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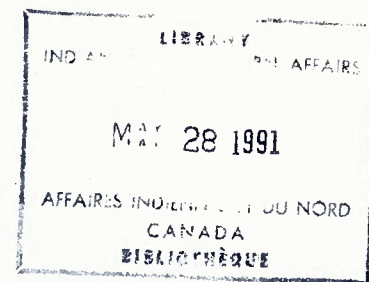
Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

Affaires Indiennes
et du Nord Canada

DESK BOOK
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS
Manitoba

Canada

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MANITOBA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is the function of this Intergovernmental Affairs Reference Book to describe for D.I.A.N.D. Personnel and others the services provided by the section and highlight the status of relationships within the Manitoba Region between the Department and the Indian organizations of Manitoba, the Province of Manitoba, other Government Departments and Municipal Governments.

Indian conditions in Manitoba are not significantly different than those of other Regions and continuing demands for services present the Department with a wide range of programming requirements.

The evolving independent Indian political and administration structures coupled with an active D.I.A.N.D. policy of transferring program delivery responsibility to Local Government Agencies and the progress of the Land Entitlement Program continues to focus attention on a wide range of social economic and resource development issues.

The need to come to grips with complex issues compels senior levels of government and Indian organizations to acknowledge the need and value of Intergovernmental co-operation as an essential ingredient for an improved Indian quality of life.

In addition to the above, the Intergovernmental Reference Book will list a number of other government services which exist for the benefit of both Indians and other Canadians in general.

Submitted by:
GERALD F. KELLY
REGIONAL ADVISOR
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
INDIAN & INUIT AFFAIRS
MANITOBA.

FUNCTION: INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

POSITION: REGIONAL ADVISOR

ENCUMBENT: GERALD F. KELLY

SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- As Representative of the Regional Director General to conduct negotiations with other Federal Departments as well as Provincial and Municipal Governments with authority to reach agreement on matters of major significance relating to the Region and the Indian population.
- Represent the Regional Director General in bi-lateral discussions and formal meetings on Indian matters of concern; co-ordinating and deciding the negotiation of agreements for services to Indians such as policing, education, social services, economic development; and representing the Department on intergovernmental and interdepartmental committees relating to the above.
- To act as facilitator to Indian bands and organizations, as required, in establishing relationships with other Departments and agencies in seeking the fulfillment of their own objectives.

- To disseminate, interpret and arrange for the exchange of policies, programs and guideline material between Federal and Provincial Governments and Indian Bands and organizations to ensure that such policy and programs meet current needs.
- To assist and advise Indian bands on the appropriate approach they should make to other Government Departments in respect to programs and policy matters and undertake other duties in the field of public and Inter-Government Affairs which may be assigned from time to time.
- To carry out general and special assignments as directed on matters of major concern which require special initiatives and sustained research, investigations and follow-ups from an approach outside of any specific operational program; evaluate and assess the socio-economic implications of major off-reserve developments and their impact on Indian people and Indian Reserves. To advise the Regional Director General on programs associated with Indian rights and claims, as well as on the granting of funds for the research of such claims and disseminate, interpret and arrange for the exchange of policies and programs affecting Indian people are understood and utilized.
- To provide senior policy and administration level co-ordination and support to ensure a free flow of information between agencies, subordinates and Indian organizations.

- Preparing sensitive and confidential analyses of intergovernmental matters for the Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister, Regional Director General and to Senior officials of other government departments as directed.
- Obtaining resources to supplement programs and special projects.
- Explaining Department programs and projects to officials of other Departments and Agencies.

FEDERAL
POSITION

February 1983

CANADA'S ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTION

In December of 1981, the Canadian Parliament passed a resolution that formed the basis of a Joint Address to Her Majesty the Queen from the House of Commons and the Senate, paving the way for "patriation" of the Canadian Constitution.

The Joint Address included a number of sections designed to recognize and protect existing aboriginal rights (section 35) and to ensure that these rights were elaborated upon and clarified through a later process (section 37(2)). These sections were the result of sustained negotiations over a period of almost 18 months and were included in the Constitution Act following all-party agreement during the final stages of debate on the resolution.

Early in 1982 the United Kingdom Parliament passed the Canada Act, which amended the Canadian Constitution to include the Constitution Act, 1982.

The Constitution Act, 1982 was formally proclaimed by the Queen in Ottawa on April 17, 1982, as the final step in the process of "patriation."

Section 37 of the act requires the Prime Minister to convene a meeting of first ministers within one year after proclamation on constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada.

The Constitutional Conference of First Ministers will take place March 15-16, 1983 in Ottawa at the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Centre.

The conference will begin the process of identifying and defining additional rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada to be included in the Constitution of Canada.

Participation of aboriginal peoples in the constitutional conference is also specified in the act. The Prime Minister has invited representatives of the three national native organizations to participate directly in the deliberations: the Assembly of First Nations representing Canada's status Indians; the Native Council of Canada representing non-status Indians and Métis, and the Inuit Committee on National Issues representing the Inuit.

To support the participation of native organizations in the constitutional process, an amount of \$2,809,910 was earmarked by the federal cabinet for the fiscal year 1982/83. (See Appendix A)

The March conference will break new ground in constitutional development. For the first time issues fundamental to Canada's aboriginal people will receive national attention at a First Ministers Conference. Also for the first time, representatives of the aboriginal people will be actively taking part in the discussions in their own right.

It will also be the first time for elected representatives of the two territorial governments to sit at the table to participate in discussions that directly affect the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

In preparation for the First Ministers Conference, working groups dealing with a broad range of political, social and economic issues have met in Winnipeg, Ottawa and Montreal. Between October 1982 and the end of the year, officials of the federal, provincial and territorial governments, the Inuit Committee on National Issues and the Native Council of Canada have attended preliminary sessions to clarify positions and start drafting an agenda.

Two meetings at the ministerial level have taken place in Ottawa, on January 31 - February 1, 1983 and February 28 - March 1, 1983. Provincial and territorial ministers, the federal Ministers of Justice and Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Minister of State for Social Development and the Secretary of State attended, along with leaders of all three national aboriginal organizations.

As a result of these consultations, unanimous agreement was reached on the following agenda.

1. Charter of Rights of the Aboriginal Peoples (expanded Part II of the Constitution Act) including
 - Preamble
 - Removal of the word "existing" from section 35 and expansion of that section to include recognition of modern treaties, treaties signed outside Canada and before Confederation, and specific mention of "aboriginal title" including the rights of aboriginal peoples of Canada to a land and water base
 - Statement of the particular rights of aboriginal peoples
 - Statement of principles
 - Equality
 - Enforcement
 - Interpretation

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2. Amending formula revisions, including:
 - Amendments on aboriginal matters not to be subject to provincial opting out (section 42)
 - Consent clause
3. Self-government
4. Repeal of section 42(1)(e) and (f)
5. Amendments to Part III, including:
 - Equalization) Resourcing of
 - Cost-sharing) aboriginal
 - Service delivery) governments
6. Ongoing process, including further meetings of first ministers, and the entrenchment of necessary mechanisms to implement rights.

Aboriginal and treaty rights are protected by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. Identification and clarification of these rights is a very complex task and will likely require continuing discussions, which the First Ministers Conference will formally put in place.

FEDERAL FUNDING TO ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PARTICIPATION

ASSOCIATION	Allocations for 1980 - 81	Allocations for 1981 - 82	Allocations for the period April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983	TOTALS
Dene Nation	50,000*	25,000	29,712	104,712
Métis Association of the Northwest Territories		25,000	29,712	54,712
Council for Yukon Indians	50,000	50,000	59,424	159,424
Native Council of Canada	400,000	400,000	824,000	1,624,000
National Indian Brotherhood (Assembly of First Nations)	400,000	400,000	821,000	1,621,000
Inuit Committee on National Issues	400,000	400,000	972,880	1,772,880
Inuit Committee on National Issues (as the representative of the Baffin Region Inuit Association, Keewatin Inuit Association, Kitikmeot Inuit Association and the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement)	60,000	60,000	73,182	193,182
	1,360,000	1,360,000	2,809,910	5,529,910

* Funds provided to the Dene Nation as the representative of the Northwest Territories' Status, Non-Status and Métis population in 1980-81 only.

February 1983

CANADA'S ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

"Aboriginal" or "native", generally speaking, refers to the descendants of the original inhabitants of Canada. The Constitution Act, 1982 specifies that aboriginal peoples include Indians, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Definition

There are no accepted legal definitions of the three aboriginal peoples identified in the Constitution. The following descriptions, however, may provide a general concept of each group.

- . A status Indian is a person registered or entitled to be registered as an Indian according to the Indian Act. Approximately 50 per cent of the status Indians in Canada are treaty Indians, that is, persons who belong to a body or band of Indians who were signatories to a treaty with the Government of Canada.
- . The Inuit people are the aboriginal inhabitants of Arctic Canada generally north of the tree line, including northern Quebec and Labrador. The federal government's power to make laws affecting "Indians and lands reserved for Indians" was interpreted to extend to Inuit people by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1939. However, Inuit people are not covered by the Indian Act.
- . The term Métis generally refers to people of mixed Indian and white ancestry, particularly those descended from the population that lived on the Prairies around the time of Confederation. More recently it has become a term used to refer to people of Indian-white ancestry anywhere in Canada.
- . A fourth group, non-status Indians, generally includes Indian people or those descended from them who for one reason or another have lost their right to be registered as Indians as defined by the Indian Act. For example, this group might include the Indian women who have married non-Indian men or Indians who have renounced or otherwise lost their status.

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Aboriginal Population

At the time of Confederation there were between 100,000 and 125,000 Indians in Canada. According to census information, since the 1950s, the native population has increased faster than the national rate. The 1981 census figures put the status Indian population at 292,700 and non-status at 75,110. The Inuit population has grown from 7,200 in 1941 to 25,300 in 1981, and the Métis people are estimated to number 98,200, on the basis of self-identification in the last census. (See appendix "A" for details).

Location of Aboriginal Peoples

Indians

There are about 573 Indian bands across Canada. The majority of Indians live in bands with a membership of less than 1,000. Thirty-nine per cent of bands have 301 to 1,000 population. Thirty-one per cent have populations between 101 and 300. Sixteen bands (3 per cent) have a population over 2,000. The largest band has around 10,000 people and the average band around 550.

The majority of Indian bands south of the 60th parallel are located on reserve lands set aside for their exclusive use through treaties and other legal arrangements. In the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, only a small number of Indians live on reserve lands. There are 2,252 separate parcels of reserve land in Canada, with a total area of approximately 26,525 square kilometres.

In 1980, some 30 per cent of Indians were living off reserves, compared to less than 16 per cent in 1966. An estimated 65 per cent of the Indian population is located in rural or remote communities.

Location of Indian Bands



Métis

Two-thirds of Métis people live in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the North with smaller concentrations in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, and the Maritimes.

Inuit

Canada's Inuit live in small communities in the Mackenzie Delta, along the mainland coast of the Northwest Territories, on the shores of Hudson and Ungava Bays, in Labrador and in settlements on the Arctic Islands. The communities are situated for the most part on bays, river mouths, inlets or fiords.

Location of Inuit Communities



Aboriginal Languages

There are 10 Indian linguistic groups in Canada: Algonkian, Iroquoian, Siouan, Athapaskan, Kootenayan, Salishan, Wakashan, Tsimshian, Haida and Tlingit. Each linguistic group is composed of a number of sub-groups speaking related languages or dialects. There are also six recognized Indian cultural areas across Canada. Although there may be a parallel among the linguistic and cultural backgrounds of Indian groups, common linguistic affiliations do not necessarily mean common cultural affiliations.

For the Inuit, Eskimo-Aleut is the one major linguistic family, and although Inuktitut is the only language, there are many dialects.

First Ministers
Conference

Ottawa March 15-16 1983

Conférence des
premiers ministres

Ottawa 15-16 mars 1983

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N.B. For a discussion of the definition of aboriginal peoples, see Lysyk, Kenneth, The Rights and Freedoms of the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada, The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Commentary, Editors, W. S. Tarnopolsky and G. A. Beaudoin, Carswell Company Ltd., Toronto, 1982.

Table 1
Native People, Canada
 1931-1981

Census Year	Total Population	Total Native People	Inuit (Eskimo)	Native Indian			Métis (Mixed Native and Non-native Ancestry)
				Total	Status	Non-status	
1931	10,376,786	128,890 ¹	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1941	11,506,655	160,937 ²	7,205	118,316	N.A.	N.A.	35,416
1951	14,009,429	165,607 ³	9,733	155,874	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1961	18,238,247	220,121 ³	11,835	208,286	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1971	21,568,311	312,765 ⁴	17,550	295,215	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1981 ⁵	24,083,496	491,460 ⁵	25,390	367,810	292,700	75,110	98,260

¹ Includes Native Indian, Inuit and persons of mixed native and non-native ancestry traced on the mother's side.

² Includes Native Indian, Inuit and persons of mixed native and non-native ancestry traced on the father's side.

³ Includes Native Indian, Inuit and some persons of mixed native and non-native ancestry living on Indian reserves or traced on the father's side.

⁴ Includes Native Indian and Inuit only, traced on the father's side.

⁵ Includes Native Indian, Inuit and self-reported Métis, traced through both parents.

⁶ Excludes inmates.

N.A. Not available or not published.

Native People, 1981 Census of Population

The 1981 Census of Population revealed that more than 491,000 Canadians reported themselves as Native People, including over 25,000 Inuit, close to 293,000 Status Indians, over 75,000 Non-status Indians and more than 98,000 Métis. This was the first census that specifically attempted to identify the Métis people, although the 1941 Census recorded 35,416 persons of mixed Native and non-Native ancestry.

In censuses from 1911 to 1931, people with Native or mixed Native ancestry were reported as Native Indian or Eskimo, and the line of descent was traced through the *mother's side* (non-Native ancestry was traced through the father's side). Thus, in these earlier censuses persons of mixed ancestry would have been included in the total counts of Native People if they so reported.

In the censuses of 1951 and 1961, persons of mixed Native ancestry were included in the count of Native People if they lived on an Indian Reserve. If they did not live on a reserve they were reported as a Native Person only if they could claim Native ancestry *on the father's side*. This represented a marked change in procedure from the earlier censuses and may have resulted in lower overall counts of Native People in those two censuses.

In 1971, the first self-enumeration census, Native People were reported as Native Indian (band), Native Indian (non-band) or Eskimo. There were no provisions for reporting mixed Native ancestry. Therefore, it is possible that many such persons were not included in the total counts of Native People in the 1971 Census.

Table 1 reflects historical counts of Native People with cautionary notes on the degree of comparability. The censuses of 1941 and 1981 are the most directly comparable in that both made an explicit attempt to individually enumerate persons of mixed Native ancestry. While the total population increased by 109% during this 40-year period, Native People increased by 205%. The most notable increase of 252% was among

the Inuit, while Native Indians increased by 210%. These increases are due almost exclusively to natural causes such as higher fertility and lower mortality. Thus, it is interesting to note that the non-Native population has grown at a much lower rate even though it has also been augmented by immigration.

The Métis population, as reported, has increased 177%, a growth rate less than that of the Native Indians and the Inuit but considerably more than that of the non-Natives.

These significant increases in the counts of Native People have taken place primarily since 1941. Earlier records indicate that this population was relatively stable during the 1901 to 1931 period when it averaged about 120,000 persons.

Table 2 shows the number who reported themselves as Native People in the 1981 Census. In that year they constituted about 2.0% of the total population. However, the proportion varied considerably by province. In Prince Edward Island, Native People accounted for only 0.5% of the total, while in Manitoba they made up 6.5%, the highest among the provinces, but lower than the Yukon (17.5%) and the Northwest Territories (58.0%). Just over one-third of the total population of the Northwest Territories is Inuit. Northern Québec and the northern Labrador region of Newfoundland are the only other areas with Inuit concentrations.

Persons who reported that they have retained their rights as Status Indian are most numerous in Ontario and British Columbia although there are also significant concentrations in Québec and the Prairie Provinces.

(continued)

Tuesday, February 1, 1983

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Table 2
Native People by Type, Canada and Provinces/Territories
1981

Area	Total Population ¹	Total Native People	Inuit	Status Indian	Non- status Indian	Métis
Canada	24,083,496	491,460	25,390	292,700	75,110	98,260
Newfoundland	563,747	4,430	1,850	1,010	1,185	385
Prince Edward Island	121,223	625	30	400	140	50
Nova Scotia	839,801	7,795	130	5,905	1,155	605
New Brunswick	689,373	5,515	5	4,235	865	415
Québec	6,369,068	52,395	4,875	34,400	5,810	7,310
Ontario	8,534,263	110,060	1,095	70,190	26,090	12,680
Manitoba	1,013,703	66,280	230	39,710	5,855	20,485
Saskatchewan	956,441	59,200	145	37,470	4,135	17,455
Alberta	2,213,651	72,050	510	35,810	8,595	27,135
British Columbia	2,713,615	82,645	515	54,085	19,085	8,955
Yukon	23,074	4,045	95	2,770	990	190
Northwest Territories	45,537	26,430	15,910	6,720	1,205	2,595

¹ Excludes inmates in institutions.

