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Sommario/riassunto	Apres avoir defini la notion de pouvoir, cet article traite d'abord du processus de delegation de pouvoirs administratifs aux communautes amerindiennes par le ministere des Affaires indiennes du Canada. Dans une deuxieme partie, la prise en charge est illustree par le cas des nations Atikamekw et montagnaise (ou innu) qui s'y sont engagees dans le milieu des annees soixante-dix par la creation de differentes associations et corporations. Les domaines de l'education et du developpement economique servent d'exemples pour clarifier les acquis et les difficultes rencontrees. En fait, il existe une contradiction fondamentale dans la politique du gouvernement canadien a l'egard des Amerindiens : le ministere des Affaires indiennes demeure responsable devant le Parlement de la gestion des programmes et de l'utilisation des fonds destines aux Indiens, alors que la delegation de pouvoirs administratifs est consideree par ces derniers comme une forme d'autonomie visant a reduire, sinon a abolir, la tutelle federale. Dans le contexte d'echec du projet d'accord constitutionnel qui aurait reconnu le droit inherent des autochtones a l'autonomie gouvernementale, l'etape de la prise en charge ne laisse aux organisations amerindiennes qu'un simple pouvoir de gestion.

Following a definition of the concept of power, this paper first discusses the process of the devolution of administrative powers to Indian communities by the Department of Indian Affairs. In a second part, this process is exemplified by the case of the Atikamekw and Montagnais (or Innu) Nations which followed this path in the middle of the 70's creating various associations and corporations. The sectors of education and economic development are also used to demonstrate the success and the difficulties of their enterprise. In fact, there exists a basic contradiction in the Canadian policy regarding Indian peoples : the Department of Indian Affairs is responsible before the Canadian Parliament for the programs and the funds regarding the Indians, whereas the devolution of administrative powers is considered by them as a recognition of their autonomy leading to the reduction, if not the abolition, of the federal tutelage. In the context of an inconsistent policy and the recent [76] failure of the Constitutional Agreement Project confirming the inherent right of the Aboriginal people to self-government, the take over stage does not give a real decisional power but only a managerial one to the Indian organisations.

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