquiring vocational skills, improving work habits, economic
stability, and the introduction and execution of community programmes to bring
about change.

For
Citizens
Fund

British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee and the Director, Indian Advisory Act

Head Office Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia

The Committee

Chief James Sewid, <i>Chairman</i>	Alert Bay
Mrs. Kitty Carpenter.....	Bella Bella
Wilson Duff.....	Vancouver
D. R. MacLaren.....	Vancouver
Ross R. Modeste.....	Koksilah
Clarence S. Jules.....	Kamloops
Simon J. Reece.....	Hartley Bay
George C. Clutesi.....	Port Alberni
C. E. Robin.....	Fort St. James

The Director, Indian Advisory Act

R. J. McInnes Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia

*To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia*

SIR: I have the honour to present the Twenty-second Annual Report of the British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee and the Director, Indian Advisory Act for the year ended December 31, 1971.

During the past year, Indian organizations directed much of their energy toward developing the peoples' claim for recognition of Indian rights and aboriginal title to many areas of British Columbia. While the claims are important and represent unfinished business between the Indian people and the Government of Canada that must be finalized as soon as possible, many competent Indian leaders also stress that these claims are no more important than the current social and economic needs of the Indian citizens of the Province.

Great economic and social gains have been achieved in less than one generation, but leaders and society in general continue to be faced with the problem of creating opportunities for the Indian people in order to reduce their dependency on Government. If the Indian people are to take their rightful place in Provincial life, sophisticated leaders continue to emphasize that many obstacles still must be overcome and that progress can be achieved only through dedicated local involvement.

Band Councils, reacting to local desire for change, are assuming a more active role to help stimulate community development, and in so doing are emphasizing that desired goals and aspirations can be achieved only by the active participation of interested residents. Individuals must assume greater responsibility for improvement in the physical appearance of their villages, the academic achievement of their children, upgrading and acquiring vocational skills, improving work habits, economic stability, and the introduction and execution of community programmes to bring about change.

It would seem that social improvement will follow in the wake of economic improvement.

Unemployment continues to be a major problem in most Indian communities. Some 40 per cent of the Indian workers are stated to be unemployed, which contrasts sharply with an unemployment rate of approximately 6 per cent for the Province as a whole. The lack of job opportunities is related closely to education, training, the development of Indian communities as viable centres, and the unwillingness of the Indian worker to relocate in an urban setting.

Much effort is presently being expended to overcome employment handicaps. As education, in a general sense, is the base from which the Indian people can advance toward self pride and a more prominent place in the economic and social activities of the Province, education opportunities are being provided for an increasing number of Indian people. Efforts are being made to upgrade the skills of the adult worker and to correct the dropout rate among Indian students that is approximately five times the national average.

The Indian Advisory Committee has stressed repeatedly the need for pre-school instruction to children in the 3 to 5-year age-group to ensure that the younger children are fully prepared to enter the educational system proper. In addition, emphasis has been placed on the need for adequate study facilities for the student population in individual Indian communities.

The policy of supporting integration of Indian pupils into the educational system of the Province continues to enjoy success, and in many cases remarkable improvements have resulted where this practice has been adopted. During the past year, 66 per cent of the Indian school population attended Provincial schools.

Despite the need in the Indian community for higher education and sophisticated leaders, an ever-widening gap exists between the comparative number of Indians and non-Indians enrolled in universities. In British Columbia, only 48 Indian students attended our four public universities during the past academic year. However, this is an increase of six over the previous year.

Also, the number of Indian students attaining higher grade levels has increased. In 1960/61 there were 65 Indian pupils in Grade XII, compared to a 1970/71 total of 247, an impressive increase in 10 years.

Vocational courses continue to stimulate the interest of Indian parents and students, and each year such training converts an ever-increasing number of young people from potential unskilled workers to skilled and qualified tradesmen. The number of Indian students attending formal vocational courses during the past year totalled 129.

As good environment is an essential factor contributing to the education and health of the Indian people, responsible leaders continue to stress the need for housing committees on reserves to facilitate the development of programmes under which Indian residents and Government could participate to meet the needs of the communities—programmes which have as their core provisions for loans and grants to Indian citizens for construction of adequate homes. At the present time, many Indian homes are unsuitable and overcrowded.

Changes are being witnessed in all Indian communities, and what is important is that the Indian people are planning for the future in a way that will be profitable to them and to the Province.

To assist the Indian people improve their communities, to help preserve and develop their culture, to help improve their economic position, to help improve their educational achievements, and to upgrade their skills, the Government of the Prov-

ince of British Columbia continues to award grants to Indian organizations and individuals through the First Citizens' Fund Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable D. R. J. Campbell, Minister of Municipal Affairs, awarded grants totalling \$1,598,195 to 372 approved applicants during the past 12 months.

The general philosophy of the First Citizens' Fund is to help the Indian people help themselves. It has also been the aim of the Advisory Committee to encourage and stimulate Indian participation in financing various projects through shared-cost arrangements, whenever possible. The most important feature of the Fund is that all projects and programmes are initiated by the Indian people.