A word of caution is in order with respect to the use of data for Status Indians, Non-status Indians and Métis. Since the terms Status and Non-status reflect a legal situation it follows that both of these groups may include persons who are of mixed or other than Native Indian ancestry. For example, a non-Native woman married to a Status Indian man legally gains status rights. Nevertheless, from the point of view of ethnicity she is still a non-Native. In such cases it is not known whether individuals reported themselves as Status Indians or some non-Native ethnic group.

Generally, Non-status Indians are those people who have not maintained their rights as Status Indians, while Métis are descendants of the unions of Natives and non-Natives. As generations pass, however, and descendants associate more with one culture than the other it is possible that persons of mixed ancestry may consider themselves as either Indian or some non-Native ethnic group such as French or English. The Census count of Métis, therefore, reflects not so much the biological origins of the respondents as their identification with the group. In the Prairie Provinces,

where association with the history and certain legal rights of the Métis as a culture is stronger, numbers reported are relatively higher than elsewhere. In the other regions it is possible that a number of persons of mixed heritage may have reported themselves as Non-status Indians or as members of some non-Native ethnic group, depending upon the cultural heritage with which they most identify.

For further information, contact Sylvia Wargon (613-995-7946) or Gordon Priest (613-995-4543), Census and Household Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

February 1983

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1982 RELATING TO THE
ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF CANADA

In addition to mentioning those rights and freedoms that apply equally to all Canadians, the Constitution Act, 1982 contains specific mention of the rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982), Section 25 states:

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including
- (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and
 - (b) any rights or freedoms that may be acquired by the aboriginal peoples of Canada by way of land claims settlement.

Section 35 of Part II of the Act makes specific reference to rights of aboriginal peoples of Canada and defines who they are:

35. (1) The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed.
- (2) In this Act, "aboriginal peoples of Canada" includes the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Participation by aboriginal peoples at a Constitutional Conference of First Ministers is specified in Section 37(2):

.../2

37. (1) A constitutional conference composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces shall be convened by the Prime Minister of Canada within one year after this Part comes into force.
- (2) The conference convened under subsection (1) shall have included in its agenda an item respecting constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada, including the identification and definition of the rights of those peoples to be included in the Constitution of Canada, and the Prime Minister of Canada shall invite representatives of those peoples to participate in the discussions on that item.
- (3) The Prime Minister of Canada shall invite elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories to participate in the discussions on any item on the agenda of the conference convened under subsection (1) that, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, directly affects the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

Subsection 52(1) is also of relevance:

52. (1) The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

February 1983

RIGHTS OF INDIAN WOMEN

Since 1869, various sections of the Indian Act have discriminated against Indian women on the basis of sex and marital status. The elimination of these discriminatory sections has taken on new urgency with the proclamation of the Constitution Act, 1982. Section 15 (1) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees equality "before and under the law" and the "equal protection and equal benefit of the law" without discrimination based on sex. This section comes into force in 1985, three years after the enactment of the Charter. Once Section 15 (1) has come into force, there is a possibility that provisions of the Indian Act that discriminate on the basis of sex will be found inoperative.

Sub-committee on Indian women and the Indian Act

On August 4, 1982, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister John Munro announced that the question of how to amend the Indian Act to end discrimination based on sex had been referred to a sub-committee on Indian women and the Indian Act, following all-party agreement in the House of Commons. For the first time in parliamentary history, the sub-committee included three ex-officio members, representing the Assembly of First Nations, the Native Council of Canada, and the Native Women's Association of Canada.

The sub-committee reported on September 22, 1982 after public hearings that received testimony from 27 groups and associations. The report recommended that the government eliminate the sex discrimination caused by Section 12 (1)(b) of the Indian Act, under which Indian women who marry non-Indians lose their status and band membership. The committee recommended that in the future no Indian lose status because of marriage, that non-Indian spouses not gain status upon marriage to an Indian and that non-Indian spouses have rights to reside on reserves as determined by band bylaws. Furthermore, it recommended a program of reinstatement so these Indian women and their first-generation children would regain their lost status and band membership.

The sub-committee also recommended that other provisions in the Indian Act that discriminate against women, such as the automatic transferal of an Indian woman to the band of her husband, should be eliminated. In addition, the sub-committee recommended that Parliament appropriate sufficient funds to

provide services and programs currently available to status Indians, and other resources as needed, to those persons who are reinstated.

The federal government is at present studying the sub-committee's report and has circulated it to all Indian bands to give them an opportunity to comment on its contents.

How the Indian Act affects women

Indians in Canada are recognized as having special rights and a special relationship with the federal government. Criteria for determining who is an Indian, and therefore who is entitled to the special rights, are set out in the Indian Act. The act defines Indians in terms of who has the right to use and benefit from reserve lands and Indian monies.

All band members are Indians, and virtually all status Indians are also band members. Only those Indians who are members of a particular band have the right to reside on reserve land set aside for that band; have the right to share in the capital assets held for or by the band; have a voice in the decision-making process affecting band assets and a vote in the political institutions of the band. Therefore the criteria for membership in the band, set out in the Indian Act, have a profound effect on the lives of Indian people.

Five clauses of the Indian Act are considered discriminatory against Indian women. The effects of the principal provisions are as follows:

Section 11 (1) f: the gaining of Indian status by non-Indian women upon marriage to Indian men;

Section 12 (1)(a)(iv): the loss of status at age 21 by persons whose mothers and paternal grandmothers were not status Indians by birth;

Section (12)(1)(b); the loss of status by Indian women upon marriage to non-Indian men:

Section 109 (1) and (3): the loss of status by wives and minor children upon the "enfranchisement" (voluntary relinquishing of status) of an Indian male head of household; and

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Sections 10 and 14: the loss of membership in her band when an Indian woman marries a man (Indian or non-Indian) who is not a member of her own band.

These clauses discriminate on the basis of sex and marital status since they are based on a system that is both patrilineal and patrilocal. It is patrilineal in that a woman's status is dependent on the status of her father and/or husband. If a woman marries an Indian, she is also an Indian; if she marries a non-Indian, she is a non-Indian, regardless of her status before her marriage. Similarly, children have the same status as their father; if he is an Indian, the children are Indians; if he is non-Indian, they are not Indians. There are three exceptions:

- . illegitimate children of Indian women have status, unless the band protests and can prove that the child's father was a non-Indian;
- . the second exception is known as the "double-mother clause" (Section 12 (1)(a)(iv)) under which children, when they reach 21 years, are no longer entitled to be registered as Indians if their mothers and paternal grandmothers had been non-Indians before they were married. This section was introduced in 1951, in response to demands for some kind of "quarter-blood" rule, although the section is not based on a true quarter-blood concept; and
- . illegitimate children of Indian men and non-Indian women are not entitled to be registered.

The system is patrilocal inasmuch as residence and band membership are based on the husband's residence and membership. Thus a non-Indian woman who marries an Indian becomes an Indian and therefore a band member, with the right to reside and participate in the affairs of that band. An Indian woman who marries an Indian of another band loses her membership in her band and becomes a member of her husband's band. An Indian woman who marries a non-Indian loses her Indian status and the rights that come with membership in her band.

Provisions have been invoked to allow bands to request exemption from discriminatory clauses of the Indian Act. As of February 1983, 72 bands have submitted requests for exemptions from Section 12 (1)(b), orders-in-council have been prepared for 65 and proclamations issued for 64. As well, 291 bands

have asked to be exempted from the double-mother clause, and to date 284 orders-in-council have been prepared and 283 proclamations issued.

Historical background

The early legislation affecting Indians did not distinguish between male and female persons. It was not until the Indian Act of 1869 that the forerunners of the present sections 11 and 12 (1)(b) were incorporated in the legislation.

Subsequent revisions of the act became more restrictive. Although the criteria for membership may have been in keeping with the mores of the time in which they were established, they have proved to be unacceptable in a time which supports equal rights and treatment for everyone regardless of sex or marital status.

As a result, the legislation has been challenged in the courts and in an international forum. In 1970, Jeannette Lavell, an Ojibwa Indian woman who had married a non-Indian, appealed the decision to delete her name from the Indian membership register on the basis that it contravened the Canadian Bill of Rights. In 1973 after several lower court decisions, the Supreme Court of Canada found that the Bill of Rights did not apply to the operation of the Indian Act. As such, section 12 (1)(b) was found to be legally valid.

In 1977 Sandra Lovelace, an Indian woman who had lost her status when she married a non-Indian, submitted a communication to the United Nations alleging that Canada had violated the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by the operation of section 12 (1)(b) of the Indian Act.

The United Nations Human Rights Committee did not consider Lovelace's allegations about section 12 (1)(b) since she had married before Canada had ratified the covenant. In July 1981, however, the committee did look at the continuing effects of her marriage and found Canada in breach of Article 27 (Rights of Minorities) of the covenant because Ms. Lovelace is not allowed to be recognized as a member of her band and to enjoy her culture in the community of that band.

In a more recent case before the United Nations committee, Paula Sappier Sissons bases her communication on the same statement of fact as Lovelace's communication, except that Ms. Sissons married in 1979 after Canada had ratified the covenant. The Human Rights Committee, therefore, will be in a

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position to rule on whether or not section 12 (1)(b) violates Canada's international undertaking not to discriminate on the basis of sex.

In July 1980, Canadian women parliamentarians of all parties joined together for the first time to present a declaration to urge the government "to finalize immediately the negotiations with all Indian organizations and with the Indian bands throughout Canada to amend the Indian Act to grant Indian women and their children their full status and rights in Canada."

Notwithstanding section 15 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Inuit Committee on National Issues and the Native Council of Canada are of the view that there is a need for explicit constitutional recognition that aboriginal rights apply equally to aboriginal men and women.

February 1983

ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

There are many national, provincial and territorial associations that represent aboriginal people and their interests (see Appendix A). The development of these associations in the last 10 years has given aboriginal peoples greater access to all levels of the Canadian political structure. The associations receive regular funding from the federal government for basic administration, land claims research and negotiation, Indian Act research and for the operation of some programs. They also receive special funding for activities relating to the constitutional process. Frequently they act as advocates to all levels of government on behalf of individual bands. Three national organizations have been invited by the Prime Minister to take part in the First Ministers Conference on the Constitution:

i) Assembly of First Nations

The major status Indian association is the Assembly of First Nations. It operates at the national level to represent Indian bands in Canada. The AFN was formally established at a meeting of Indian chiefs at Penticton, British Columbia in April 1982 to replace the previous status Indian organization, the National Indian Brotherhood.

ii) The Inuit Committee on National Issues

This organization was created at a general meeting of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada held in 1979, to focus on the constitutional development of the Inuit. The Inuit Tapirisat represents Canada's Inuit through its seven regional member associations.

iii) Native Council of Canada

The Native Council of Canada was established in 1970 to provide a national voice for Métis and non-status Indians in Canada. Each member association determines its own membership criteria. The general aim of the council is to promote the full participation of Métis and non-status Indians in Canadian life.

APPENDIX A

ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

Indian associations (national/provincial/territorial)

Native associations (national/provincial/territorial)

Inuit associations (national/provincial/territorial)

Native women's associations (national/provincial/
territorial)

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INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL

Assembly of First Nations 222 Queen Street Suite 500 Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5V9	President telex Telephone	Dave Ahenakew 053-3202 (613) 236-0673
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PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL

Alberta

Indian Association of Alberta 203-11710 Kingsway Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T5G 0X5	President Telex Telephone	Charles Wood 037-3735 (403) 452-7221
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British Columbia

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs 440 West Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1L1	President Telex Telephone	Robert Manuel 045-4220 (604) 684-0231
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Manitoba

Four Nations Confederacy 274 Garry Street Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1H3	A/Co-ordinator Telex Telephone	Larry Starr 07-55238 (204) 944-8245
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Manitoba Keewatinowi
Okimakanak
145-74 Caribou Road
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0L3

Contacts	Chief Joe G. Wood (204) 462-2106 Chief Robert Wavey (204) 652-2219 Chief Maggie Balfour (204) 359-6616 Chief Charles Constant (204) 623-5483
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New Brunswick

Union of New Brunswick Indians 35 Dedam Street Fredericton, New Brunswick E3A 2V2	Chairman Telex Telephone	Graydon Nicholas 014-46185 (506) 472-6281
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Canada

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Northwest Territories

Dene Nation
P.O. Box 2338
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X0E 1H0

President
Telex
Telephone

Georges Erasmus
034-45556
(403) 873-4081

Nova Scotia

Union of Nova Scotia
Indians
P.O. Box 961
Shubenacadie
B1P 6J4

President
Telex
Telephone

Noel Doucette
019-35274
(902) 539-4107
4230

Ontario

Association of Iroquois
and Allied Indians
920 Commissioners Road E.
London, Ontario
N5Z 3J1

President
Telex
Telephone

Gordon Peters
064-7101
(519) 681-3551

Chiefs of Ontario
1411-2 Carlton Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 1J3

Exec. Director
Telex
Telephone

Ava Sutherland
06-23877
(416) 596-0618

Grand Council Treaty
No. 3
P.O. Box 1720
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X7

Grand Chief
Telex
Telephone

John Kelly
075-92513
(807) 548-4214
4215

Nishnawbe-Aski Nation
71-3rd Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 1C2

President
Telex
Telephone

Wally McKay
067-81595
(705) 267-7911

Union of Ontario Indians
2nd Floor
27 Queen Street East
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1R2

President
Telex
Telephone

Joe Miskokamon
06-22710
(416) 366-3527

Prince Edward Island

Abegweit Band
P.O. Box 220
Cornwall, P.E.I.
C0A 1H0

President
Telex
Telephone

Chief James Sark
CNCP 111
(902) 675-3842

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Lennox Island Band
Lennox Island, P.E.I.
C0B 1P0

President
Telex
Telephone

Chief Jack Sark
CNCP 111
(902) 831-2779
882-2002

Quebec

La Confédération des Indiens
du Québec
Confederation of Indians of
Quebec
P.O. Box 810
Kahnawake, Quebec
J0L 1B0

President
Telex
Telephone

Joe Stacey
05-24574
(514) 632-7321

Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais
Boulevard Bastien
Village des Hurons
Lorette, Quebec
G0A 4V0

President
Telephone

René Simon
(418) 842-0277

Le Grand Conseil des Cris
Grand Council of the Crees
1500 Sullivan Road
Val d'Or, Quebec
J9P 1M1

Grand Chief
Telephone

Billy Diamond
(819) 825-3402

Saskatchewan

Federation of Saskatchewan
Indian Nations
1100 - 1st Avenue E.
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 2A7

President
Telex
Telephone

Sol Sanderson
074-29228
(306) 764-3411
Saskatoon
665-7781
Regina
949-5666
Sinco
665-0911

Yukon

Council for Yukon Indians
22 Nisutlin Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2S5
also
151 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3

President
Telex
Telephone

Harry Allen
036-8346
(403) 667-7631

Office Mgr.
Telephone

Melody Morrisson
(613) 236-9844

Canada

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Newfoundland

Ktaqmukukewey Mi'Knawey	President	Calvin White
Sagmawuti	Telex	CNCP 111
(Nfld. Indian Government)	Telephone	(709) 882-2303
Conne River		
Bay d'Espoir, Newfoundland		
A0H 1J0		

NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL

Native Council of Canada	President	Louis Bryere
170 Laurier Avenue West	Telex	053-3301
5th Floor	Telephone	(613) 238-3511
Ottawa, Ontario		
K1P 5V5		

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL

Alberta

Métis Association of Alberta	President	Sam Sinclair
12750 - 127 Street		
Edmonton, Alberta	Telephone	(403) 452-9550
T5L 1A5		

British Columbia

United Native Nations	President	Bob Warren
240-2609 Granville Street		
Vancouver, B.C.	Telephone	(604) 732-3726
V6H 3H3		

Manitoba

Manitoba Métis Federation	President	Don McIvor
Room 100		
211 Portage Avenue	Telephone	(204) 956-2070
Winnipeg, Manitoba		
R3B 2A2		

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Métis and	President	Gary Gould
Non-Status Indian	Telex	014-46139
Association	Telephone	(506) 455-4370
390 King Street		
Fredericton, N.B.		
E3B 1E3		

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premiers ministres

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Northwest Territories

Métis Association of the
Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1375
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X0E 1H0

President
Telex
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Nova Scotia

Native Council of Nova Scotia
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President
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Ontario

Ontario Métis and Non-Status
Indian Association
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5385 Yonge Street
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President
Telex
Telephone

Duke Redbird
069-86599
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Prince Edward Island

Native Council of Prince
Edward Island
P.O. Box 2170
129 Kent Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 1N4

President
Telephone

Marcia McLeod
(902) 892-5314

Quebec

Laurentian Alliance of Métis
and Non-Status Indians
21 Brodeur Street
Hull, Quebec
J8Y 2P6

President
Telephone

Fernand Chalifoux
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Saskatchewan

Association of Métis and
Non-Status Indians of
Saskatchewan
1170-8th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4R 1C9

President
Telephone

Jim Sinclair
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Yukon

Council for Yukon Indians*
22 Nisutlin Drive
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3S5

Chairman Harry Allen
Telex 036-8346
Telephone (403) 667-7631

and
151 Slater Street
Suite 702
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3

Office Mgr. Melody Morrisson
Telephone (613) 246-9844

* Represents a union of the Yukon Association for Non-Status Indians and the Yukon Native Brotherhood. Both associations may be contacted at the above address and phone number.

