

Unknown and Unstated Paternity and The Indian Act: How Indigenous People are Losing Their Status

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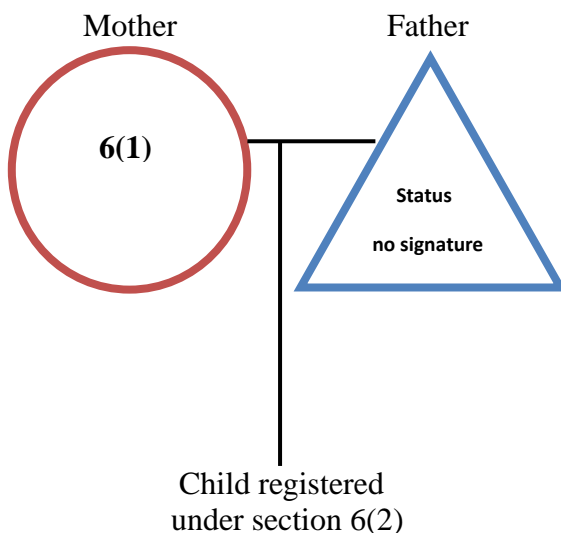
- Through the 1985 amendment to the Indian Act, status Indians are registered either under section 6(1) or section 6(2).
- Section 6(1) allows a parent to pass on Indian status to their children in their own right.
- Section 6(2) does not allow a parent to pass on Indian status to their children in their own right. Therefore a parent registered under section 6(2) must parent with another status Indian, either a 6(1) or a 6(2), to pass on status registration to their children.
- If a father does not sign his child's birth certificate, the registrar of Indian Affairs **assumes** that the child's father is a non-Indian person.

There are two scenarios that result from this assumption:

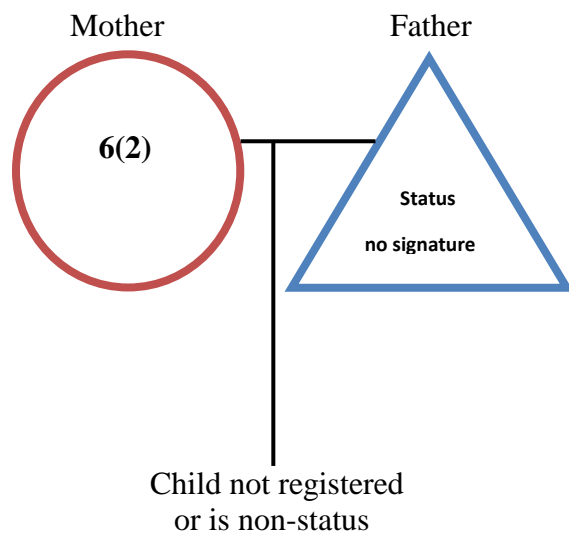
Scenario One: A child born to a section 6(1) mother and a status father, either 6(1) or 6(2), who does not sign the birth certificate, is only registered under section 6(2). See diagram below.

Scenario Two: A child born to a section 6(2) mother and a status father, either 6(1) or 6(2), who does not sign the birth certificate, is a non-status person. See diagram below.

Scenario One:



Scenario Two:



For more information:

www.lynngehl.com/

Facebook group: Unknown and Unstated Paternity and the Indian Act