To help improve the standards and authenticity of the basic Indian curriculum context of public school courses, the Advisory Committee continues to sponsor the appointment of a curriculum consultant on Indian education to the Department of Education. During the past year the appointee undertook a careful study of audio-visual materials to supplement and enhance Indian studies in the school system, compiled a list of suitable printed material on the Indians of British Columbia, and acted as a resource person at teachers' conferences and workshops.

To help meet the need for trained leaders in Indian communities, the First Citizens' Fund Advisory Committee continues to sponsor an on-the-job training programme under which a trainee receives a reasonable rate of pay during a maximum six-month training period. Employers in such fields as municipal government and real estate participated in the programme.

The guidelines of the First Citizens' Fund are flexible enough to permit consideration of any proposed project which offers needed educational, economic, and social opportunities for the Indian citizens of the Province. The rapid increase in the number of applicants seeking assistance from the Fund is evidence that it now plays an integral part in the orderly development of the social and economic life of Indian communities.

Recognition was accorded an outstanding Indian leader during the past year when Guy Williams, a member of the Kitimat Indian Band, was appointed to the Senate of Canada. Mr. Williams served as president of the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia for the past 12 years and during that time campaigned vigorously for the betterment of the Indian citizens of the Province.

Native Indians made a valuable contribution to British Columbia's celebration of the 100th Anniversary of joining Canadian Confederation. More than 20 Indian communities formed their own Centennial committees, but many more joined with neighbouring communities to celebrate the event.

Chief James Sewid, of Alert Bay, headed the Native Indian Participation Subcommittee of the British Columbia Centennial '71 Committee, whose responsibility was to originate and examine Centennial projects. The principal project initiated was a programme under which 15-foot totem poles were carved by leading native craftsmen of the Province and presented to the Federal Government, each of the nine other Provinces, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

The tribal customs and legends of British Columbia Indians are preserved in an exhibition of contemporary Indian art, commissioned by the First Citizens' Fund Advisory Committee as a Centennial project. The exhibit, called "The Legacy," which is now a permanent display in the Provincial Museum, Victoria, consists of masks, blankets, argillite carvings, red cedar murals, and work in precious metals produced by the most outstanding native artists in the Province.

Another major contribution to Centennial Year was the Native Indian Students Musical Tattoo, which toured 14 centres throughout British Columbia and which

1st Citizens Fund

X

Legacy

involved some 250 native students. The students were enthusiastically received wherever they performed.

Improvements in the social and economic position of the Indian people of the Province are being witnessed. A situation has developed in which the Indian people want to retain their historical guarantees, while at the same time they realize the need to continually develop new conditions and higher standards of training at the local level to bring the native citizens into the everyday stream of the life of the Province.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In 1971, Chief James Sewid, of Alert Bay, was appointed Chairman of the British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee for a three-year period. His wide experience and many contacts with Indian citizens of the Province enables him to offer enlightened leadership in the discussion of the many recommendations brought to the attention of the Committee.

During the year the Honourable W. D. Black, Provincial Secretary, regretfully accepted the resignation of Ross R. Modeste as Chairman of the Advisory Committee. Other commitments would not permit Mr. Modeste to carry on as Chairman. However, he will continue to sit as a member of the Committee.

The Committee considers itself fortunate to have the services of three new members. Simon J. Reece, of Hartley Bay; George C. Clutesi, of Port Alberni; and C. E. Robin, of Fort St. James, were appointed by Order in Council for three-year periods. The appointees have maintained an active interest in the needs of the Indian citizens of British Columbia over a prolonged period, and their experiences will be most valuable to the Committee.

The services of Mrs. J. O. Decker, H. G. Cornwall, and Paddy Leon were lost during the past year. All contributed greatly to the deliberations of the Committee, and all worked tirelessly to help improve the social and economic position of the Indian citizens.

Gratitude is expressed to all members of the Advisory Committee for their services to the Government of the Province of British Columbia and for their efforts on behalf of the Indian people of the Province during the past year.

COMMITTEE MEETING

The British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee met in New Westminster on November 5, 1971.

Members discussed in particular the need for improved policing in Indian communities, a Court worker system, centres for aged, maintenance of roads in Indian villages, and employment opportunities for Indian youth.

Considerable discussion revolved around the limited opportunity for gainful employment in many isolated Indian communities, the alternative means of employment, and the ramifications of relocation to areas of greater employment opportunity. The committee was of the opinion that, because of lack of communications, the Indian people in some areas of the Province are not always aware of economic opportunities outside their local communities and that where appropriate they should be offered extra special assistance and consideration so they may benefit from these opportunities.

Another major area of concern to the Advisory Committee is that of assistance to those Indian people in conflict with the law. In many cases Indians feel greatly handicapped by lack of formal education, understanding, and acceptance of the non-Indian way of life and, when brought before the Courts, the experience is often

overwhelming and incomprehensible. To compensate for the lack of knowledge of Court procedures, professional advice, and employment opportunities upon release from prison, members of the Advisory Committee emphasize the need for a Court worker system throughout British Columbia to assist native Indian residents.