Independent

Association des Métis et
des Indiens Hors Réserve
Inc.
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Roberval, Quebec
G8H 2N1

President Paul Paradis
Telephone (418) 275-0198

Native Brotherhood of
British Columbia
517 Ford Building
193 East Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6A 1N7

President
Telephone (604) 685-2255

INUIT ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
3rd Floor
176 Gloucester Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0A6

President John Amagoalik
Telephone (613) 238-8181

or
P.O. Box 417
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.
X0A 0H0

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PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL

Baffin Region Inuit Association P.O. Box 219 Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. X0A 0H0	President Telephone	 (819) 979-5391
Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE) P.O. Box 2000 Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0	President Telephone	Peter Green (403) 979-3510
Inuit Cultural Institute Eskimo Point, N.W.T. X0C 0E0	President Telephone	Thomas Kutluk (819) 857-2085
Keewatin Inuit Association Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. X0L 0G0	President Telephone	Peter Ernerk (819) 645-2800
Kitikmeot Inuit Association P.O. Box 88 Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. X1E 1C0	President Telephone	Bob Kadlun (403) 983-2458
Labrador Inuit Association P.O. Box 70 Nain, Labrador A0P 1L0	President Telephone	Fran Williams (709) 922-2942
Makivik Corporation P.O. Box 179 Fort Chimo, Quebec J0M 1C0	President Telephone	Mary Simon (819) 964-2925
or 4898 de Maisonneuve West Montreal, Quebec H3Z 1M8	Telephone	(514) 483-2780
Inuit Development Corporation Suite 902 280 Albert Street Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5G8	Telephone	(613) 238-4981

Inuit Tunganingat Numamini Sugluk, Quebec J0M 1C0	President Telephone	Quppaqtayarak 8800
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NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA - NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

Jane Gottfriedson Keremeos, B.C.	President
Clara Gloade Truro, Nova Scotia	First Vice- President
Marian Sheldon Whitehorse, Yukon	Second Vice- President
Grace Menard Winnipeg, Manitoba	Treasurer
Agnes Mills Ottawa, Ontario	Secretary
Dianna Lazore Ottawa, Ontario	Executive Director

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL

NATIVE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Nova Scotia Native Women's Association Barss Corner Lunenburg Co., N.S. B0R 1A0	President Telephone	Darliea Slauenwhite (902) 895-1523 895-1524
New Brunswick Native Indian Women's Council 65 Brunswick Street Room 258 Fredericton, New Brunswick	Telephone	(506) 454-1518
Quebec Native Women's Association 1600 Barry Street Suite 288 Montreal, Quebec H2L 4E4	President Telephone	Evelyn O'Bomsawin Boucherville, Quebec (514) 844-9618 844-7777

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Ontario Native Women's Association 278 Bay Street Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 1R8	President Telephone	Donna Phillips London, Ontario (807) 345-9821
Métis Women's Association of Manitoba 801-228 Notre Dame Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1N7	President Telephone	Grace Zoldy (204) 943-0057
Saskatchewan Native Women's Association 1102 Angus Street Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 1Y5	President Telephone	Georgina Fisher (306) 527-1648
Alberta Native Women's Association 10176-117 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5K 1X3	President Telephone	Ruth Gladue (403) 488-9623
British Columbia Native Women's Association 116 Seymour Street Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2E1	President Telephone	Mildred Gottfriedson (604) 374-9412
Native Women's Association of N.W.T. P.O. Box 2321 Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0	President Telephone	Bertha Allen Inuvik, N.W.T. (403) 873-5509
Yukon Indian Women's Association 22 Nisutlin Drive Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S5	President Telephone	Marion Sheldon (403) 668-4616

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTION

June 1978

A Time for Action, federal discussion paper and Bill C-60 on constitutional amendment, released by federal government. The discussion paper calls for native issues to be addressed and identified.

January 1979

Prime Minister Trudeau invites three national native organizations to send observers to second First Ministers' Conference on the Constitution in February.

February 5-6, 1979

The Prime Minister, with support of several premiers, proposes that federal and provincial ministers and/or first ministers meet with native leaders to explore their concerns, and the conference agrees. Also as part of the ongoing dialogue on the Constitution, federal and provincial governments adopt as an agenda item "Canada's Native Peoples and the Constitution", calling for as much native participation as possible.

April 29, 1980

Prime Minister addresses a National All Chiefs' meeting in Ottawa. He reaffirms direct involvement by Indian leaders "in the discussion of constitutional changes which directly affect you". He indicates that from the federal perspective this encompasses "...such matters as aboriginal rights, and treaty rights, internal native self-government, native representation in political institutions such as Parliament and the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments for the provision of services to native peoples". He also announces funding support to national native associations for constitutional work.

June 9, 1980

First ministers meet in Ottawa. Federal government proposes "...that the leadership of the native peoples continue to be involved in the discussion of constitutional changes which directly affect the native peoples in the context of the joint work on the item 'Canada's Native Peoples and the Constitution'."

August 1980

National Indian Brotherhood, Native Council of Canada and Inuit Committee on National Issues meet with a sub-committee of the Continuing Committee of Ministers on the Constitution in preparation for September's First Ministers' Conference on the Constitution.

September 8-12, 1980

First ministers meet. Representatives of three national native organizations attend as observers. There is no substantial discussion of native issues.

December 1980

The National Indian Brotherhood (December 16th), Inuit Committee on National Issues and Native Council of Canada (December 12th) make representations to the Special Joint Committee on the Constitution of Canada. These are supported by 14 provincial or regional Indian, Inuit and Métis organizations.

February 13, 1980

The joint committee reports to the House of Commons and included in the final report are recommendations concerning the following specific provisions:

Section 25: Aboriginal rights and freedoms not affected by Charter

Section 34: Rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada

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Section 36(2): Participation of the aboriginal
peoples in constitutional
conferences

Section 55(c): Matters requiring amendment under
general amendment procedure

November 5, 1981	The federal government and the provinces agree to withdraw aboriginal and treaty rights section.
November 26, 1981	The federal and provincial governments insert "existing" aboriginal and treaty rights section.
April 17, 1982	<u>Constitution Act</u> proclaimed.
June 22, 1982	Prime Minister meets separately with three national native organizations to initiate preparatory meetings leading to Conference of First Ministers in mid-March 1983.
October 14, 1982	Plenary group of officials meets in Winnipeg to establish working groups.
November 4-5, 1982	Plenary group meets in Ottawa.
December 8-9, 1982	Plenary group meets in Montreal to review working group deliberations.
January 31- February 1, 1983	Provincial and territorial ministers, federal Ministers of Justice and Indian and Northern Affairs, federal Minister of State for Social Development, and leaders of three national aboriginal organizations, meet in Ottawa.
February 15, 1983	Federal and provincial officials meet in Ottawa with representatives of native organizations.
February 28- March 1, 1983	Second meeting at ministerial level held in Ottawa.
March 15-16, 1983	First Ministers' Conference, Ottawa.

February 1983

CHRONOLOGY OF THE
ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CANADA

- 1755 Sir William Johnson appointed by King George III Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Northern District.
- 1782 Sir John Johnson appointed by the British Crown as Superintendent of Indian Affairs under the new title, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Inspector General of the Indian Department.
- 1796 Responsibility for Indian Affairs in Upper Canada given to the lieutenant-governor.
- 1800 Responsibility for Indian Affairs in Lower Canada assumed by the crown - appointed Governor General of British North America (Canada).
- 1816 Jurisdiction over Indian Affairs in Upper and Lower Canada transferred to the Commander of the Forces.
- 1828 Position of Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Inspector General of the Indian Department abolished and the office of the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs created.
- 1830 Indian Department split into two offices. In Upper Canada control is given to the lieutenant-governor. In Lower Canada control remains with the Military Secretary. The reserve system is established in Upper Canada.
- 1841 With the Union of 1841 the two offices of the department are amalgamated and placed under the authority of the Governor General.

- 1844 Following the recommendation of a Commission of Inquiry into the Indian Department, 1842, a general reorganization of this department of the British government is undertaken. The Civil Secretary is designated as Superintendent-General for Indian Affairs and the office of Chief Superintendent abolished.
- 1860 Responsibility for Indian Affairs transferred from Imperial control to the Province of Canada. The Crown Lands Department of the Government of the United Province of Canada assumes control of Indian matters and the Commissioner is designated as Chief Superintendent.
- 1867 At Confederation legislative authority in relation to "Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians," is given to the federal government and responsibility delegated to the Department of Secretary of State for the Provinces. The Secretary of State becomes Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
- 1873 The Department of the Interior is created and an Indian lands branch set up within it. A Board of Commissioners is established to administer Indian Affairs in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.
- 1875 The Indian Boards are abolished and a system of superintendents and agents established. The Victoria, Fraser, Manitoba and Northwest Superintendencies are created.
- 1876 Indian Act is passed, consolidating and revising all previous legislation dealing with Indians in all existing provinces and territories. Board of Reserve Commissioners is set up to settle the Indian reserve question in British Columbia.

- 1880 An independent Department of Indian Affairs is established. The Minister of the Interior continues as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and presides over the new department.
- 1894 In a general effort to improve educational facilities for Indians, an independent school branch is established.
- 1897 James A. Smart is appointed Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He undertakes a general reorganization of the Department of Indian Affairs.
- 1902 Frank Pedley is appointed Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, ending the system whereby the Deputy of the Interior held that post.
- 1909 Revamping of the departmental structure is undertaken by Frank Pedley. Several distinct branches are set up to reflect the expanded nature of the department's activities.
- 1912 Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia is appointed.
- 1924 The Indian Act is amended to bring Inuit under the responsibility of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
- 1929 Natural resources transfer agreements are concluded respecting lands included in Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, stipulating that they would remain under federal control when these Western provinces assumed control of natural resources.

- 1936 The Department of Indian Affairs becomes a branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Indian Affairs Branch is placed under Dr. H.W. McGill as Director.
- 1945 Indian health services are transferred from the Department of Mines and Resources to the Department of National Health and Welfare. Inuit health services are also transferred from the responsibility of the Northwest Territories Division of Lands, Parks and Forests Branch.
- 1949 Indian Affairs Branch is transferred to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.
- 1951 A new Indian Act is passed after intensive study by a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons, 1946-48.
- 1960 A new administrative region is created, the District of Mackenzie, with headquarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T.
- 1964 Director of Indian Affairs Branch is raised to level of Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Affairs) in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. A federal-provincial ministerial conference on Indian Affairs is held in Ottawa.
- 1965 The Indian Affairs Branch is transferred to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.
- 1966 The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is established.
- 1969 Government white paper on Indian policy is released. An Indian claims commissioner is appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

- 1973 The federal government issues a policy paper on native land claims, entitled Statement on Claims of Indian and Inuit People.
- 1974 The department establishes the Office of Native Claims.
- 1975 An agreement is reached between the National Indian Brotherhood and a committee of the federal cabinet to establish a mechanism for ongoing consultation on all issues affecting Indian people. A Canadian Indian Rights Commission is set up. First comprehensive claim settlement, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, is signed with the Cree Indians of James Bay, Inuit of Arctic Quebec, province of Quebec and Government of Canada. The Cabinet/NIB Committee meets between fall of 1975 and 1977. The Cabinet/Native Council of Canada Committee is established around the same time and continues to meet on a regular basis.
- 1976 The department releases a document, New Federal Government-Indian Relationship, outlining a policy intended to encourage joint participation in policy and program development.
- 1980 The department releases Indian Conditions: a Survey, a report indicating that despite improvements in some areas such as economic and political development, Indian people still face grave problems.
- 1981 The department releases a booklet, In all Fairness, which expands on the government's policy on comprehensive claims.

1982

The government releases a revised policy on specific claims, entitled Outstanding Business. The Constitution Act is proclaimed, recognizing and affirming "existing aboriginal and treaty rights" of Canada's aboriginal people.

February 1983

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Programs and services provided by the Government of Canada to aboriginal peoples vary by group and location.

Services to Status Indians (persons registered under the Indian Act)

Federal programs for status Indians living on reserves include direct services in the fields of education, health, social assistance, justice, housing and community infrastructure, as well as funding for cultural programs, band government and economic development. About one-half the dollar value of these programs is administered by the bands themselves.

Since the mid-1960s the proportion of status Indians living off reserves nearly doubled to about 30 per cent in 1980. The migration off reserves has been most pronounced in the large and medium-sized cities of Western Canada, particularly Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver.

Status Indians living off reserves face a complicated pattern of eligibility for government services. The federal government generally takes the view that status Indians off-reserve should receive basic provincial services like any other citizens. Most provinces, however, consider status Indians to be a federal responsibility, whether on or off reserves. Although the provinces in practice normally do provide needed services, in some cases services such as welfare and child care are only available to Indians after 12 months continuous residence off the reserve. Migration on and off reserves for short periods leaves some Indians between federal and provincial agencies in search of services.

The federal government does provide some services directly to off-reserve status Indians, such as maintenance grants for post-secondary education, economic development funding and housing assistance.

Status Indians link questions relating to services to the broader issue of self-government. Indian leaders argue that Indian-controlled institutions should be able to design and deliver services appropriate to the needs and traditions of the Indian people, with funding largely to be provided by the federal government.

Services to Métis and Non-status Indians

Most basic services for Métis and non-status Indians are provided by the provinces on the same basis as for other citizens. Special federal programs available for these as

well as other aboriginal peoples include Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's Rural and Native Housing Program, the Secretary of State's Native Citizens Program, and the Special ARDA Program administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce/Regional Economic Expansion.

Services to Inuit

Most services to Arctic Inuit are delivered by the government of the Northwest Territories, which receives more than 80 per cent of its revenues from transfers from the federal government. Similar services are provided to the Inuit of Northern Québec partly by the government of Québec, and partly by the elected local government bodies which were established as a result of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement of 1975. The federal government contributes a share of the funding for these services. In Labrador, the Newfoundland government exercises primary responsibility for administering services to Inuit under a cost-sharing agreement with the federal government.

Expenditure Overview

Federal expenditures on programs directed specifically or largely to Canada's aboriginal peoples amount to about \$1,950 million in 1982/1983. Included are a large number of programs delivered by 15 federal departments and agencies, although the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development accounts for three-quarters of the total:

<u>Department</u>	<u>\$million</u>
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	1,435.1
Health and Welfare	238.9
Employment and Immigration	94.5
Regional Economic Expansion	38.5
Secretary of State	32.8
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	37.1
Nine other departments and agencies	<u>73.9</u>
TOTAL	\$1,950.8M

As citizens, aboriginal peoples also benefit from universally available programs such as Family Allowances, Old Age Security, and Unemployment Insurance.

It is estimated on the basis of past and ongoing studies in some provinces that provincial governments spend in the order of \$1 billion annually on programs for aboriginal peoples, mainly for basic services to Métis and non-status Indians, and status Indians living off reserves.

February 1983

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The bibliography that follows is by no means exhaustive. Rather, the titles have been selected from among those that would appear to be particularly relevant to the constitutional matters on the agenda for the Conference of First Ministers, March 15 and 16, 1983, in Ottawa. Over the years, there have been many other books, studies and reports published on the aboriginal peoples of Canada.

Please note that publications produced by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are available from the department's public enquiries kiosk in the main foyer at 10 Wellington Street, Hull, Quebec (819) 997-0380.

Publications originating from the House of Commons are available from the House of Commons Distribution Office, Parliament Hill, Ottawa, (613) 996-0679.

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INDIAN
CONDITIONS

INDIAN CONDITIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION:

The Manitoba Region serves 49,450 Registered Indians, or 4.9% of the estimated 1982/83 Provincial population. Over 50% of Manitoba's Indians live north of 53° and east of Lake Winnipeg.

In the past ten years, the proportion of Indian children below the age of 14 in Manitoba has declined from 50% to less than 40% while the group between 14 and 29 has grown from one quarter to well over one third.

It is currently estimated that about 27% of Manitoba's Status Indians live off-Reserve, and that over half this group are in Winnipeg. The highest proportion of on-reserve residents (80%) are in the north, within the Keewatin Tribal Council area and the Island Lake District.

The average annual growth rate of Indian population in Manitoba has slowed in the past 10 years from 3.1% between 1971/76, to 2.4% between 1976/81, and may be as little as 1.7% during 1982/83. As this last figure still exceeds the provincial growth rate of around 0.7% the proportion of Manitoba Indians to the rest of the population will increase slightly over the next five years.

The growth and death rate on and off-reserve has been similar, although both the birth and death rate off-reserve are lower than on-reserve. There appears to be a downward trend in the rate of net migration from reserves, however, which should result in a steady growth in the on-reserve population over the next 10 years.

Manitoba's Indian population should grow to around 5.2% of the estimated Provincial total over the next five years. The most significant demographic change will be the increase in the young adult population which will comprise nearly 40% of all registered Indian in Manitoba.

