

1946	Special joint parliamentary committee of the Senate and House was formed to broadly review Canada's policies and management of Indian affairs, recommended to scale back unilateral and mandatory elements of the Indian Act
1958	Indian Affairs Regional Inspectors recommend abolition of residential schools
1960	All First Nations have right to vote
1964	Community health representatives (CHRs) start
1966	Medicare becomes law in Canada
1966	Regina vs. Johnson: medicine chest clause in Treaty Six does not mean that the Crown is to provide "all" medical services
1967	Hawthorn studies on "Indians of Canada" paint dismal picture of First Nations life
1969	White Paper recommends to repeal Indian Act, end treaties, decentralize Indian affairs to provinces
1969	Partnership between government and churches ends; government takes over residential school system, begins to transfer control to Indian bands
1970	Blue Quills first residential school to be transferred to band control
1974	Policy of the Federal Government concerning Indian Health Services, stated there are no statutory or treaty right to health.
1974	Lalonde Report proposed that changes in lifestyles or social and physical environments would likely lead to more improvements in health than would be achieved by spending more money on existing health care delivery systems.
1974	National Native Alcohol Abuse Program started, the precursor to NNADAP
1975	James Bay and Northern Quebec agreement
1979	Federal Indian Health Policy announced
1980's-1990's	About one dozen residential schools operated by bands; one school operated by government at band request; gradually only a few remain.
1980	Berger Report recommended that the improvement of the health status of First Nations required that First Nations assume responsibility for their own affairs, including control of their own health programs at the community, regional and national levels
1982	Community Health Demonstration Program started, to evaluate the cost, timeframe and implications of future transfers of responsibilities in the area of health.
1982	Department of Health transfers management of Frobisher Bay (Iqaluit) hospital to NWT
1982	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms adopted which includes Section 35, recognizing and affirming "existing aboriginal and treaty rights"
1985	Indian Act amended to address discrimination against women
1986	Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion names health determinants
1986-1994	Churches issue apologies for their role in residential schools: United Church, Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Anglican Church, Presbyterian Church
1988	Federal cabinet approves the health transfer policy framework
1988	Metis included in Sahtu Dene and Metis comprehensive settlement in NWT
1989	Disclosures of abuse at Mount Cashel Orphanage
1990	Canada announced new agenda to address Aboriginal relations following Oka crisis
1991	Cariboo Tribal Council publishes Impact of the Residential School; Phil Fontaine speaks publicly of abuse he suffered in the residential schools
1995	Aboriginal Head Start created for off-reserve and north
1996	Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) final report
1996	RCAP Final Report, Volume One, Chapter 10 concerns residential schools
1998	Aboriginal Health Foundation set up to invest in community-based projects that address physical and mental health needs of former residential school students