INDIAN POPULATION

The majority of Indians reside in small communities scattered throughout British Columbia. At the present time the recognized 188 Indian Bands in the Province possess 1,625 reserves, which have a total area of 844,061 acres. Not all reserves are occupied.

The number of registered Indians in the Province as of January 1, 1971, was 47,888, which was an increase of 977 over the previous year. Statistics also indicate that roughly 45 per cent of the Indian population is in the working age-group of 16 to 64, as compared to the Canadian average of 65 per cent. In proportion to population, therefore, Indians have far fewer people in the working age-group as have Canadians as a whole.

Changing economic conditions are a major factor, causing a gradual decrease in the on-reserve population. Today, 32.5 per cent of the total Indian population now reside on off-reserve lands, as against 14.2 per cent nine years ago.

The following table shows comparative Indian population figures since 1962:

Comparative Indian Population Table for British Columbia

Date	On-reserve Population	Off-reserve Population	Total Population	Permanent Residents Off Reserve
January 1—				Per Cent
1962	32,942	5,460	38,402	14.2
1963	33,086	6,214	39,300	15.8
1964	32,958	7,601	40,559	18.7
1965	32,547	9,393	41,940	22.4
1966	32,790	10,184	42,974	23.7
1967	32,547	11,534	44,081	26.2
1968	33,853	11,331	45,184	25.1
1969	32,859	13,070	45,929	28.4
1970	32,829	14,082	46,911	30.1
1971	32,316	15,572	47,888	32.5

VISITS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA TO INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Colonel the Honourable John R. Nicholson, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, made most welcome visits to several Indian communities on the west coast of Vancouver Island between May 30 and June 5, 1971.

His Honour again displayed his tremendous interest in all aspects of the life of the Indian people when he toured the villages of Hot Springs Cove, Ahousat, Winter Harbour, and Port Hardy.

INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Indian organizations have been working at an accelerating rate during the past year to promote Indian progress and to insure that Federal policies reflect the need and desires of the Indian people.

The emergence, growth, and increasing sophistication of native organizations continue to be of singular importance in the over-all struggle to insure a just place for native peoples in Provincial society. While Provincial groups are increasingly putting forward positive action guidelines, local and district organizations are growing in strength and representation. The outcries against injustices that characterized past meetings have given way to well-developed and researched action programmes.

In addition, the activities of competent Indian leaders are bringing about a weakening of barriers that in the past tended to create division within Indian society.

Generally speaking, the aims and desires of all major Indian organizations are identical, and with the present enlightened leadership and members' attitudes, steady progress is being made toward desired Provincial unity.

The following major Indian organizations are presently playing leading roles in the promotion of programmes for social and economic betterment for greater local autonomy:

UNION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN CHIEFS

The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs held its third annual conference in Victoria during November 1971.

Chiefs and delegates representing British Columbia's 188 Bands left the conference encouraged by the growth and progress made by the Union during its third year of operation.

The major topics of discussion were the land claims, aboriginal rights, and the British Columbia Position Paper. Delegates approved the Position Paper which shortly will be presented to the Government of Canada for consideration.

During the conference, Chief Victor Adolph, of Lillooet; Heber Maitland, of Kitimat; and Philip Paul, of Saanich, were elected to the executive committee of the Union. W. J. Mussell was appointed Executive Director.

NISHGA TRIBAL COUNCIL

In November 1971, Nishga Indian delegates appeared before the Supreme Court of Canada, Ottawa, in their continuing battle to seek final settlement of their Nishga land claims, which involves 4,300 square miles of Nishga hunting-grounds.

The judicial decision is expected in the spring of 1972. Failing a favourable decision, the Nishgas are committed by convention to proceed with the case before the United Nations in New York and, finally, to the International Court at the Hague.

At the annual Nishga Tribal Council convention held in New Aiyansh in February 1971, Frank A. Calder, M.L.A., was re-elected president for the 17th consecutive year.

NATIVE BROTHERHOOD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Guy Williams again served as president of the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia during the past year.

Throughout 1971 the Brotherhood continued to press strongly for better conditions for native fishermen and the advancement of Indian land claims.

At the same time the Brotherhood attempted to promote unity among Indian organizations in order to establish joint goals and to present a strong united stand on the varied needs of the Indian people.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN HOMEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

The past year was an active and rewarding one for the Homemakers' Association. Members continued to broaden their scope of interest and engaged in a wide variety of activities in promoting their aims.

Considerable thought and consideration were directed to problems that place Indian people outside the reserve community, especially in the field of education. The need for employment opportunities for Indian workers, the importance of medical care, and the desire for better housing were also topics which were fully discussed by the Association throughout the year.

At the last annual convention, Mrs. Rose Charlie was again re-elected president of the Association for another term.

PORT ALBERNI FRIENDSHIP CENTRE SOCIETY

Port Alberni Friendship Centre now has completed six years of service to the Indian people of the area.