FIG.1

BAND POPULATIONS
AS AT NOVEMBER 19, 1982

BAND	MALE	ON-RESERVE		MALE	OFF-RESERVE		TOTAL
		FEMALE	TOTAL		FEMALE	TOTAL	
Berens River	452	389	841	88	116	204	1,045
Birdtail Sioux	100	86	186	38	46	84	270
Bloodvein	227	238	465	25	45	70	535
Brokenhead	98	84	182	198	205	403	585
Buffalo Point	11	9	20	9	4	13	33
Crane River	71	77	148	36	37	73	221
Dakota Plains	48	38	86	35	46	81	167
Dakota Tipi	31	19	50	58	37	95	145
Dauphin River	48	44	92	6	5	11	103
Ebb and Flow	234	223	457	142	168	310	767
Fairford	357	352	709	141	140	281	990
Fisher River	426	389	815	280	287	567	1,382
Fort Alexander	967	875	1,842	485	501	986	2,828
Gamblers	5	2	7	16	16	32	39
Garden Hill	879	763	1,642	109	120	229	1,871
Hollow Water	193	198	391	68	73	141	532
Jackhead	130	102	232	58	62	120	352
Keeseekoowenin	111	84	195	93	96	189	384
Lake Manitoba	202	175	377	144	156	300	677
Lake St. Martin	259	239	498	194	243	437	935
Little Black River	101	91	192	66	75	141	333
Little Grand Rapids	470	407	877	53	56	109	986
Little Saskatchewan	114	105	219	78	80	158	377
Long Plain	253	240	493	310	336	646	1,139
Oak Lake	127	126	253	40	51	91	344
Peguis	791	657	1,448	669	675	1,344	2,792
Pine Creek	215	190	405	195	184	379	784
Poplar River	279	271	550	18	25	43	593
Red Sucker Lake	167	160	327	9	4	13	340
Rolling River	131	120	251	75	79	154	405
Roseau River	300	273	573	201	211	412	985
St. Theresa Point	653	654	1,307	72	85	157	1,464
Sandy Bay	729	672	1,401	336	307	643	2,044
Shoal River	274	208	482	110	113	223	705
Sioux Valley	409	371	780	159	178	337	1,117
Swan Lake	101	94	195	178	211	389	584
Valley River	126	140	266	114	121	235	501
Wassagamach	331	322	653	13	22	35	688
Waterhen	160	143	303	86	84	170	473
Waywayseecappo	271	286	557	191	200	391	948
TOTAL SOUTH ZONE	10,851	9,916	20,767	5,196	5,500	10,696	31,463

BAND POPULATIONS
AS AT NOVEMBER 19, 1982

<u>BAND</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>ON RESERVE</u>		<u>MALE</u>	<u>OFF RESERVE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
		<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
<u>North Zone</u>							
Barren Lands	185	168	353	21	25	46	399
Chemahawin	201	218	419	28	31	59	478
Churchill	159	134	293	52	65	117	410
Cross Lake	1,051	993	2,044	176	197	373	2,417
Fox Lake	126	123	249	47	63	110	359
God's Lake	474	465	939	112	123	235	1,174
God's River	127	120	247	6	4	10	257
Grand Rapids	150	135	285	53	55	108	393
Mathias Colomb	637	525	1,162	101	99	200	1,362
Moose Lake	145	164	309	23	19	42	351
Nelson House	1,016	965	1,981	94	110	204	2,185
Northlands	217	193	410	9	5	14	424
Norway House	1,192	1,177	2,369	149	189	338	2,707
Oxford House	577	512	1,089	47	42	89	1,178
Shamattawa	301	280	581	28	17	45	626
Solit Lake	526	535	1,061	104	110	214	1,275
The Pas	682	611	1,293	79	94	173	1,466
War Lake	0	3	3	41	38	79	82
York Factory	<u>159</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>444</u>
TOTAL NORTH ZONE	<u>7,925</u>	<u>7,475</u>	<u>15,400</u>	<u>1,240</u>	<u>1,347</u>	<u>2,587</u>	<u>17,987</u>
-							
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>							
North Zone	7,925	7,475	15,400	1,240	1,347	2,587	17,987
South Zone	<u>10,851</u>	<u>9,916</u>	<u>20,767</u>	<u>5,196</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>10,696</u>	<u>31,463</u>
GRAND TOTAL	18,776	17,391	36,167	6,436	6,847	13,283	49,450

SOURCE: MEDICAL SERVICES BRANCH

A REVIEW OF CHANGES IN THE
LIVING CONDITIONS OF
THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION
OF MANITOBA DURING THE 1970's

Principal Investigator: Harvey Stevens

A Publication of
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Finally, we wish to draw attention to the fact that this is a staff report issued in response to the request from the Four Nations Confederacy for an overview of Indian conditions in the Province. As such, the views expressed herein are those of the principal investigator and do not reflect policy of the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg.

CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION¹

Basic to an understanding of the changing needs of the Indian population in Manitoba is an appreciation of how the population itself is changing along the critical dimensions of size, age and geographical distribution.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN THE TOTAL INDIAN POPULATION

Table 1 presents the actual and projected growth of the population of Indian bands located in Manitoba. It does

TABLE 1 The Population of Indian Bands in Manitoba and the Annual Rate of Growth of the Indian and Total Provin- cial Population, 1966 to 1986			
<u>Indian Population</u>			<u>Provincial Population</u>
Year	Number	Annual Growth Rate - %	Annual Growth Rate - %
1966	30,980	3.79	0.52
1971	36,850	2.96	0.67
1976	42,310	2.89	0.09
1981	48,423	2.55	
1986	54,607 ^a		

^a Appendix 1 contains details of the assumptions used in generating all of the population projections contained in this chapter.

Sources: Registered Indian Population by age, sex and residence for Manitoba 1971 to 1980, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs. Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 92-702, 93-907.

not reflect the total Indian population of Manitoba, which will include band members from other provinces living here and exclude members of Manitoba Indian bands living outside the province. However, it is doubtful that there is any great difference between these two populations.

The annual rate of growth of the Indian population dropped substantially in the 1971-76 period and only slightly in the 1976-81 period. By comparison, the annual rate of growth of the total provincial population is quite low--0.67 percent in the 1971-76 period and only 0.09 percent between 1976-81.

Given these substantially higher rates of growth of the registered Indian population, Indians have come to comprise an increasing proportion of the total provincial population. In 1966, they represented 3.2 percent of the population; by 1981 it is estimated that they accounted for 4.7 percent of the provincial population.

Table 2 describes the underlying demographic forces of a substantially declining birth rate and a slightly declining death rate which have generated this high but declining rate of growth of the Indian band population of Manitoba. The factor most responsible for the declining rate of growth is the declining birth rate--from 41.6 live births per 1,000 population in 1971 to 33.7 in 1979 and possibly down to 21.9 in 1980. By comparison, the decline in the death rate has been very modest--from 7.6 deaths per 1,000 population in 1971 to 5.2 in 1980. The refined birth and standardized death rates, which adjust for the different age structures of the Indian and total provincial populations, more accurately reveal the considerable differences in these rates between the Indian and total provincial population. The number of live births per 1,000 Indian women aged 15-49 years was 150 in 1979 compared with 63 for the total provincial population. The Indian death rate, standardized on the provincial population's age structure, was 13.4 per 1,000 population in 1979, compared with the total provincial population rate of 8.4 per 1,000.

TABLE 2

Changes in the Total Indian Population of Manitoba and a Comparison of the Indian and Total Provincial Population Crude Birth Rates^a, Death Rates, and Rates of Natural Increase-1971 to 1980^b

DEMOGRAPHIC	YEAR				
CHARACTERISTICS	1971	1973	1977	1979	1980
Total Population	36,950	39,085	43,349	45,894	47,304
Crude Birth Rate	41.6 (18.2)	35.5 (17.0)	32.6 (16.2)	33.7 (15.7)	21.9 ^c (15.5)
Crude Death Rate	7.6 (8.1)	7.5 (8.2)	7.6 (7.9)	6.1 (8.0)	5.2 (8.2)
Rate of Natural Increase	34.0 (10.1)	28.0 (8.8)	25.0 (8.3)	27.5 (7.7)	16.7 (7.3)

^a 'Crude' birth and death rates are the number of live births and deaths per 1,000 mid-year population, respectively. All the rates are per 1,000 population.

^b The figures in brackets reflect the total provincial population rates.

^c The number of reported live births for 1980 is unusually low and may be an undercount due to delayed reporting of live births. This undercount also effects the rate of natural increase.

^d The rate of natural increase = (Birth Rate - Death Rate)

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence. Program Reference Centre. Cat. No. L.PP.
Vital Statistics. Vol. 1, Births and Deaths, Statistics Canada. Cat. No. 84-204.

Regardless of the declining rate of growth, the population of Indian bands in Manitoba is predicted to increase by about the same number of persons between 1981 and 1986 as it did between 1976 and 1981 (6,184 persons vs. 6,113). This is due to the fact that there is an increasing number of women in their childbearing years (15-49); so, that even with a declining birth rate, the actual number of live births is predicted to remain fairly constant and possibly increase slightly up to 1986.

2.2 CHANGES IN AGE STRUCTURE OF THE TOTAL INDIAN POPULATION

The conventional approach to presenting the age structure of the population is in terms of the five-year age intervals, i.e., 0-4, 5-9, ..., 65-69, etc. Rather than adopt such an approach, this report will describe changes in the size of the following policy-relevant age groupings:

- the pre-school-age population (0-4)
- the elementary school-age population (5-13)
- the secondary school-age population (14-18)
- the young labour-force population (19-29)
- the older labour-force population (30-64)
- the elderly population (65+)

Table 3 describes the change in the absolute and relative size of these age groups over the last decade and what they will be by 1986. There are several trends worth noting.

First, the Indian population is aging. In 1971 about 47 percent of the population was under 14 years of age. By 1980, the under-14 age group represented 40 percent and, by 1986, it will represent about 37 percent of the population. Conversely, the 14-18 and the 19-29 age groups grew the most rapidly over the decade. In 1971, they jointly comprised 28 percent of the population. By 1980 they represented 33 percent of the population and, by 1986, they will constitute 36 percent of the Indian population. The significant increase in population, then, will occur in the high school and young labour-force age groups. In absolute terms, their

TABLE 3
The Age Composition of the Total Indian Population, 1971, 1980, 1986
and the 1981 Total Provincial Population

AGE GROUP	YEAR						
	1971		1980		Provincial Population 1981 (%)	1986	
	N	%	N	%		N	%
0 - 4	6,567	17.8	6,283	13.3	(7.5)	7,422	11.8
5 - 13	10,818	29.3	12,724	27.0	(14.1)	14,038	25.7
14 - 18	4,122	11.2	6,460	13.6	(9.1)	8,142	14.9
19 - 29	6,087	16.5	9,500	20.1	(19.5)	11,639	21.3
30 - 64	7,907	21.4	10,587	22.4	(38.0)	12,419	22.7
65+	1,301	3.5	1,697	3.6	(11.8)	1,947	3.6
TOTAL	36,850	99.7*	47,304	100.0	(100.0)	54,607	100.0

* Unstated age accounts for remainder

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence.
Program Reference Centre, Cat. No. L.PP.

number will increase from 6,460 (14-18) and 9,500 (19-29) in 1980 to 8,142 (14-18) and 11,639 (19-29) in 1986. What these shifts signal is a relative decline in the need for elementary school services and a significant increase in the need for secondary and post-secondary vocational and occupational training resources.

A second trend worthy of noting is the turnaround in the size of the 0-4 age group. It was noted that despite declining birth rates, the absolute number of live births will increase. This fact is reflected in Table 4 where, in 1986, the number of children aged 0-4 will be larger than in 1980.

Finally, it is instructive to compare the differences in the age structure of the Indian and total provincial populations. Table 3 shows that the Indian labour force population (19-64 years) constitutes only 42.5 percent of the total Indian population compared with the provincial population's 57.4 percent. When this fact is expressed as a 'dependency' ratio (the number of persons 0-18 and 65+ years/the number of persons 19-64 years), one sees a substantial difference between the inherent capacity of the two populations to fund the services for its dependent populations. For every one Indian person of working age, there are 1.36 Indian persons either of preschool and school age, or of retirement age. By comparison, the dependency ratio of the total provincial population is only 0.74 dependent persons to every one of working age. Accordingly, even if the adult Indian population were as fully employed and as well paid as their non-Indian counterparts, they would face a larger per capita cost to finance education and old age services of comparable quality.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN ON- AND OFF-RESERVE INDIAN POPULATIONS

Underlying the demographic changes which have occurred in the total band population of Manitoba over the last decade are different rates of demographic changes for the on- and off-reserve band populations. Table 4 presents these changes for selected years between 1971 and 1980. A first change to note about the two populations is the much faster, but declining rate of growth of the off-reserve population. Between 1971 and 1980, it increased at an average annual rate of 6.6 percent, compared with an average annual growth rate of 1.0 percent for the on-reserve population. As a result, the off-reserve population now comprises a larger proportion of the total band population. In 1966, only 14 percent of the band population lived off-reserve, rising to 22 percent by 1971, 25 percent by 1976 and 27 percent by 1980.

What demographic factors are responsible for this substantial shift in the residence of the provincial band population? Table 4 clearly indicates that it has been the high, but declining rate of migration off-reserve. First, it can be seen that differential birth rates did not produce the change, as the birth rate for the on-reserve population has remained consistently higher than the off-reserve population's birth rate and has declined less over the decade. Second, while the death rate for the off-reserve population has remained consistently lower over the decade, it has not been sufficiently lower to offset its lower birth rate. Accordingly, had the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) alone been operative over the decade, the proportion of the total band population living on-reserve in 1980 would have been higher than it was a decade earlier. Instead, there was a substantial net out-migration from reserves. In 1971, the off-reserve population gained 100 persons per 1,000 of its population. In 1973, this had dropped to 53.5 and by 1980 was only 8.8. Similarly, the on-reserve population lost less and less through out-migration and by 1980 showed a net gain of 15.5. Some

TABLE 4

Changes in the Total on- and off-Reserve Indian Populations of Manitoba,
 Their Crude Birth^a and Death Rates, Rates of Natural Increase and Net Migration,
 1978-1980

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	YEAR				
	1971	1973	1977	1979	1980
Total Population -ON	28,884	28,945	32,428	33,489	34,644
-OFF	7,966	10,140	10,921	12,407	12,660
Crude Birth Rate -ON	41.8	37.0	32.5	36.2	24.4 ^b
-OFF	40.7	31.1	32.9	28.4	16.5
Crude Death Rate -ON	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.5	6.0 ^b
OFF	5.4	4.9	6.5	4.9	3.5
Rate of Natural Increase -ON	33.5	28.5	24.3	27.7	18.4
-OFF	35.3	26.2	26.3	23.5	13.0
Net Migration -ON	-27.3	-19.7	-2.3	-9.0	+15.5
Rate ^c -OFF	+100.3	+53.5	+4.4	+31.0	+ 8.8

^a 'Crude' birth and death rates are the number of live births and deaths per 1,000 mid-year population, respectively. All these rates are per 1,000 population.

^b These figures are unusually low and may be due to a late reporting of births and deaths.

^c The Net Migration Rate = (Rate of Increase of Total Population) - (Rate of Natural Increase). It will be negative when the rate of natural increase exceeds the rate of increase of the total population.

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence. Program Reference Centre. Cat. No. L.PP.

Annual and Vital Events in the Registered Indian Population, Program Reference Centre. Cat. No. L.VS.

observers attribute this declining rate of out-migration to worsening economic conditions off-reserve and improved services and greater Indian control of services on-reserve. Regardless of the factors involved, if these trends continue into the 1980's, the on-reserve population will grow at a faster rate than the off-reserve population and represent an increasing proportion of the total band population of the province.

CHANGES IN THE AGE STRUCTURE OF ON- AND OFF-RESERVE INDIAN POPULATIONS

Despite these differential birth and death rates and rates of net migration, the age structure of the on- and off-reserve populations has not shifted dramatically over the decade. Table 5 presents the age structure of these two Indian populations in 1971, 1980 and projected for 1986.

TABLE 5 The Age Structure of the On- and Off-Reserve Populations - 1971, 1980, 1986						
AGE GROUP	1971		1980		1986	
	ON %	OFF %	ON %	OFF %	ON %	OFF %
0- 4	18.1	17.0	13.8	11.8	12.4	10.3
5-13	29.1	30.4	26.3	28.8	24.5	28.4
14-18	11.7	9.1	13.5	14.1	14.7	15.5
19-29	15.6	19.9	20.1	20.0	22.2	19.4
30-64	21.4	21.7	22.1	23.1	22.0	24.2
65+	4.0	1.9	4.1	2.0	4.2	2.1
TOTAL	99.9*	100.0	99.9*	99.8*	100.0	99.9
	(28,884)	(7,966)	(34,644)	(12,660)	(37,613)	(16,994)

* Unstated age accounts for remainder.

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence Program Reference Centre. Cat. No. L.PP.

The differences in the age structure of the two populations are not dramatically different at any of the three points in time. The on-reserve population consistently has a slightly higher proportion of people in the 0-4 and 65+ age groups and the off-reserve population a consistently higher proportion of people in the 5-13 and 30-64 age group. Where the shifts occur are in the 14-18 and 19-29 age groups. The off-reserve population increases its share of the 14-18 age group while its young labour-force age group remains relatively constant between 1971 and 1986. For the on-reserve population, both age groups increase as a proportion of the total population, from 27 percent in 1971 to a projected 37 percent in 1986.

CHANGES IN ON- AND OFF-RESERVE POPULATIONS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF INDIAN BANDS

Both the Department of Indian Affairs (D.I.A.N.D.) and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (D.R.E.E.) have developed somewhat overlapping schemas for classifying Indian reserves and bands in terms of their geographical location in the province². Both are derived from economic perspectives which focus on the potential economic viability of reserves. The D.I.A.N.D. schema is as follows:

- Urban - has significant land in or contiguous to an urban centre (10,000+ in population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).
- Semi-Urban - is located within commuting distance of about 40 miles to nearest urban centre whose good all-weather roads are available.
- Rural - consists of other bands 40+ miles from nearest urban centre located within the Canada Land Inventory (C.L.I.) boundaries and having at least one good all-weather road.

Remote - includes (a) all bands not located within the C.L.I. boundaries and (b) all other bands within the C.L.I. boundaries lacking all-weather roads.

The DREE schema identifies four sub-regions within the province:

Southern - characterized by a well develop transportation and communication system.

Forest Fringe, North with all-weather roads, and North without Roads - each region successively more isolated from the outside world.

For the purposes of this report, these two classification systems have been combined into the following schema:

- Urban (The Pas)
- South/Semi-Urban
- South/Rural
- Forest Fringe/Rural
- Remote With Roads
- Remote Without Roads

Appendix 2 lists the individual bands falling within each of these six geographical regions. Over the last decade, a pronounced shift in the on- and off-reserve band population has occurred within these six geographical regions. Table 6 presents both the absolute and percentage distribution of the on- and off-reserve populations for each geographical sub-region for 1969 and 1980.

Overall, the proportion of the total population living off-reserve increased from 18.2% to 27.0% in 1979 and then decreased to 26.8% in 1980. The rate of increase was highest for those bands closest to urban centres and lowest for those bands without road access to the outside world. For example, the south-semi-urban bands' off-reserve population rose by 25% to 50.7% while the remote-without-roads bands'

TABLE 6
The Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Registered Indian Population by the
Geographical Location of the Band and the Place of Residence of the Population, 1969 and 1980

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE BAND	NUMBER OF BANDS	1969						1980					
		ON-RESERVE		OFF-RESERVE		TOTAL		ON-RESERVE		OFF-RESERVE		TOTAL	
		N	% ^a	N	%	N	% ^b	N	% ^a	N	%	N	% ^b
1. Urban-The Pas	1	854	86.4	134	13.6	988	2.9	1,224	86.7	187	13.3	1,411	3.0
2. South-Semi-Urban	6	2,020	74.9	677	25.1	2,697	7.9	1,785	49.3	1,835	50.7	3,620	7.6
3. South Rural	15	5,429	78.2	1,511	21.8	6,940	20.4	5,807	61.1	3,702	38.9	9,509	20.1
4. Forest Fringe-Rural	11	5,467	73.3	1,986	26.7	7,453	21.9	6,356	62.6	3,804	37.4	10,160	21.5
5. Remote-With Roads	3	1,920	93.2	139	6.8	2,059	6.1	2,482	86.4	391	13.6	2,873	6.1
6. Remote-No Roads	23	12,097	87.4	1,749	12.6	13,846	40.7	16,990	86.0	2,741	14.0	19,731	41.7
TOTAL	59	27,787	81.8	6,196	18.2	33,983	100.0	34,644	73.2	12,660	26.8	47,304	100.0

^a These are row percents, i.e. on- plus off-reserve add to 100.

^b These are column percents, i.e. Items 1 through 6 add to 100.

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence.
 Program Reference Centre, Cat. No. L.P.P.

population rose by only 1.4 percent. Second, it was only the bands in the forest fringe and remote areas whose proportion of off-reserve population decreased between 1979 and 1980. These results provide striking evidence of the impact which accessibility to urban society has had on the changing rate of off-reserve migration.

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE WINNIPEG INDIAN POPULATION

In 1979 and 1980, the Institute of Urban Studies at the University of Winnipeg undertook a sample survey of the native population of Winnipeg. Data descriptive of the demographic composition of native households and their economic, labour-force and housing circumstances were collected and separately tabulated for both the Status and non-Status Indian natives. The following profile is derived from that survey.

Table 7 presents a comparison of the age- and sex-composition of the registered Indian population living in Winnipeg and other off-reserve locations in the province. A combined age and sex profile was not presented for the Winnipeg population because of the unreliability of some of the estimates.

In total, the Winnipeg Indian population represents 55.7 percent of the off-reserve population. Compared to the non-Winnipeg off-reserve population, the Winnipeg Indian population contains a higher proportion of females (59 percent vs. 42 percent) and younger persons (51 percent vs. 28 percent under 14 years).

TABLE 7 <u>The Age and Sex Composition of the Registered Indian Population Living Off-Reserve by Place of Residence, 1980</u>						
Age & Sex Composition	Winnipeg		Non-Winnipeg		Total Off-Reserve	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Age Groups						
0 - 4	1,264	18.3	237	4.1	1,501	11.8
5 - 13	2,282	33.0	1,373	23.9	3,655	28.8
14 - 18	649	9.4	1,136	19.7	1,785	14.1
19 - 29	1,446	20.9	1,084	18.8	2,530	20.0
30 - 64	1,109	16.0	1,824	31.7	2,933	23.1
65+	158	2.3	99	1.7	256	2.0
TOTAL	6,908	99.9	5,752	99.9	12,660	99.8
2. Sex						
Male	2,832	41.0	3,338	58.0	6,170	48.7
Female	4,076	59.0	2,414	42.0	6,490	51.3
TOTAL	6,908	100.0	5,752	100.0	12,660	100.0

Source: Registered Indian population by age, sex, and residence
 for Manitoba, 1980. Program Reference Centre, Cat.
 No. L.PP.
 Unpublished Data, Institute of Urban Studies,
 University of Winnipeg.

SUMMARY OF KEY DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Between 1971 and 1981, it is estimated that the Indian population has grown from 36,850 to 48,423--an increase of 31 percent compared to a 3.9 percent increase in the total provincial population. However, over the decade, the rate of growth has declined and will continue to do so, largely because the birth rate has dropped substantially--from 226 live births per 1,000 females 15-49 years in 1970--to 151 per 1,000 in 1979. Nonetheless, because there are now far more Indian women in their childbearing years than there were a decade ago, the absolute number of live births is projected to increase annually up to at least 1986. As a result, the projected 1986 population is 54,607 persons, representing about 5.2% of the total provincial population.

Because of the declining birth rate, the Indian population is beginning to get older. The fastest growth in relative terms, is occurring in the 14-18 and 19-29 age groups, signalling an increase in the need and demand for occupational training and job creation programs and services.

Over the decade, there has been a pronounced increase in the number and proportion of Indians living off-reserve. From 14 percent (4,236) in 1966 and 22 percent (7,966) in 1971, the proportion living off-reserve has increased to 27 percent (12,681) in 1980, and a projected 31 percent (16,994) in 1986. However, as these figures indicate, the annual rate of increase has declined substantially since the early seventies. The off-reserve migration has been very selective, with the southern bands contributing 52 percent of the increase, while representing only 28 percent of the total band population. Furthermore, it has largely been the under-30 age groups who have left the reserves. Winnipeg now contains about 56 percent of the total off-reserve population with a higher than average proportion of females and children under 14.

Particularly for the northern remote bands these trends of a declining rate of migration off-reserve, and a substantial increase in the 14-29 age group, indicate that the need for housing, job training and job creation programs and services will continue to increase through the 1980's. Yet, as will be noted in subsequent chapters, it is the northern remote bands which have demonstrated the least potential for creating full employment on-reserve and the poorest housing conditions.

HEALTH SITUATION:

Despite improved family planning practices, the 1982/83 birth rate for Manitoba Indians of 32 births per 1,000 population is double that of the general population. Indian and non-Indian neonatal mortality rates are nearly identical, largely due to an increase in prenatal visits to doctors and nurses, more hospital deliveries, and the promotion of Breast-feeding among native mothers. The post neonatal mortality rate, however is three times the Provincial rate and largely attributed to respiratory, infective, and parasitic diseases related to the inadequacy of housing, water, and sewage systems on reserves. The other high risk group among Indians is males between the ages of 15 and 44. Deaths from all causes among this age group is 4.6 times greater than its Provincial counterpart, with accidents and violence accounting for 50% during 1982/83, hospitalization for respiratory diseases, accidents, and infective and parasitic diseases continued to be higher for registered Indians than other Manitoba residents. The Tuberculosis rate among Indians of about 1.2 cases per 1,000 population remains at eight times the Provincial average. Mercury studies reported this year show no immediate health threat to Indian people, but indicate a need for continual monitoring. High food and fuel costs north of 53° and east of Lake Winnipeg continue to affect the ability of a large proportion of Manitoba Indians to share the nutrition levels and living conditions taken for granted by other Manitobans.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS:

Physical conditions on Manitoba Indian Reserves remain sub-standard in relation to the rest of the Province.

In 1982/83, there were estimated to be 7200 housing units on Indian Reserves, with an additional 1400 units need, and at least 1800 existing homes in need of major renovations or repair.

At this time, all Manitoba Band communities have access to electricity, the majority from power lines and 16 remote communities from diesel generation.

Forty-one of the sixty Bands have a single water source in the area, with twenty-six having to truck delivery of water to individual homes, five Band communities have private wells, while eight depend upon a number of community standpipes. Only three Bands have to take water directly from the Lake or River. Since most water supplies require treatment in Manitoba wells are not practical. Where such systems are not currently in place they are planned for the future. Finally, only three communities - Fort Alexander, The Pas, and Peguis have community sewer systems at this time.

In the area of communications, services in the last 10 to 20 years have brought tremendous improvements especially north of the 53rd. parallel. As of July 1982, all Bands in Manitoba have telephone and postal service and the majority have T.V. and Radio reception. The quality of service varies considerably, but improvements are being made.

EDUCATION:

The number of Indian students attending school has been increasing steadily over the past five years at a rate of 3.7% annually. In comparison Provincial enrollments during this same period have declined by about 2.4% yearly. The Indian trend can be in part explained by the observed natural increase; the shift of educational responsibility to local administration is also key and its importance is witnessed in significant increases in retention and retrieval rates.

School age enrollment in elementary school is currently estimated at around 92% for Indian children and about 95% for other Manitoba youngsters. Secondary school comparisons, however, are 30% and 70% respectively. Although many contributing factors are often cited, the main reasons for the high drop-out rate appear to stem from individual perceptions, the family structure and family problems.

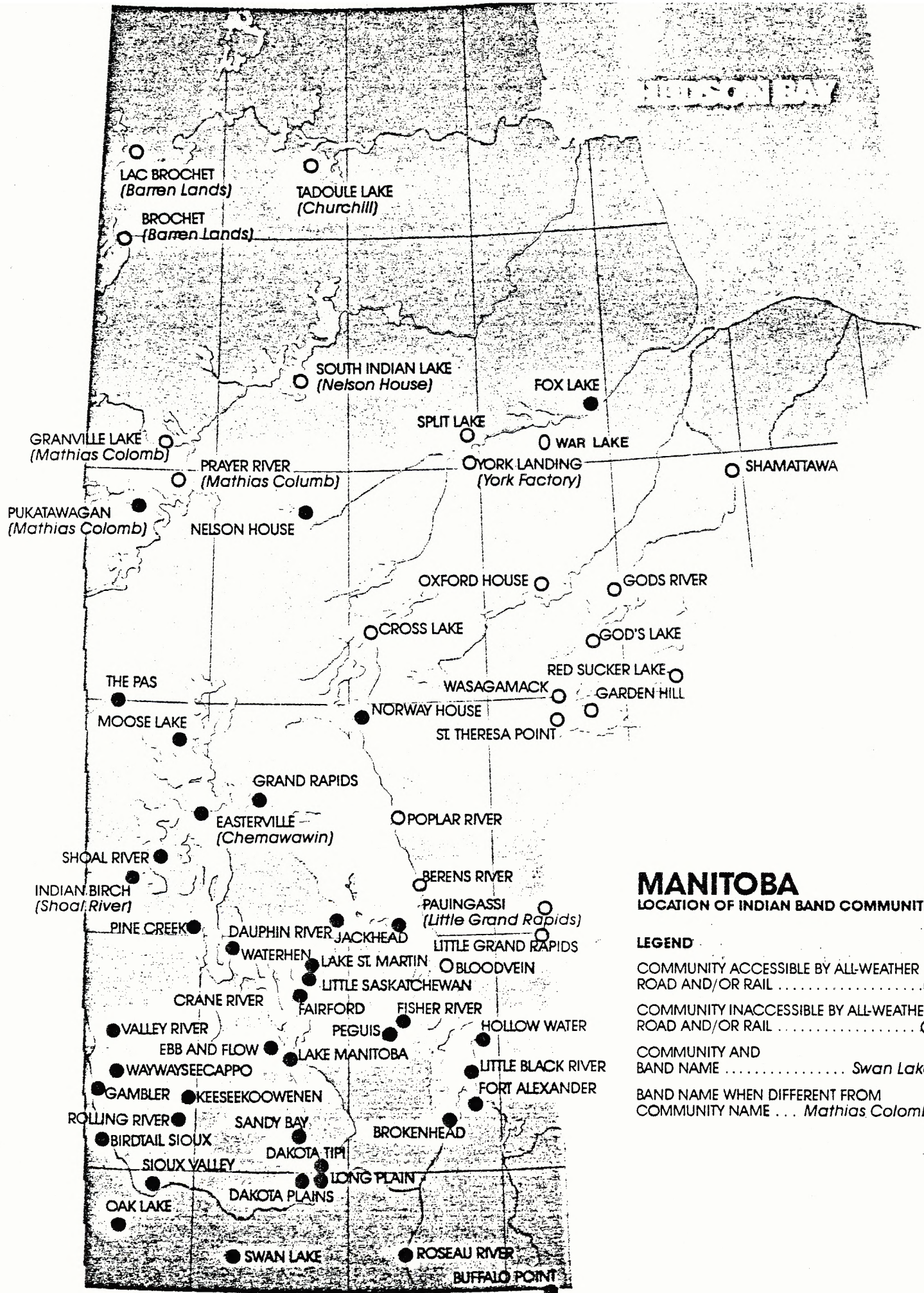
Post-secondary course completion rates are about 17% for Indian students and approximately 70% for all other Manitoba students. This rate is beginning to improve as Tribal Councils have been disbursing educational funds according to performance standards.

ECONOMIC SITUATION:

It is difficult to compare employment conditions of the Indian population with the rest of Manitoba. "Guesstimates" place overall unemployment at between 50 and 80% with 70% unemployment on-Reserve. It is estimated that almost two-thirds of all jobs on-Reserve in 1981 were part-time (5%) or casual/seasonal(58%) . Half of the full time jobs were with the Band Council, or Provincial, or Federal Government. "In-kind" income activities such as hunting and fishing are not included in these figures, although they may contribute greatly to one's total "income" and may "occupy" large amounts of time.

The potential labour force (including men and women) has grown from 49% to 54% of total Indian population between 1976 and 1982. The ratio of dependent population to working age population has declined from 105 per 100 to a rate of 85 per 100 persons. Should women of child-bearing age be included as dependent, this latter figure would increase to 200 per 100 persons. In comparison, the Provincial labour force (men and women) comprises 64% of the total population, with a dependent working age ratio of approximately 55 per 100.

In discussing levels of unemployment in the Indian population the reader should realize there are conceptual difficulties with the term unemployment. Statistics Canada definitions, for example are not meaningful for Indian people who follow a traditional way of life.



INDIAN CONDITIONS

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Regional environmental assessment. August 12th, 1982. D.I.A.N.D. Updated by . Kipling. Research Officer, D.I.A.N.D.
- Band population extract from Medical Services Branch. D.I.A.N.D.
- "A review of changes in the living conditions of the Registered Indian population of Manitoba during the 1970's. A report done by Harvey Stevens published by The Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. .
- Community profiles done by Community Planning, D.I.A.N.D.

MANITOBA INDIAN GOVERNMENT

In Manitoba, the Chiefs are acknowledged as the ultimate authority and primary spokesperson on behalf of the Indian electorate. The diversity of each Reserve and the individual Band leadership determine the pace at which community economic and social development evolves. However, the Chiefs recognize that for Indian people to fully achieve their collective aspirations, there must be a unified and concerted action on common concerns, in a spirit of mutual co-operation and solidarity.

In this regard, the Chiefs acknowledge the requirement for a comprehensive framework (both political and administrative) of institutions, mechanisms, and procedures to initiate policy and the further advancement of Indian Government.

Self-government is perceived as the processes, however numerous and diverse, by which Indian people, whether on or off Reserve, determine their own destiny. The Indian institutional focus that continues to emerge from these processes is not dependent upon the will of Parliament. Instead, it will accommodate self-government within confederation, economic development, appropriate fiscal relationships, and new constitutional arrangements.

The development and nurturing of these Indian institutions will provide the mechanisms to govern the affairs of Indian people. They will also allow for a democratic political base with legislative power and authority. Indian self-government and the emerging Indian institutions are expressions of fundamental rights and not a question of alternative service delivery mechanisms.

In Manitoba, there presently exists a vast diversity of Indian institutions to serve all aspects of Indian Government.

CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION.

Perhaps the most dramatic change which has occurred over the last decade is the assumption of responsibility for the administration of on-reserve programs and services by Band and Tribal Councils. At the end of the 1960's, the regional department of Indian Affairs ran virtually all of the programs out of district offices situated across the province. By way of contrast, in the 1981/82 fiscal year Bands managed 72 percent of all departmental funds transferred to bands (some \$94.2 million), with 23 of them running their own school systems, 50 administering their social development programs and five, child welfare services. In addition, there were six tribal councils in existence, providing a range of advisory and administrative services previously the function of the Indian Affairs bureaucracy.