The Centre continued to provide the Indian people with guidance and help in adjusting to the new and strange environment of the city. In addition, the Centre offers recreational activities and a counselling service where newcomers may find answers to questions, help in finding the right employment agencies and vocational training, and encouragement to improve their educational standing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NATIVE WOMEN'S SOCIETY

During its second year of operation the British Columbia Native Women's Society continued to emphasize the need for programmes to care for the native aged, in child welfare, and to encourage and aid the establishment of local organizations.

The Society seeks to promote better understanding of the native people, their problems, and achievements to the Canadian public, and to provide a forum for free discussion of all matters of general interest. Members also took an active interest in matters of civic, social, and moral welfare, including the stimulation of programmes for native youth and the encouragement of better family relationship.

The Society, in collaboration with the North West Indian Cultural Society, sponsored a social evening in November 1971 to pay tribute to a few of the leading native Indian people of the Province. Those honoured were Dan George, Dr. George C. Clutesi, Judge William D. Scow, Mrs. P. R. Kelly, and August Jack, the oldest native Indian citizen of British Columbia.

VANCOUVER INDIAN CENTRE SOCIETY

During 1971 the Vancouver Indian Centre, with Mrs. R. W. Cantryn as executive director, continued to provide many services for the Indian people residing or visiting in the Greater Vancouver area.

As suitable accommodation is difficult to obtain in the Vancouver area, the Society sponsored five group homes during the past year. Two homes are for single men, one for single girls, one for single parents, and the fifth for families. Supervision of the homes is provided by volunteers.

Counselling and referral services continue to play a major role in the work of the Centre, and at the same time the recreational and educational programmes receive outstanding support.

TILLICUM HAUS SOCIETY

The Tillicum Haus Society, of Nanaimo, enjoyed an active and successful year. As greater numbers of Indian people made use of facilities at the Centre, programmes expanded steadily to meet a variety of needs.

In addition to being responsible for co-ordinating the over-all programmes, the Society is now being called upon to offer guidance outside the Centre with parents, boarding-parents, and community groups seeking information.

Throughout the year the student group made valuable contributions to the work of the Society. The young people were responsible for promoting and organizing sports, dances, arts and crafts classes, and discussion groups.

DEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION

It is the belief of the Indian Advisory Committee that the Indian people of British Columbia should be associated closely with the life of other citizens, and this implies the extension of many Provincial services. During the past year, when within their jurisdiction to do so, the departments of the Government of the Province have shown a growing interest and desire to extend these services so that the needs of the Indian communities may be met on the same basis as other citizens.

The Indian people are encouraged to use the services and assistance available under all Provincial programmes. During the past year many took advantage of these services, and various departments initiated activities to assist the Indian people.

HEALTH

Health Branch services to Indians deal with nursing, preventive dentistry, and environmental sanitation.

Public Health Nursing

Certain Indian reservations have for many years been receiving public health nursing service from the health units in which they are located through a special arrangement made with the Medical Services Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare. The public health nursing service is a family health service given in a community setting which involves working with families to help them improve their health, prevent illness, and includes the provision of certain direct services such as screening for physical and emotional defects, referral for medical or other types of health care, and giving of immunization. Emphasis is placed on counselling of parents on general health, maternal and child care, communicable disease control, particularly in relation to general home sanitation, tuberculosis, and venereal disease.

Seventy-two Indian reserves, with a population of around 9,400, receive public health nursing service on the reserve. During the past year one small reserve at Parsnip River was added. It is of interest to note that 32.5 per cent of the Indians in British Columbia who now live off the reserves receive the same general health service as the non-Indian population. When the 15,572 who reside off reserves are added to the 9,400 Indians receiving public health nursing service from the health units, it can be noted that public health nursing service is available to 53 per cent of the total Indian population. In addition, school health services are provided by the Provincial public health nursing staff to most of the Indian children who attend their local community schools. Good working arrangements exist on the local level of interchange of health information between the public health nursing staff of the Medical Services Directorate and the public health nurses of the local health units.

Preventive Dentistry

During the 1970/71 school-year, four young graduate dentists visited some 26 rural and often remote communities, each being without a resident dentist. Modern transportable dental equipment was loaned free by the Health Branch. More than

1,300 younger children received complete and preventive dental treatment. Included were many Indian children attending integrated schools. Many more Indian children and adults were treated by these dentists with fees being paid by Medical Services Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare. In addition, in the summer of 1971, one of the five dentists recruited for the 1971/72 schedules of visits spent close to three months providing treatment to residents of the Penticton Indian Reserve.

Environmental Sanitation

The Public Health Inspectors made 62 visits to Indian reserves in British Columbia during the past year. A considerable number of these visits were for the purpose of providing advice on the construction and maintenance of small sewage-disposal systems and water supplies.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors gave advice to individual Indians and Indian Bands on the public health aspects of adequate housing, garbage disposal, mobile-home parks, camp-sites, and restaurant operations. The Health Branch also responded to requests for advice on subdivision planning.

LABOUR

During the past year the Department of Labour continued to assist Indian workers by providing apprenticeship training. In this regard the apprenticeship and Industrial Training Branch enrolled 68 Indian people in pre-apprenticeship programmes in 1971.