Provincial Indian political organizations also grew in importance over the decade. The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood represented the Indian people of the province until 1979, when it was replaced by the Four Nations Confederacy. The more militant style adopted by the Four Nations Confederacy led to the alienation of 24 of the northern bands who formed their own political organization, Manitoba Keewatinowi Okemokonoc Inc. (M.K.O.), in 1981. The Confederacy sustained additional defections until this year, when the annual Chiefs' Conference reconstituted the Four Nations Confederacy as The First Nations Confederacy, embracing all of the southern bands (26 in total) with the exception of those belonging to the Interlake Reserve Development Council (eight bands). This latter group is now in the process of forming its own political organization. As well, both the First Nations Confederacy and the M.K.O. have created a joint committee of chiefs which will pursue their mutual concern for the common issues of Land Claims, Indian Education, Indian Government and Housing.

The focus of this chapter will be the development of band and tribal councils over the last decade.

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The amended Indian Act of 1951 provides the framework within which band councils are elected and exercise their mandate. Sections 74 through 79 stipulate the composition of band councils, their method of election and term of office, the eligible voting population and the conditions under which an office becomes vacant. Several items are worthy of note. First, bands do not have to elect a chief and council under the terms set out in the Act. Section 74 (1) reads,

"Whenever he deems it advisable for the good government of a band, the Minister may declare by order that after a day to be named therein the council of the band, consisting of a chief and councillors, shall be selected by elections held in accordance with this Act." (emphasis added).

Originally, a chief and council were elected or appointed by the custom or tradition of the band itself. Since the 1951 amendments, permitting an increased Indian administrative responsibility for services on-reserve, there has been a gradual shift from traditional selection to an elective system. However, in Manitoba, there has been a slight shift back to a system of band custom for appointing a chief and council. Earlier in the decade, only 17 of 58 bands had traditional methods of selection; whereas, by 1982, 21 of 59 bands were appointing their chief and council by their own custom. Some bands have objected to the residency requirements stipulated in the Indian Act (only those "ordinarily" resident on reserve are qualified to vote). For example, the Sandy Bay band now permits all band members to vote, regardless of residence. Others, like Grand Rapids, have increased the term of office from the stipulated two years to four.

Section 81 stipulates the range of bylaws which a band council may pass, including matters pertaining to health promotion, public order, public works, land zoning and plan-

ning, regulation of trade, wildlife protection and management and fines for violating bylaws. As of the 1981/82 fiscal year, 42 of the 59 bands had enacted bylaws, most of them to do with traffic, disorderly conduct and curfews, garbage disposal, water supply and fish and game.

Section 83 allows band councils to raise their own funds through assessment and taxation of lands, businesses and band members in those cases where "the Governor-in-Council declares that a band has reached an advanced stage of development". At present, only The Pas and Long Plains bands have exercised this right, primarily because of the business development on-reserve.

Section 69, included by amendment in 1970, also allows, with the Minister's approval, control over the use of band revenues, and Sections 64 and 66 permit the Minister, only with the consent of the band council, to authorize and expend the capital and revenue moneys of the band for a range of capital improvements to the reserve and for projects which will promote the general progress of the band or any member, respectively. Currently, about 40 of the 59 bands manage revenue funds held in trust under Section 69. However, because about only six bands have any substantial amount of revenue funds, there has been very little activity under Sections 64 and 65 of the Act.

Sections 58, 59 and 60 permit the band control and management over reserve lands. Again, only The Pas and Long Plain bands have acquired the right to exercise control and management over reserve lands, as set out in Section 60.

Finally, it should be noted that the wording of those sections permitting the band to exercise local governing functions reflects a tension between the granting of authority to band councils and ensuring that the interests of individual band members are protected since, under the Indian Act, the Minister is ultimately responsible for the welfare of band members.

GROWTH OF BAND GOVERNMENT

The trend toward the shift of responsibility for the administration of programs on-reserve to band councils began in the late '60's with the introduction of a policy of giving grants to bands to cover the cost of their own administration expenses. Then, in 1970, that policy was expanded to encourage bands to enter into formal agreements with the department to administer programs and services. These "Contribution Agreements" allow for the transfer of funds to the band for it to administer, contingent upon an adequate accounting of how previous moneys have been spent. Three types of Agreements are used by the department to transfer responsibility to bands for the administration of local services. The "Single" Agreement covers just one program or service. The "Comprehensive" Agreement allows bands to manage all programs but they cannot shift moneys from one program area to another. If the band properly manages the funds and programs and obtains an "unqualified" audit of their previous year's books, then they can enter into a "Consolidated" Contribution Agreement with the department giving them full flexibility in the management of the contribution funds. Currently, all three arrangements are exercised by the department. At one extreme, two bands in the province have all of their programs administered by the department. A further eleven bands have their social services program totally administered by the department, with another six bands under a "special arrangement" with the department to administer their social services budget. For these six bands, special conditions and controls are attached to their disbursement of the funds. At the other end of the spectrum, about 30 of the bands now completely administer all of their own programs.

Up until the mid-'seventies, there was a departmental push to get bands to assume responsibility for the administration of local programs. By the middle of the decade they were spending about 50 percent of the departmental budget. Social services, police and community services, housing, school busing and supplies were areas under band

administration. However, in its haste to transfer responsibility to bands, the department did not allow sufficient time for bands to acquire the necessary administrative and financial training. As with the I.E.D.F., there was some retrenchment after 1975/76 and more emphasis was put on band training programs. Table 56 records the level of band training which the department has supported over the last decade. It should be noted that as of the 1981/82 fiscal year, the band training budget was allocated directly to bands with each one finding its own training resources.

This emphasis on increasing the band's ability to administer on-reserve programs was considerably reinforced by tighter auditing and accounting procedures introduced in 1979 by the Treasury Board. Better financial records were required, with regular reporting on the use of funds. At the same time as there was a demand for greater accountability for band councils' spending, they were assuming more control over the delivery of services on-reserve. A number of bands were running their own school boards by the late 'seventies; almost all housing was being built by bands and they were administering a large number of capital works projects. By the 1981/82 fiscal year, bands were administering 72 percent of the total departmental program budget of \$130 million. Not surprisingly, these two trends have created tension between bands and the Department; for, on the one hand, bands have been demanding and receiving the authority to administer on-reserve programs and on the other, they have been subjected to tighter accountability procedures. It is a tension generated by the demand for autonomy and independence by bands who are being constrained and made accountable to a non-Indian government which pays the bills.

Nevertheless, band government has grown considerably since the late 'sixties. Completely dependent upon non-Indian government employees a decade ago, by the 1980/81 fiscal year 1,009 persons, or 15 percent of all Indians employed on-reserve, were employed in the administration and delivery of band government services.

TABLE 56

The Number of Trainees, Training Days and Expenditures for Band Management
in the Manitoba Region - 1972/73 to 1980/81

Fiscal Year	Number and Type of Trainees				Total Training Days	Cost
	Band Staff	Band Officers	Other Band Members	TOTAL		
1972-1973	68	12	16		855	\$ 19,572
1973-1974	248	5	37		2,806	22,199
1974-1975	2	27	8,127		29,064	112,422
1975-1976	327	284	259		4,718	158,065
1976-1977	606	365	210		8,063	222,608
1977-1978	434	168	223		11,131	310,030
1978-1979	292	164	323		3,760	166,623
1979-1980	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1980-1981 (1st Half)	N/A	N/A	N/A	304	1,369	269,149

Source: Program Reference Centre, Cat. No. 8041.

GROWTH OF TRIBAL COUNCILS

The emergence of tribal councils also has signaled a decline in the role of the Indian Affairs bureaucracy in the administration and delivery of services. The first tribal council in the province--the Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council--was formed in 1972 because of the several bands' concern to deal with common issues. Since that time six other Tribal Councils have emerged--the Swampy Cree in 1973, the Southeast and Interlake in 1978, the Keewatin and West Region in 1979 and the Island Lake Tribal Council in 1982. Currently, only the Fort Alexander, Dakota Tipi and Norway House bands are not part of a tribal council. Appendix 4 lists the bands by their tribal council affiliation. The respective band populations of each tribal council are given in Table 57.

Tribal councils are legally incorporated under the Provincial Articles of Incorporation as non-profit organizations with the board of directors comprised of the chiefs from each member band. Through Contribution Agreements, Indian Affairs contributes toward their overhead costs, core staff salaries and support services. Primarily, tribal councils deliver advisory services to member bands in the areas of fire prevention, housing, local government, financial management, social development, education, economic development, employment and community planning. The D.O.T.C. was the first to deliver child welfare services to its member bands, and other tribal councils are following suit. Some also deliver selective educational services through consultation with the Director of Education of Indian Affairs. In effect, D.I.A.N.D. transfers only those services to tribal councils which it cannot transfer to individual bands. In the 1981/82 fiscal year, approximately \$11.38 million was administered by tribal councils.

Table 57 The Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Band Population by Tribal Council Affiliation and Place of Residence, 1980							
TRIBAL COUNCIL AFFILIATION	NUMBER OF BANDS	ON-RESERVE		OFF-RESERVE		TOTAL	
		N	% ^a	N	%	N	% ^b
1. Keewatin	13	8,930	84.4	1,633	15.6	10,584	22.4
2. Interlake	8	4,385	59.8	2,946	40.2	7,331	15.5
3. Southeast Resource	8	3,372	77.6	976	22.4	4,348	9.2
4. Dakota-Ojibway	8	3,803	58.4	2,713	41.6	6,516	13.8
5. Swampy Cree	6	3,763	81.8	837	18.2	4,600	9.7
6. West Region	9	2,513	57.2	1,880	42.8	4,393	9.3
7. Island Lake	4	3,751	91.5	346	8.5	4,097	8.6
8. Not in Tribal Council	3	4,127	75.6	1,329	24.4	5,456	11.5
TOTAL	59	34,644	73.2	12,660	26.8	47,304	100.0

a These are row percents, i.e. on- plus off-reserve add to 100.

b These are column percents, i.e. items 1 through 8 add to 100.

Source: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, Program Reference Centre. Cat. No. L.PP.

SUMMARY OF POLITICAL TRENDS

Clearly, the key political trend over the last decade has been the almost complete devolution of responsibility for the administration of programs and services to band government. The two areas which are still largely administered by the regional office are education and economic development. In the 1981/82 year, only 30 percent of the total economic development funds and 52 percent of all education dollars were spent by bands and tribal councils, compared with the overall average of 72 percent of the regional program budget. However, it is likely that more bands will assume control over the delivery of educational services and it may be that the I.E.D.F. approval mechanisms will be decentralized, at least to the tribal council level.

However, in all of this, it is clear that all that has been transferred is the power to administer programs and services. The process of setting budgets still rests with the regional Department of Indian Affairs and Indian bands are not directly involved in the budget-setting exercise, except for substantiating the needs of their community. According to a senior official at the regional office they cannot be involved in the budget setting exercise. In practical terms, Treasury Board directives set the global constraints and in the current no-real-growth environment of federal spending there is little room for manoeuvring once the mandatory items of education and social development services have consumed close to three-fourths of the regional budget. Yet, this is the area in which the Indian political organizations are now pushing for involvement. Nationally and provincially, the newly formed First Nations Assembly and the All Chiefs Budget Committee, respectively, have been lobbying to gain recognition as a level of government and to deal directly with the Minister in setting budgets. They have drafted a Memorandum of Undertaking to this effect but the Minister has not yet signed it, possibly because he does not have the legal authority to do so. Such a development is a natural outgrowth of the move to accord

bands greater control over the spending of program dollars, and of the political and administrative maturity they have gained as a result. What stands in the way of realizing this objective is the fact that band councils are not an autonomous level of government under the Indian Act and that virtually all of their revenue comes from the Department of Indian Affairs. Under the proposed changes to the Indian Act, bands may acquire greater legal autonomy from the federal government. However, unless they are able to successfully develop their own source of revenues, they will remain dependent upon the federal government's Contribution Agreements to finance services on-reserve.

Political Organizations

The Regional Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development does not finance the core administrations of any political organization in Manitoba. The only provision of DIAND resources are for Chiefs' Conferences, Education Liaison, and Child Care Co-ordination.

Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac, Inc. (M.K.O.)

This organization represents 24 Bands in Northern Manitoba and is supported by three Tribal Councils, namely:

Keewatin Tribal Council
Island Lake Tribal Council
Swampy Cree Tribal Council

First Nations Confederacy (F.N.C.)

This organization represents 27 Bands in Southern Manitoba and is supported by three Tribal Councils, namely:

Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council
West Region Tribal Council
Southeast Resource Development Council

Brotherhood of Indian Nations (B.I.N.)

This organization represents eight Bands in the Interlake Area and is supported by the Interlake Reserves Tribal Council.

Political Subsidiary Arrangements

Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs

The M.K.O. and the F.N.C. signed a political accord to address issues of common concern.

"ON: Establishment of Institutions, Mechanisms
 and Procedures for Co-operative and Collective
 Action on Areas of Mutual Concern to the
 Chiefs of Southern and Northern Manitoba

The Chiefs of Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac and First Nations Confederacy recognize that for the Indian people of Manitoba to fully achieve their collective aspirations, there must be unified and concerted action on common concerns in a spirit of mutual co-operation and solidarity.

The Chiefs also recognize that Regional needs and concerns require strong representation within the political process and, therefore, acknowledge the needs for the existence and continuance of two or

more separate political organizations of Chiefs in Manitoba to address the regional issues and problems of their respective Bands and Councils, as well as to facilitate the identification and development of those common concerns and aspirations of Indian people that require collective action at the provincial and national level.

The Chiefs of the North and the South acknowledge that the institutions, mechanisms and procedures established to address their common and joint concerns must be in keeping with basic principles underlying their two political organizations, the foremost of which are that the position of Chief is acknowledged as the ultimate authority and primary spokesperson of the Indian people, and that the Chiefs together in Assembly represent the ultimate authority for both the making of policy on behalf of Indian people and the development and nurturing of Indian institutions and mechanisms to govern the affairs of the Indian people of whom we represent.

The Chiefs recognize the existence of areas for co-operative and unified action, such as the Constitution of Canada, the All Chiefs' Budget Committee, Treaty and Aboriginal Rights, Indian Government, Indian Education, etc.

The Chiefs of Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac and the First Nations Confederacy acknowledge the need for a comprehensive framework of institutions, mechanisms and procedures to enable the Chiefs to work together effectively in unity and co-operation and, therefore, in a spirit of solidarity, agree to the establishment of the following institutions, mechanisms and procedures to address their common concerns:

1. Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs

The Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs is constituted to represent the Bands of Manitoba referred to in this Accord as the source of political authority on issues and interests of common concern to the Chiefs of Manitoba. Furthermore, the Assembly is empowered to initiate and conduct collective action on issues and interests of common concern, including the establishment of mechanisms and procedures that in the majority view of the Assembly will advance the unity, solidarity, and aspirations of the Indian people of whom they represent.

The Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs shall meet not less than twice during every calendar year, and may otherwise be convened into session by call of the Joint Council of Chiefs, which is also being established through this Political Accord."

2. JOINT COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

A Joint Council of five (5) Chiefs will be established to coordinate and have the authority to carry out and facilitate the activities of the Assembly of Chiefs.

The members selected for the Joint Council shall also be the five (5) Manitoba representatives to the Confederacy of Nations of the Assembly of First Nations.

3. JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF CHIEFS

Joint Standing Committees of the Assembly of Chiefs are to be established to pursue cooperative and collective action on issues and matters of common concern to the Indian people as determined by the said Assembly. Joint Standing Committees are to be established through resolution of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs and shall be empowered to officially represent the Chiefs and enter into agreements on their behalf on those specific issues and areas formally mandated to them by the ssembly of Manitoba Chiefs.

Specialized Indian Institutions

All Chiefs' Budget Committee

Mandate: The Committee is established to act as the representative agent of the Chiefs of Manitoba on matters generally related to budgetary and fiscal relations and interests of the Indian people of Manitoba. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Budget Committee is specifically authorized by the Chiefs of Manitoba to:

1. Vigorously pursue further negotiations with the Minister of Indian Affairs to bring about an improvement in the 1983/84 Manitoba Region Department of Indian Affairs budget;
2. Undertake negotiations with the Minister of Indian Affairs on a Master Contribution Agreement acceptable to the Indian people of Manitoba;
3. Seek the development of a Manitoba multi-year Operational Plan that more adequately reflects the needs and priorities of the Indian people of Manitoba;
4. Undertake to negotiate a Department of Indian Affairs financial policy on housing acceptable to the Indian people of Manitoba;
5. Undertake action to reform the budgetary processes of the Federal and Provincial Governments in a manner which will ensure effective Indian input and participation at all stages, advance the development of Bands and Tribal Councils as permanent institutions integral to the well-being of the Indian people of Manitoba; and to
6. Seek reform in the fiscal relations between Indian people and the Federal and Provincial Governments in a manner supportive of the principles of and movement towards Indian self-government.