The following represents a summary of the courses and the number of students in each of seven British Columbia vocational schools: Carpentry, 26; Heavy Duty Mechanics, 13; Logging, 14; Auto Mechanics, 7; Plumbing and Steamfitting, 3; Millwright, 2; Structural Steel, 1; Painting and Decorating, 1; Auto Body, 1.

In addition, there are a number of Indian citizens indentured in apprenticeship programmes, but because these are not categorized other than apprentices, the number is not known.

RECREATION AND CONSERVATION

The Commercial Fisheries Branch of the Department of Recreation and Conservation continued to encourage the Indian people to seek the advice of the Branch with respect to the harvesting of oysters on vacant Crown foreshore and the leasing of land for oyster culture.

During 1971, financial support from the First Citizens' Fund enabled the Provincial Museum to employ two native Indian apprentice carvers. The programme gave the trainees the opportunity to work with the Museum's master carvers, as well as allowing them the exposure to some of the best examples of the art of their respective cultural groups. The facilities of Thunderbird Park also provided the apprentice carvers the opportunity to engage in large-scale carving projects under expert guidance.

Another Provincial Museum project was the contemporary Indian Art Show called "The Legacy." This show brought together, for the first time, representative works from the major cultural groups on the Coast, including Haida, Tsimshian, Nootka, Kwakwaka'wakw, and Coast Salish. Thus presenting to the native peoples and the general public the best examples of contemporary Northwest Coast Indian art available in the world today.

The British Columbia Provincial Museum, through its Education Services programme, must meet the social issues of today. One dramatic method to draw

closer together the two major cultures, the Indian and the white man, is to present traditional and modern ideas of the one to the other.

To do this the Education Services Division devised a number of programmes which were prepared and carried out by Indian people eager to create cultural understanding among all peoples.

The following programmes took place in 1971:

1. *Potlatch*—Initiated for Grade IV children, the Potlatch was a participatory programme designed to highlight an important tradition of the Kwakiutl people. From January to April 1971, 2,000 children from British Columbia schools attended the class.

2. *Summer guides*—Three university students were employed as Museum guides for the period May 1 to September 15, 1971.

3. *Summer Children's Programmes*—The programme Kumtuks (Knowledge in Chinook) for children in the age-group 12-14 years was introduced during the past year. The class was attended by 60 children who learned how children their age lived more than 200 years ago.

4. *People of the Potlatch*—The programme, while designed specifically for Grade X students, was flexible enough for students of Grades IX to XII.

5. *Travelling Museum Box*—A native Indian employee of the Museum made various trips to schools with a travelling box which contained carving-tools, food dishes, Kwakiutl traditional costumes, and films. Nine schools were visited for a period of two or three hours each.

HIGHWAYS

In the past year the Department of Highways undertook to construct, grade, and maintain numerous roads serving Indian communities throughout the Province. The cost of some of these projects, both major and minor, was shared equally with the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, while the cost of still others was borne entirely by the Provincial Department of Highways.

It is continued policy of Departmental district officials to employ as many Indian workers as possible.

FOREST SERVICE

During 1971 the British Columbia Forest Service continued its policy of employing native Indian help, wherever feasible, to assist in the carrying-out of its many programmes.

The Reforestation Division gave employment to a large number of native Indians during the past year, and total earnings in this respect amounted to approximately \$341,000. The native employees planted over 5,718,000 trees, collected 2,000 bushels of cones, and otherwise contributed significantly to the reforestation programme.

Forest Management is nearing completion of negotiations with the Department of Indian Affairs and the Department of National Defence for the development of a timber sale harvesting licence in the name of the Cariboo Enterprises Limited. The licence will be operated by native Indians and will be administered in a similar manner to timber sale harvesting licences held by other companies.

In five forest districts, 15,706 man-days were recorded for Indian crews in activities under the Protection Division jurisdiction.

MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

All rights and privileges under mining legislation of the Province apply to all Indians and non-Indians alike. In any year there are a number of Indian prospectors who take advantage of the general services offered.

The Indian citizens are entitled to prospect, locate, and record mineral and placer claims and to obtain free assays if they hold a free miner's certificate.

In addition, technical advice is given freely by the Department's geologist and engineers.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The interest of the Department of the Attorney-General in the welfare of the native Indians of the Province continued to be active during the past year.

The Indian Court Counsellor programme now has six Indians who have been given some guidance and training by appropriate agencies and are available in particular areas for counselling Indians, and in some cases non-Indians, who appear before the Courts. Some of the counsellors are presently paid for by two John Howard Societies; other counsellors are voluntary at the moment. The Indians themselves are anxious to take this programme over and are working on an expansion of the programme.

There are now six Judges of the Provincial Court who are native Indians. One of the Judges died during the year, but the total was brought up to six again with the appointment of the first Indian barrister to the level of the Provincial Court in the fall of 1971. Judge Alfred Scow is presently serving in Vancouver and will be serving in the Prince Rupert area in due course. His father, Judge W. D. Scow, of Alert Bay, has been serving the Cormorant Island area since 1967.

The percentage of Indian to non-Indian population of Provincial correctional centres shows a continuing drop in the percentage of Indians. This is something the Department will continue to examine, but the major efforts made two or three years ago to treat public drunkenness in a different manner has eliminated a number of problems for the Indians in relation to correctional centres.

During the year the Department continued its policy of treating Indians and non-Indians on the same basis in a positive way so that, by default, the Indian is not left behind. Where a programme or rule of law works to the detriment of any group, even though on the surface applied equally to all, it is examined, both with a view to administration changes and, if necessary, legislative changes, to eliminate difficulties.

EDUCATION

Possibly the most encouraging trends in the field of education are the undoubted increase in educational awareness shown by Indians of all ages and the ever-growing recognition by education authorities and teachers of the special problems of the Indian student.

At the same time it must be recognized that the proportion of Indians undertaking courses of higher education is low in relation to non-Indians, but it would seem that the steady improvement which has become manifest in recent years will continue to accelerate.

During the past school-year, 13,050 Indian pupils enrolled in Grades I to XII in both Provincial and Indian schools. Of this number, 8,550, or 66 per cent of the total Indian school population, attended Provincial schools.

The various vocational-training programmes offered by the Technical-Vocational Branch of the Department continue to play a vital and important role in helping to raise the occupational standards of the Indian people.

Through the assistance of the First Citizens' Fund, a Curriculum Consultant on Indian education was appointed to assist the Department of Education and the schools of the Province in making more effective the regular school programme for children of Indian ancestry.

6 Indian judges

brought services

66% in Prov Schools

AGRICULTURE

District offices of the Department of Agriculture continued to offer agricultural advisory services to the Indian people of the Province during 1971. In past years, however, only a few native people used the regular professional services available to them. During 1970, concerted efforts were made to reach these people through contact of a number of special extension programmes throughout the Province, some of which continued in 1971.

The policy of the Department to freely offer agricultural advisory services to all interested Indian people will continue. It is hoped that eventually all native people will benefit financially from the use of their land which is now relatively undercultivated.

The special project of assistance to the Cowichan Indian Band was initiated in 1969. This involved the formation of an advisory committee of professional agriculturists to direct a development programme on more than 400 acres of reserve land at Koksilah. Assistance and supervision of this programme is expected to continue until the immediate problems are overcome and the necessary management expertise is developed among Indian people.

In the Kamloops region, District Agriculturists co-operated with the agrologist of the Department of Indian Affairs in providing assistance to Indian people showing interest in developing the agricultural potential on reserve lands.

A one-week short course on the subject of beef cattle production was held in Merritt, with 40 Indian people actively participating, and at the same time assistance was given the Shalus Indian Reserve Stock Association in assessing and planning better use of their range lands. In addition, a farm business-management course for Indian farmers was held in Kamloops in December 1971, with 21 Indian people attending.

The 4-H Club Division of the Department continued to encourage participation of Indian youth in the 4-H programme. In the past, attempts have been made to form exclusive Indian clubs involving special projects of special interest to Indians. However, the current objective is to integrate native people as much as possible into existing clubs, although to date only about a dozen Indian young people in British Columbia are active club members.

During the latter part of the year, negotiations were under way between Provincial and Federal Governments and representatives of Indian organizations and organizations representing non-status Indians for the purpose of developing a supplement to the General ARDA Agreement which would permit a greater variety of projects to be implemented, particularly in "remote rural communities" or "rural areas" which have a high content of disadvantaged people of Indian ancestry.

WATER RESOURCES

The Water Resources Services had an opportunity to offer assistance in various ways to the Indian people of the Province during the past year.

Professional advice was given on groundwater problems on reserve lands in six cases, and in addition a number of proposals for assistance under ARDA programmes were reviewed involving water supply and drainage proposals for Indian lands.

A continuing routine contact was kept with Council representatives of several Bands in connection with the use of water under the British Columbia *Water Act*.

*Council servants helpful as they can
Munitions shary because of costs*

LANDS

During the past calendar year the British Columbia Lands Service was pleased to co-operate whenever and wherever possible to assist the Indian people of the Province and to accommodate the Indian Affairs Department in placing certain parcels of Crown land under reserve, pending negotiations being completed for the exchange of such lands for other Indian properties.

In addition, complementary survey data, reference maps, and air photographs were supplied to Indian Bands and organizations by the Legal Surveys Division.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

In 1971 the main thrust of Departmental activity with respect to Indian matters has been a continued negotiation with the Cape Mudge Indian Band and officials of the Department of Indian Affairs leading to an agreement with respect to the incorporation under the Municipal Act of the Cape Mudge Reserve as a municipality. The Band will vote on the question of incorporation early in 1972.

The Department also has a continuing liaison with the Indian Affairs Department on various aspects and problems relating to the relationship between the municipalities and Indian reserves.

REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT

Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division

Persons with Indian status who live off reserve continue to be entitled to service under the Social Allowance programme of this Province. These include financial services, counselling, assistance with family problems, and other services which can help families become independent. The responsibility for providing medical services continues to rest with the Federal Government for those persons who have resided off reserve less than one year without assistance.

For those persons who have resided less than one year off reserve without assistance, special statistics are maintained. These reveal that for the fiscal year April 1, 1970, to March 31, 1971, the number requiring assistance averaged 890 persons monthly for a total cost for the year of \$519,512. This is an encouraging decrease from the relative figures from last fiscal year.

Child Welfare Division

The number of Indian children in care has risen considerably this year. The over-all percentage of Indian children in care is 40 per cent, as against 34 per cent in 1969 and 32.8 per cent in 1970. While these increases have occurred in all types of admissions to care, the most significant increase is in those children admitted or in care under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*. The number of children in this group has arisen 53.1 per cent over the last year. Parental neglect as a reason for admission has increased 8.9 per cent, and desertion 14.5 per cent. Positively, however, those children admitted on a planned basis in co-operation with the parents, to enable a definite rehabilitation plan to proceed, has risen 17.6 per cent over last year.

From January 1 to October 31, 1971, 25 Indian boys were admitted to Brannan Lake School. This group formed 15.7 per cent of the total admissions, a slight percentage increase over the same period the previous year.

In Willingdon School the population still stands at approximately one-quarter Indian girls. A lot is done by staff to encourage the girls to be proud of their heritage and to be interested in their native crafts.

Division on Aging

Services to Indians continue as they have been for the last few years. With the exception of health services for Indians living on reserves supplied by the Federal Government, all services to those Indians who are disabled, blind, or 65 years of age or older are the same as those received by other citizens of the Province.

Field Services

Many district offices, situated in areas where there are concentrations of Indian people, are offering many services beyond financial, individual counselling, health care, or child welfare services. These services include such things as offering temporary aid when students are sent to a regional college or other educational facility until their money starts to arrive from Indian Affairs Branch, liaison with Indian Affairs Branch social workers, health nurses, and other personnel. Active participation and counselling in the growing number of Friendship Centres, Homemakers Clubs, recreation groups, and other self-help organizations. The Departmental personnel are keenly interested in the well-being of Indian people and devote many extra hours to assisting them in any way possible. The Department is hopeful that more foster homes will become available to Indian children with parents of their own rich heritage.

PUBLIC INTEREST

The British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee noted with satisfaction the continued interest shown by private organizations throughout the Province in the welfare of the Indian citizens during the past year.

As the native organizations gain in strength and sophistication, the function of private organizations in the field of native affairs is undergoing change. Indian groups are now assuming the role of leaders in their struggle for progressive social and economic change and, as a result, non-Indian groups are being asked to assume needed supportive roles.

In spite of administrative progress, Indian groups still seek and appreciate the support of private organizations whose advice, administrative, and business knowledge are essential to the success of many native activities. Too, if the Indian villagers are to take their fair place in the Provincial community, they must have public support to effect change. Quite often private groups have the facilities with which to create public awareness of the needs of the native Indian people.

Many private organizations in many areas of the Province offer programmes to promote the integration of Indian people and to facilitate the transition to urban living.

B.C. INDIAN ARTS AND WELFARE SOCIETY

The B.C. Indian Arts and Welfare Society has completed 32 years of service with and for the Indian people of the Province.

During 1971, 13 young Indians were granted Mungo Martin Memorial awards. The awards are made annually to persons of Indian ancestry wishing to improve their educational skills and qualifications or wishing to further their talent in the creative arts. Since the awards were introduced in 1967, 38 deserving recipients have received awards totalling \$4,550.

The Society's bursary for the past year was awarded to Miss A. A. Frank, an Indian student enrolled at the University of Victoria.

As projects during the past year, the Society again sponsored a performance of the Hesquiaht dancers at the Provincial Museum, contributed to the expenses of

the Victoria Indian Homemakers' Club, and continued to encourage the production and sale of native Indian arts and crafts.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Indian students continued to be active in the Red Cross Youth School Programme. They were encouraged to practise humanitarian principles and develop a deeper understanding of their own countrymen and the people of foreign countries. Many helped to serve others by making soft toys and knitting small blankets for needy children in British Columbia and overseas. They also conducted projects to raise money for the Needy Children's Fund, which was used to help less fortunate students locally and internationally. Their contributions of arts and crafts greatly enhanced the Society's cultural exchange programme.

Through Red Cross facilities, bicycles, library books, clothing, Christmas presents, and transportation home at Christmas-time have been provided for students living in "residences."

In addition, Indian people throughout the Province have taken advantage of the following services provided by the Red Cross:

1. The Water Safety Department supported water safety programmes during the summer on nine reservations at 14 sites. Swimming lessons were provided for over 400 persons.
2. Emergency Services assisted 45 burnt-out families with clothing, bedding, food, and money.
3. Outpost hospitals provided treatment in approximately 4,000 cases.
4. The Loan Service Cupboards throughout the Province provided, on loan, hospital equipment, crutches, and wheelchairs.

The Red Cross Society is grateful to those Indian people who assisted the Society as volunteers and to the many Indians who donated blood through the Blood Transfusion Service.

YMCA

During the summer of 1971 the Vancouver YMCA continued its Day Camp programme, which emphasized the integration of Indian and non-Indian children. Some 50 Indian children attended the camp.

Indian craft was one of the main features of the camp. Village-building consisted of each group constructing its own miniature Indian village with cedar and fern branch shelter, fire-site, and fish racks. By constructing such villages, the youngsters learnt woodmanship and gained knowledge as to the type of construction used by the Northwest Coast Indians. Beading was taught by a native Indian girl and Salish weaving was also a feature of the craft programme.

BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA

Scouting among the native groups has been most active and has enjoyed notable success in all regions during the past year.

Two Indian groups were registered in the northern region of the Province during 1971. The first Chilcotin Group is sponsored by the Indian Day School and has 13 Cubs and 19 Scouts participating in programmes. The first Old Crow Group is sponsored by the Indian Band Council and has 11 Cubs and 11 Scouts as active members. One Scout of the latter group attended the 13th World Jamboree in Japan as part of the Canadian contingent.

In addition, a Group has been organized in Bella Coola to serve the young Indian boys and a pack and troop established in Bella Bella which is sponsored by the Indian Band Council there.

In most areas the Boy Scout personnel are quite successful in the involvement of native Indian boys in the regular programmes of pack and troop. In general, there has been every indication of a great need for such programmes. Not only do the boys benefit greatly from the programmes but they also contribute to their success.

YWCA

The Vancouver YWCA organization continued to offer services to Indian girls and women coming to the city from smaller communities in British Columbia, for schooling, work, and medical reasons.

Accommodation in YWCA residences met an important need for many teens and adult Indian women during the past year. Accommodation included group homes for single mothers and for young girls or those referred from the City Social Service. Their stay was often transient in nature during the period while counselling arrangements were being made in regard to job-finding, health problems, social adjustment, and financial assistance for repatriation to a home community. To assist in meeting these needs, a close working arrangement was maintained by the YWCA with the Department of Indian Affairs, Vancouver Indian Centre, and other social agencies of the city.

The YWCA continued to welcome guidance from Indian people as to the most helpful service which might be provided, with particular references to the needs of Indian girls and women.

GIRL GUIDES OF CANADA

The British Columbia Council of Girl Guides of Canada continued to encourage Indian girls throughout the Province to join the Guides or Brownies.

During the past year new Guide and Brownie groups were established at Shalalth and Bella Coola, two-thirds of which are Indian children. The Indian ladies of both Tahsis and Bella Coola were most helpful with the groups' Centennial and native lore badge requirements.

There are several all-native groups in British Columbia, but the majority of Indian girls are integrated in regular groups.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

The Anglican Church of Canada has resident ministers in most Indian communities in British Columbia, and in all cases the clergy has become very much a part of village life.

In general, the Anglican Church does not promote projects or programmes in Indian communities. Emphasis is placed on the provision of support and ministry to all those who will allow the church to do so.

During the past year the Diocese of Caledonia applied for and obtained a grant of \$10,000 from the Anglican Church's Primates' World Relief and Development Fund to support the right of the Nishga Indian people to take their land claims to the highest Court in the land. In authorizing the grant the Church was recognizing a need among its membership.

One of the highlights in the Diocese of Caledonia during 1971 was the ordination as deacon of a native Indian resident of New Aiyansh Village, Nass River. The ceremony marked the second occasion on which a Nishga was ordained.

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is involved in 15 coastal Indian communities in British Columbia. During 1971 three native Indian lay workers were employed to take over responsibilities that had formerly been carried out by ordained ministers.

The Church continues to administer and recruit staff for hospitals which are in the proximity of the Indian communities of Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Hazelton, and Skidegate.

In the cities of Prince Rupert and Vancouver, personnel are employed for the purpose of applying their creative efforts to the needs of Indian people who are living in certain settings.

As a special project, the Church co-ordinated the visits of children from the villages of Hartley Bay and Port Simpson for the purpose of helping the young people learn about the urban environment prior to their arrival in the city on a more permanent basis for the continuation of education or job-training.

Perhaps one of the most significant developments of the past year was a course held in Bella Coola for the purpose of preparing ministers and their wives for church and community work in Indian villages. The leadership for the course came from the people of Bella Coola.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Director, Indian Advisory Act had the privilege of visiting numerous officials of the regional and district offices of the Department of Indian Affairs during the past year.

Personal appreciation is extended to the various superintendents and members of their staffs who give so freely of their time and knowledge, acquired from close contact with the problems and needs confronting the Indian people of their areas.

It is also particularly gratifying to be associated with all members of the British Columbia Indian Advisory Committee. To all members, who are not in any way associated with Government and who only attend meetings at personal sacrifice, go heartfelt thanks.

Appreciation is extended to the officers of voluntary organizations whose varied activities involved Indian citizens. Their assistance in assembling particulars of programmes is most welcome, and the fact that Indian and non-Indian people are prepared to undertake joint programmes reflects a brighter future for the Indian citizens of the Province.

R. J. McINNES
Director, Indian Advisory Act