Constitution
Treaty & Aboriginal Rights

"Declaration of the Chiefs of the First Nations Confederacy

September 17, 1981

Whereas, Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy have original sovereignty, and

Whereas, Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy have aboriginal rights, and

Whereas, Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy have rights provided in Treaties signed with the Imperial Crown, and

Whereas, Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy have never surrendered their sovereign and inherent powers, and

Whereas, Chief and Council of Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy constitutes the highest form of Indian Government, and

Whereas, because of aboriginal rights, the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the British North America Act of 1867 and signed Treaties between Indian Nations and the Imperial Crown, a special trust relationship of Indian Nations with the Imperial Crown was established, and

Whereas, Indian Nations of First Nations Confederacy redeclare and reaffirm their special trust relationship with the Imperial Crown, and

Whereas, the proposed Constitution of Canada, known as the Canada Act, violates the Declaration of Principles of the First Nations adopted May, 1980, Ottawa, and

Whereas, the Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy duly assembled in al All Chiefs Conference in the City of Winnipeg, under the above date;

Therefore Be It Resolved that Indian Nations of First Nations Confederacy reject the Constitutional proposal (Canada Act), and

Be It Further Resolved that Indian Nations of First Nations Confederacy oppose the patriation of the British North America Act, and

Be It Further Resolved that the trust relationship between Indian Nations and the Imperial Crown be maintained and protected, and

Be It Further Resolved that those Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy may direct, upon their own consent, that their trust relationship with the Imperial Crown be discharged by the Imperial Crown in a manner as each Indian Nations of the First Nations Confederacy and the Imperial Crown mutually agree upon."

Chief Allan Pratt,
Chairman

Chief Harvey Nepinak
Co-Chairman

"The First Nations Confederacy has since its inception striven to protect treaty and aboriginal rights, self-determination and sovereignty of the Indian Nations.

Thus the proposed constitutional reform package which includes provisions to alter these rights have been rejected by First Nations Confederacy.

Also, the Assembly of First Nations attended by all chiefs across Canada resulted in the announcement of the Declaration of Principles of the First Nations; a confirmation that Indian Nations do exist and entitled to provisions as set out by treaties and agreements.

Since then the First Nations Confederacy has developed a declaration stating their position and opposition to the constitutional reform package by the Federal Government. The package fails to ensure:

1. The Political Rights of Indian Nations
2. The Social Rights of Indian Nations
3. The Economic Rights of Indian Nations
4. The Spiritual Rights of Indian Nations

The Position of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs

The Constitution Committee of Chiefs of Manitoba returned from a 2-day preparatory meeting with Federal and Provincial Ministers on the scheduled Constitutional Conference March 15-16. The meetings, which took place February 28 and March 1 in Ottawa, were a last series of talks between Government and Aboriginal representatives to prepare an agenda for the upcoming Conference. Chief Joe Guy Wood, spokesman for the Constitution Committee of Chiefs of Manitoba, said that the Government representatives agreed to accept a recommended joint Aboriginal peoples agenda for the First Ministers Conference which are as follows: but he also added that the Committee was disappointed with the results of the recent meetings.

'It is clear to us that the matters which we feel are most important and substantial to our people will not draw from the 11 governments of Canada, the required Federal and Provincial support needed to entrench the rights into the Constitution Act. These fundamental matters include:

- 1) A Charter of Treaty and Aboriginal rights in Canada's Constitution which recognizes our inherent and Treaty rights as follows:
 - a) Our rights and titles to land based on our traditional and historic use or occupation;
 - b) The right of each of our nations and tribes to our own self-identity, including the right to determine our own citizenship and forms of government and institutions;
 - c) The right of our government to make laws and to govern our members and the affairs of our people and to make laws in relation to management, administration and use of our lands and resources;

- d) Our right to hunt, to fish, to trap fish and game, and to gather and barter and trade at all times of the year, and to participate in resource management;
 - e) Our right and freedom to practise our own religions;
 - f) Our right and freedom to practise our own customs and traditions;
 - g) Our right to use, retain and develop our own languages, and to retain and develop our own cultures;
 - h) Our right to benefit from and participate in economic and renewable and non-renewable resource developments;
 - i) Subject only to our governments, our right to exemption from any direct or indirect taxation levied by other governments;
 - j) Our right to move freely within our traditional lands regardless of territorial, provincial, or international boundaries; and
 - k) Our right to fiscal relationships with other governments.
- 2) An entrenchment of an On-Going Constitutional process to give our people a guarantee in Canada's Constitution; that the work of identifying and defining our rights to be entrenched in the Constitution Act will continue beyond the March 15-16 meeting and with our participation.
 - 3) An entrenchment of the right of Aboriginal peoples to consent to any amendments which directly affect our rights.
 - 4) The deletion of the word "Existing" in Section 35 to remove the present ambiguities of our rights now recognized and affirmed in Part II of the Constitution Act.
 - 5) The addition of a clause in Part II which will allow us express enforcement of our Treaty and Aboriginal rights.'

Chief Joe Guy Wood indicated that although they were disappointed with the results of the meetings, they had not given up hope that the First Ministers would take a more sincere and positive outlook to their proposals at the March 15-16 meeting. He further stated that they would be doing more preliminary work to the official level under the national representative of the Assembly of First Nations."

Budgetary Reform

Principles of Fiscal Reform

- 1. Power-sharing between people/Canada/Federal Government/Indian people/Chiefs.
- 2. Direct representation of Indian needs and priorities.
- 3. Budgetary structures, process and mechanism that provide greater representation and protection of Regional needs.

"Lines of Development

- 1. There should be full Indian participation in all stages

of the budgetary system, at the Cabinet and Cabinet committee levels, and before the committee of Parliament where Indian budgets are being reviewed in the political process.

2. To be consistent with the special obligation of the federal government with regard to the Indian people, the government ought to establish a separate envelope for Indian Affairs under the political expenditure management system.
3. Indian-controlled budget and planning mechanisms should be developed to represent Indian interests in the budget process at both the national and regional levels with federal financial support.
4. The Department of Indian Affairs should open up its policy and expenditure management process to full Indian involvement at both the national and regional levels.
5. The Department of Indian Affairs should be given a mandate in conjunction with the national Indian budget mechanism to co-ordinate the activities of other departments and agencies delivering services to Indian people, including the drawing up of a draft annual budget and comprehensive five year operational plan that clearly specified expenditures of all federal departments and agencies on Indian services and identifies transfers to the provinces on account of services."

Provincial Relationship

The Manitoba Provincial Government agrees to the following principles governing their relationship with the Manitoba Indian leadership:

"Memorandum of Undertaking

This Memorandum of Undertaking has been formulated and ratified by the Government of the Province of Manitoba and the Indian Chiefs' Budget Committee (Manitoba), of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, in order to ensure a satisfactory and productive working relationship is maintained between the Government and the Manitoba Chiefs on issues of fiscal policy and expenditures.

The following principles shall govern the relationship established by this Memorandum of Undertaking:

- 1) The Indian people of Manitoba have a special trust relationship with the Federal Government of Canada based on the Treaties, the Canadian Constitution and federal legislation. This relationship guarantees certain rights which find expression not only in legal obligations on the part of Canada, but also in a fiscal responsibility to the Indian people.

- 2) Indian people are also citizens of Manitoba and are entitled to benefits of programs and services available to other citizens of Manitoba, except where such benefits would replace an obligation of Canada or detract from the aforementioned special trust relationship.
- 3) The Government of the Province of Manitoba recognizes the aspirations of Indian people to achieve self-determination and shall support the evolutionary process of Indian self-government within the context of the Constitution of the Canadian federation.
- 4) The fiscal relationship between the Indian Bands of Manitoba and the Provincial Government shall be such as to strengthen and further the political, economic, cultural, and social development of Indian people without in any way undermining either the special status of Indian people within the Canadian federation, or the special trust relationship that Indians have with the Federal Government, or the Constitutional role of the Government of Manitoba.
- 5) The Treaty Indian people of Manitoba have historic rights, founded in the treaty-making process and recognized in the treaties, to their own political, economic, cultural, and social development, as Indian people.

To give effect to these principles, the Government of the Province of Manitoba and the Indian Chiefs' Budget Committee further agree as follows:

- 1) The Government recognizes the mandate given to the Indian Chiefs' Budget Committee by the Indian Chiefs and Indian organizations in Manitoba to be a vehicle for planning, researching, discussing and entering into agreements on issues pertaining to provincial fiscal policies and expenditures insofar as they affect Indian people.
- 2) The Indian Chiefs' Budget Committee shall meet with the Native Affairs Committee of Cabinet at mutually agreed upon intervals, but not less than twice annually, to:
 - share information concerning provincial priorities, programs and funding arrangements as they affect Indian people and the views of Indian people, Bands and organizations concerning existing or proposed arrangements;
 - provide recommendations to the Provincial Cabinet concerning the formulation of fiscal policies and expenditures as they affect Indian people in the Province;
 - initiate discussions or negotiations with the Federal Government as necessary concerning budgetary issues.
- 3) The Government and the Indian Chiefs' Budget Committee shall each appoint technical staff to meet as necessary and work together to complete tasks as assigned. Officials shall undertake to develop an information base documenting provincial expenditures and revenues as they relate to the Indian people of Manitoba; research, review and analyze information; and do such other tasks as required and shall provide proposals or alternatives on issues as requested.

- 4) The Government also agreed to consider a request for financial assistance to support the implementation of the activities and processes established under the terms of this agreement.

The Government of the Province of Manitoba and the Indian Chiefs' Budget Committee (Manitoba), of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, hereby agree to honour these principles and to maintain this relationship in a spirit of co-operation, responsiveness and respect, in witness hereof the Premier and the Minister of Northern Affairs on behalf of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, and Chiefs Ernie Daniels and Joe Guy Wood on behalf of the Indian Chiefs' Budget Committee (Manitoba), of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, do hereby set their hands this 17th day of January, 1983."

FIG.2

FIRST NATIONS CONFEDERACY

SOUTHERN CHIEFS

TRIBAL COUNCILS

DOTC

WRTC

SERTC

BROTHERHOOD OF INDIAN NATIONS

INTERLAKE CHIEFS

TRIBAL COUNCIL

IRTC

MANITOBA KEEWATINOWI OKIMAKANAK

NORTHERN CHIEFS

TRIBAL COUNCILS

KTC

SCTC

ISLAND LAKE

ASSEMBLY OF CHIEFS

...is constituted to represent the...
Bands of Manitoba as a source of
political authority on issues and
interest of common concern.

JOINT COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

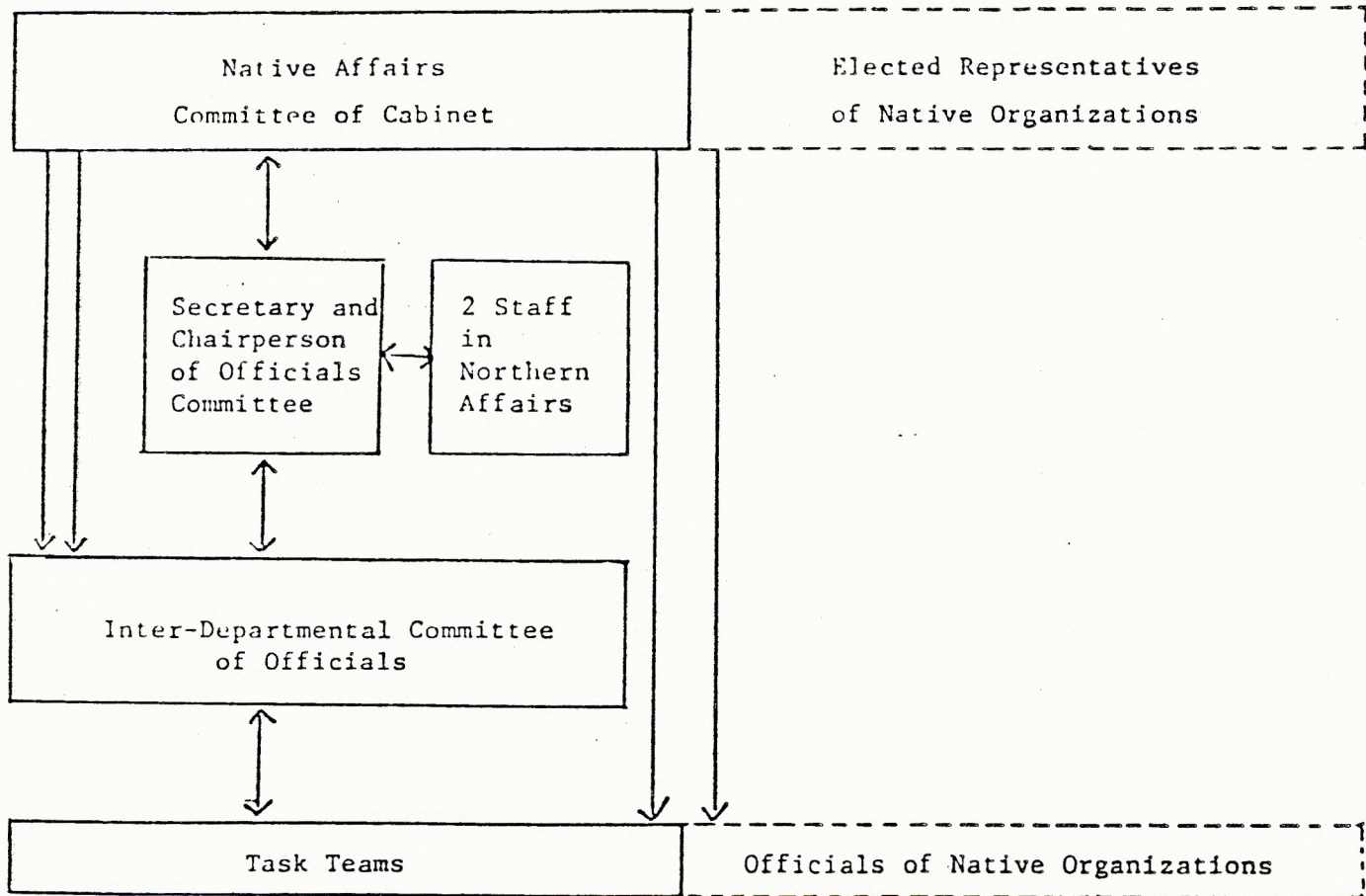
...is constituted to coordinate and...
Facilitate the activities of the
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs.
Alan Pratt, Chief, Souix Valley
Joe Guy Wood, Chief, St. Theresa
Jim Bear, Chief, Brokenhead
Esau Turner, Chief, Grand Rapids
Harvey Nepinak, Chief, Waterhen.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE OF CHIEFS

...is constituted to be empowered to...
officially represent the Chiefs and
enter into agreements on those specific
issues mandated by the Assembly of Manitoba
Chiefs. Constitutional Committee, Treaty
and Aboriginal Rights Research. All Chiefs
Budget Committee.
(Standing Committees yet to be formed)

FIG.3

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION CHART
NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF CABINET
IT'S SUPPORTING STRUCTURE AND
IT'S INTERFACE WITH THE NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: MANITOBA INDIAN TRIBAL COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT

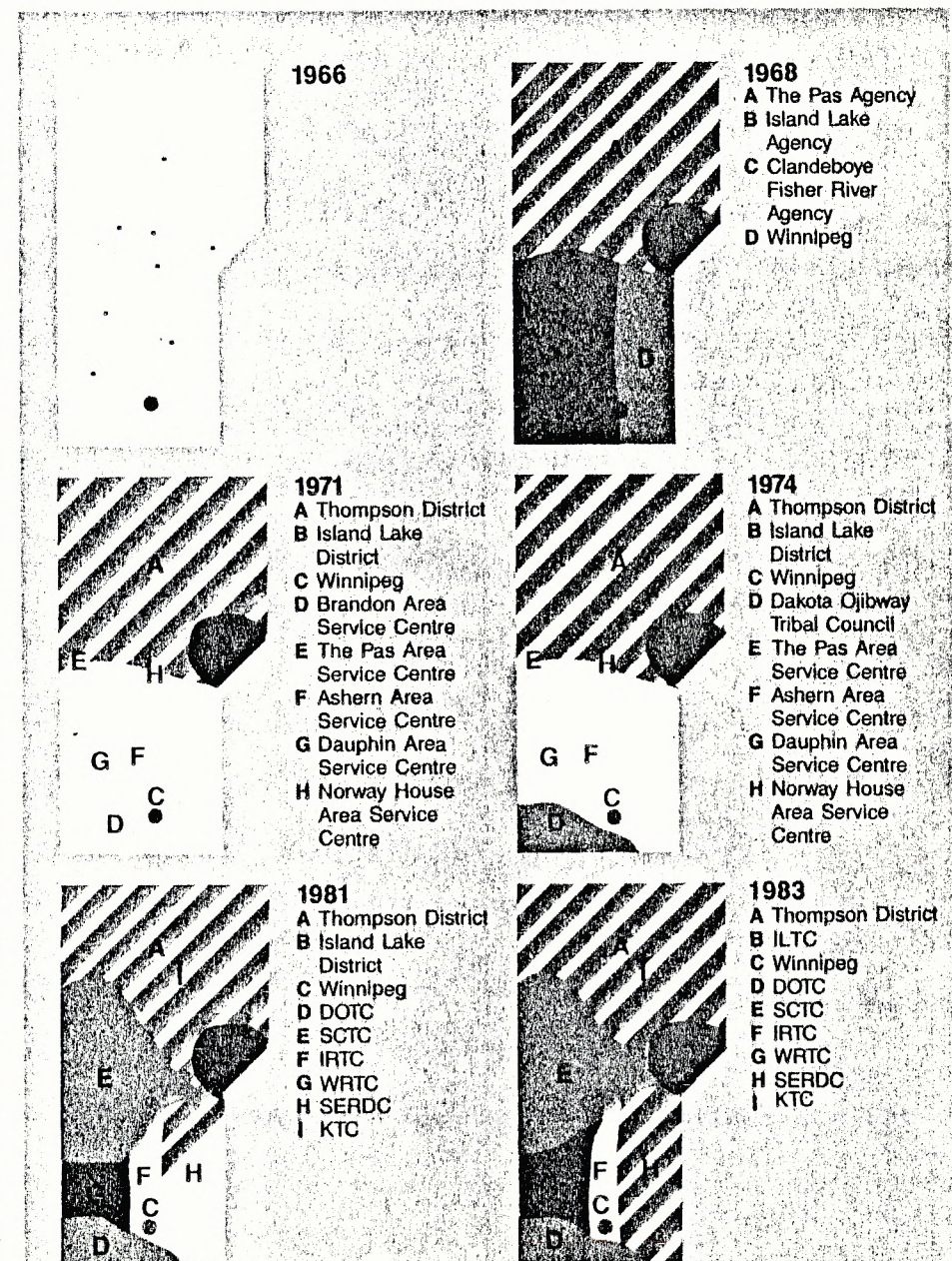
YEAR	TRIBAL COUNCIL CONCEPT INITIATING DOCUMENT (EVENT)	INDIAN BANDS	INDIAN POPULATION
1966	Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development Becomes a Separate Federal Department	44	30,227
1968	Indian Position Paper — Objectives on Indian Local Government	44	32,313
1969	Manitoba Indian Brotherhood Incorporates Federal Government Position Paper — 1969 White Policy Paper	48	33,358
1971	Indian Position Paper — Manitoba Project Partnership Concept Indian Position Paper — Wabung (Our Tomorrows)	48	36,851
1974	Indian Position Paper — Manitoba Concept Review (The 9 Points) Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council Incorporates	50	40,246
1975	MIB/DIAND Negotiating Committee Agreement — Transfer of Powers & Programs Swampy Cree Tribal Council Incorporates Indian Position Paper — Statement of Intent	50	41,187
1976	Indian Position Paper — Trail of Our Tomorrows (Chief & Council Reserve Government Implementation Process) Federal Government Position Paper — Indian/Government Relationships	52	42,311
1977	Indian Position Paper — Operation Facelift Interlake Reserves Development Council Incorporates	54	43,349
1978	Southeast Resource Development Council Incorporates	56	43,349
1979	West Region Tribal Council Incorporates Keewatin Tribal Council Incorporates Brandon Area Service Centre Closes in March Ashern Area Service Centre Closes in July The Pas Area Service Centre Closes in September	58	45,896
1980	Restructuring Indian Political Organizations	58	47,333
1981	Dauphin Area Service Centre Closes in August Norway House Service Centre Closes North & South Indian Political Organizations Agree to Separate Island Lake Tribal Council Incorporates	59	
1982	Island Lake District Closes in April Political Accord — First Nations Confederacy and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac Independent Indian Political Organization Develops	60	47,333
1983	DIAND Manitoba Operational Plan 1983/84 - 1986/87 Projects No Further Program Transfers due to Federal Government Restraint and Inadequate Resourcing. Constitutional Discussions Commence Regarding Entrenchment of Aboriginal Rights. Federal Government Special Committee on Indian Self-Government Prepares Recommendations for Legal Institutional factors affecting Development and Responsibilities of Band Government on Indian Reserves.	60	49,450

INDIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	PROGRAM SERVICE DELIVERY STRUCTURE	DEP'T STAFF
Indian Chiefs and Councils	8 DIAND Indian Agencies 1 DIAND Regional Office	
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	3 DIAND District Offices 1 DIAND Regional Office	
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	3 DIAND District Offices 1 DIAND Regional Office	
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	2 DIAND District Offices 5 DIAND Area Service Centres 1 DIAND Regional Office	
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	2 DIAND District Offices 5 DIAND Service Centres 1 DIAND Regional Office 1 Indian Tribal Council	
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	2 DIAND District Offices 5 DIAND Service Centres 1 DIAND Regional Office 2 Indian Tribal Councils	
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	2 DIAND District Offices 5 DIAND Service Centres 1 DIAND Regional Office 2 Indian Tribal Councils	733
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	2 DIAND District Offices 5 DIAND Service Centres 1 DIAND Regional Office 3 Indian Tribal Councils	733
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	2 DIAND District Offices 5 DIAND Service Centres 1 DIAND Regional Office 4 Indian Tribal Councils	723
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	2 DIAND District Offices 2 DIAND Service Centres 1 DIAND Regional Office 6 Indian Tribal Councils	
Four Nations Confederacy		697
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac	2 DIAND District Offices 1 DIAND Regional Office 6 Indian Tribal Councils	655
First Nations Confederacy		
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac	1 DIAND District Office 1 DIAND Regional Office 7 Indian Tribal Councils	655
First Nations Confederacy Brotherhood of Indian Nations		
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac	1 DIAND District Office 1 DIAND Regional Office 7 Indian Tribal Councils	650
First Nations Confederacy Brotherhood of Indian Nations		

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Phasing In and Phasing Out

Program Service Delivery Structures



PHASE I
PARTNERSHIP
CONCEPT

Indian Government autonomy was the directional force which initiated the innovative developmental

partnership concept during the late 1960's and early 1970's. The goal was to achieve improved program service delivery to Indian Bands in Manitoba. Initially, the Federal Government's 1969 White Policy Paper resulted in a forceful Indian political backlash. It was the beginning of a commitment to change in Manitoba.

The Indian leadership developed the Manitoba Partnership Concept with the Region, wherein Indian Government was recognized as being responsible for the economic, social, and political advancement of their communities. Initially, this concept identified the requirement for the Region and the Indian political leadership to jointly develop operational structures to facilitate the transitional process towards attaining Indian Government control.

The eight traditional Departmental Indian Agents would be phased out and three district agencies would be established, namely; The Pas, Clandeboye-Fisher, and Island Lake. The Indian political organization would be responsible for the co-ordination of program transfers to Band administrations, utilizing the three district agencies as funding sources.

A number of achievements are accredited to this Partnership Concept:

Recognition of the need for Indian people and the Department to work together in all phases of program service delivery.

A significant increase and improvement for Indian Government consultation.

Increased self-development and expression at the Band level.

Expanded program flexibility within the Department.

The Partnership Concept was the beginning of Indian involvement in the planning and implementation of programs responsive to community needs and aspirations. The initial organizational structure envisioned to facilitate the implementation was soon found to be inappropriate. There was no transitional process allowing for Band administrations to acquire a management capability within the short time frame. As a result, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood commissioned the position paper, "Wahbung: Our Tomorrows". In this paper, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood stated:

"The joining together of the two principle groups, one representing the interests and aspirations of Indian people, the other charged with the responsibility for the development of programs of response is a logical extension of that (partnership) philosophy."

The recommendations of the paper proposed a system of joint boards with equal Indian/ Government representation to be an integral part of the decision-making process. The proposed boards would serve as vehicles by which Indian participation in program development could be affected, leaving the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood free of actual program service delivery. This reinforced the preservation of political integrity and the objectives of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. It further provided opportunities for Indian people from communities throughout Manitoba to gain experience in and an understanding of the scope and ramifications of program development and implementation.

"Wahbung: Our Tomorrows" was the theoretical and philosophical base for the unfolding Indian Tribal Concept in Manitoba. The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood commissioned the second phase for the actual implementation of this strategy, namely; the Manitoba Concept Review.

PHASE II
INDIAN TRIBAL
COUNCIL CONCEPT

The Manitoba Concept
review had nine major points
which initiated the second
phase of evolving Indian
Government in Manitoba:

We have been elected by our people to run our communities, but we do not have a structure nor the resources that allow that to happen.

We want to set our own goals.

We want to make our own decisions.

We want to be involved in and to participate in planning and administration at every level (Regional, district, agency, local).

We want planning from grassroots up, not from the top down.

We want an administration structure designed to enable and not to restrict local programming.

We want Indian Affairs to be a support to us, not a bureaucracy.

We want Ottawa to decentralize financial and program authority to the field to avoid long delays.

We want a partnership relationship with the Government, where planning and decisions are made together.

The type of Indian administrative structures identified in this review would facilitate the transitional process for the eventual effective transfer of program service delivery to Indian Bands. However, change always creates an ambience of apprehension and this was reflected both within the Department, as well as the Bands. There was an unanswered question of doubt regarding the success of program service delivery transfers.

Some Bands perceived local control as the Federal Government's abolishment of its trust responsibility to Indian people. Some Departmental officers perceived local control as the beginning of the end of their professional careers. This initial negative reaction to change was taken into consideration when the phased-in approach to the Indian Tribal Council concept was developed.

It was jointly decided that there had to be a great deal of flexibility in the advancement of this concept to alleviate these apprehensions. The philosophy was that the Department would respond individually to proposals put forth by an Indian organization and proceed with implementation based on the merit of each proposal and its potential for success.

As an interim measure indicative of the Department's commitment to change, the three district Indian Affairs agencies were no longer required to maintain financial control authority over Band administrations and program delivery. The Departmental services were to become more of an advisory nature.

A gradual phasing out of these district agencies commenced while maintaining a smaller advisory field capability referred to as Indian Affairs area service centres. These service centres were geographically located and provided advisory services for local government, band financial management, social services, education, and economic development. All other programming was coordinated through the Indian Affairs regional office.

The Thompson and Island Lake Indian Affairs District Offices were retained based on the larger northern populus to be served. Departmental staff from the phased-out District Indian Affairs Offices were either absorbed elsewhere in the Regional structure or transferred to other Regions in Canada. In effect, there was no loss of employment.

The introduction of the Indian Affairs area service centres was effective in the transitional phase of implementing the strategy for Indian local control. It provided the necessary vehicle for Band administrations to develop and expand their management capabilities for the eventual direct transfer of program delivery; and while the Indian Affairs area service centres were providing advisory services to Bands, the Indian Tribal Councils were developing their short and long term proposals.

The Indian leadership was preparing for the next phase of implementation. The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood and Regional Departmental Negotiating Committee reached an accord and signed a Letter of Understanding which commenced the transfer of powers and programs to Indian Tribal Councils and ultimately Band Administrations.

MANITOBA INDIAN
TRIBAL COUNCILS

Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council

Swampy Cree Tribal Council

Interlake Reserves
Tribal Council

West Region Tribal Council

Southeast Resource
Development Council

Keewatin Tribal Council

Island Lake Tribal Council

DAKOTA OJIBWAY TRIBAL COUNCIL

Membership

The Tribal Council was incorporated and recognized by the Government of Canada in August of 1974. The Tribal Council is a formal unification of eight member Reserves located in the southern portion of the Province of Manitoba. Of the eight, four are **Dakota Reserves**: Birdtail Sioux (268) Oak Lake Sioux (342), Sioux Valley (1,093), and Dakota Plains (165), and the remaining are **Ojibway Reserves**: Long Plains (1,121), Sandy Bay (2,034), Swan Lake (607), and Roseau River (960). The Tribal Council is accountable to about 7,000 Reserve members under the leadership of eight Band Councils. The growth rate for Reserve population is about 10% per annum.

Mandate

The mandate of the Tribal Council is to facilitate in the transfer of local control and responsibility of programs and services to member Bands as expressed in the following passage:

"We, the Tribal Council, wish to establish our own over-all policies and strategies for our activities, in harmony with the aspirations of our people.

We, the Tribal Council, are clearly saying that we wish to accept the responsibility of our area as a step further promoting local government and the eventual self-determination and independence of our people.

We, the Tribal Council, wish to coordinate the program planning and implementation to more effectively respond to the socio-economic and cultural needs of the individual and our communities."

In support of that passage, the Tribal Council established the following objective:

To facilitate the development of Reserve Government at the pace decided upon by each member Reserve;

by making sure there is total participation in direction of obtaining adequate funds in accordance to the needs of member Reserves;

assisting in transferring authority, responsibility of activities to the communities;

providing a vehicle by which the communities assist each other in all aspects of Reserves development;

assisting in the creation of a method of operation acceptable to the members of the Tribal Council which is consistent with the responsibility and obligations of the Government of Canada.

Functional Structure and System

The primary function of the Tribal Council is to provide and deliver service programs on behalf of its member Reserves. The Tribal Council can be viewed as service-oriented to deliver programs and not as a political unit and/or organization.

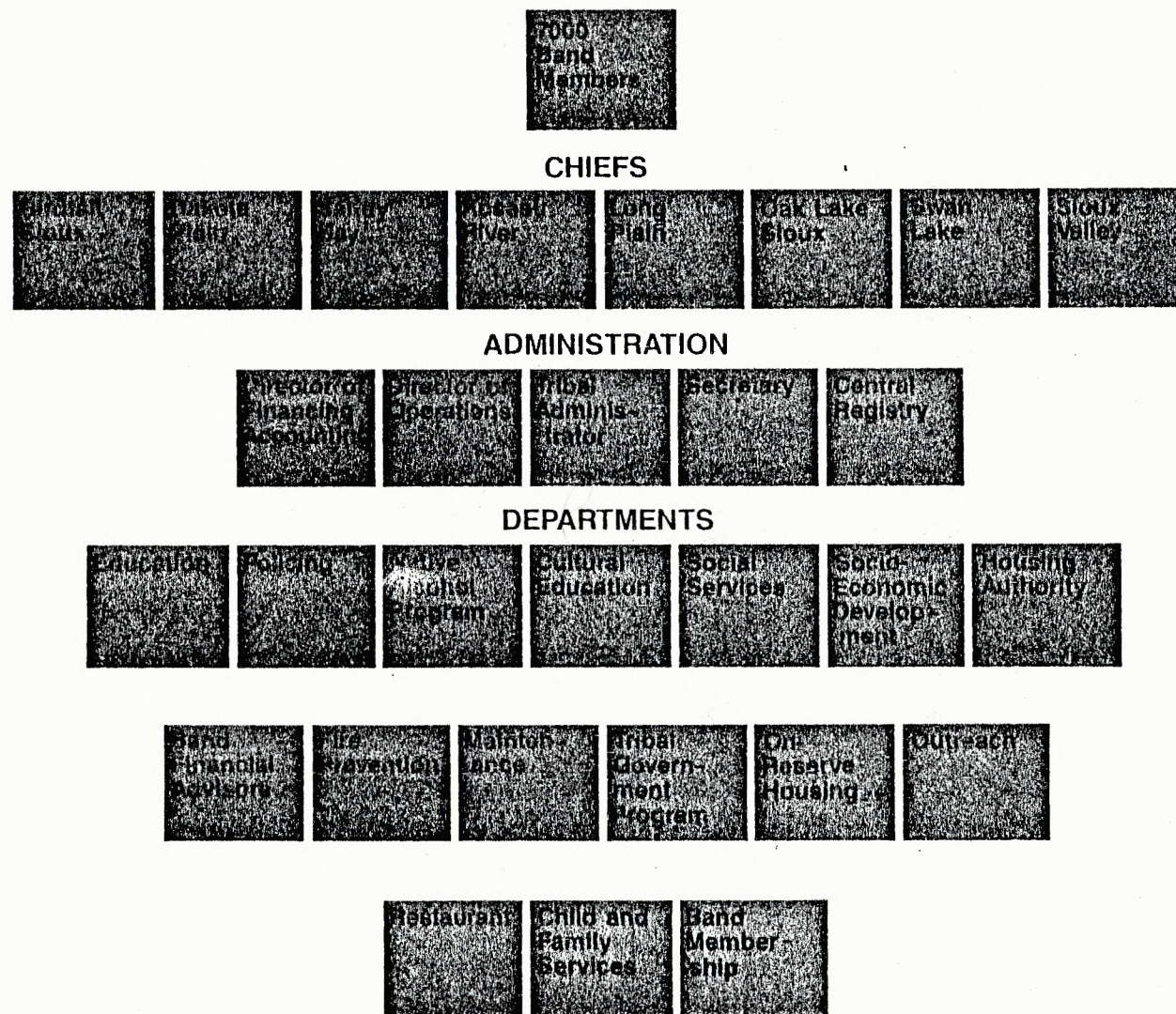
There are four elements encompassing the **D.O.T.C.** organization structure:

**Band Members
Board of Directors and
Constitution
Administration
Program (Delivery System)**

The Tribal Council is accountable totally to the Band Members of **D.O.T.C.** and it is governed by the Board of Directors (eight Chiefs) and reinforced by the constitution which sets the policies and the mandate. The functional component of the organization is provided by the administration consisting of Tribal Administrator, Director of Operations, Accounting Division and Clerical Support, and finally, the delivery system consisting of all programs and administered by the Tribal Council.

DAKOTA OJIBWAY
TRIBAL COUNCIL
ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART

FIG. 4



SWAMPY CREE TRIBAL COUNCIL

Membership

The Tribal Council was incorporated and recognized by the Government of Canada in 1975. It is a formal unification of seven member Reserves located in the mid-northwestern area in the Province of Manitoba. Of the seven Reserves, five are Cree: The Pas (1,466), Chemahawin (478), Grand Rapids (393), Mathias Colomb (1,362), Moose Lake (351); and two are Ojibway/Cree: Shoal River/Indian Birch (705). The Tribal Council is accountable to approximately 5,000 Reserve members under the leadership of seven Band Councils.

Mandate

To facilitate the development of an Indian-controlled and effectively integrated delivery of services to the Bands represented by the Swampy Cree Tribal Council:

by providing a mechanism whereby all services currently delivered to the Bands by the Department are delivered by the Swampy Cree Tribal Council;

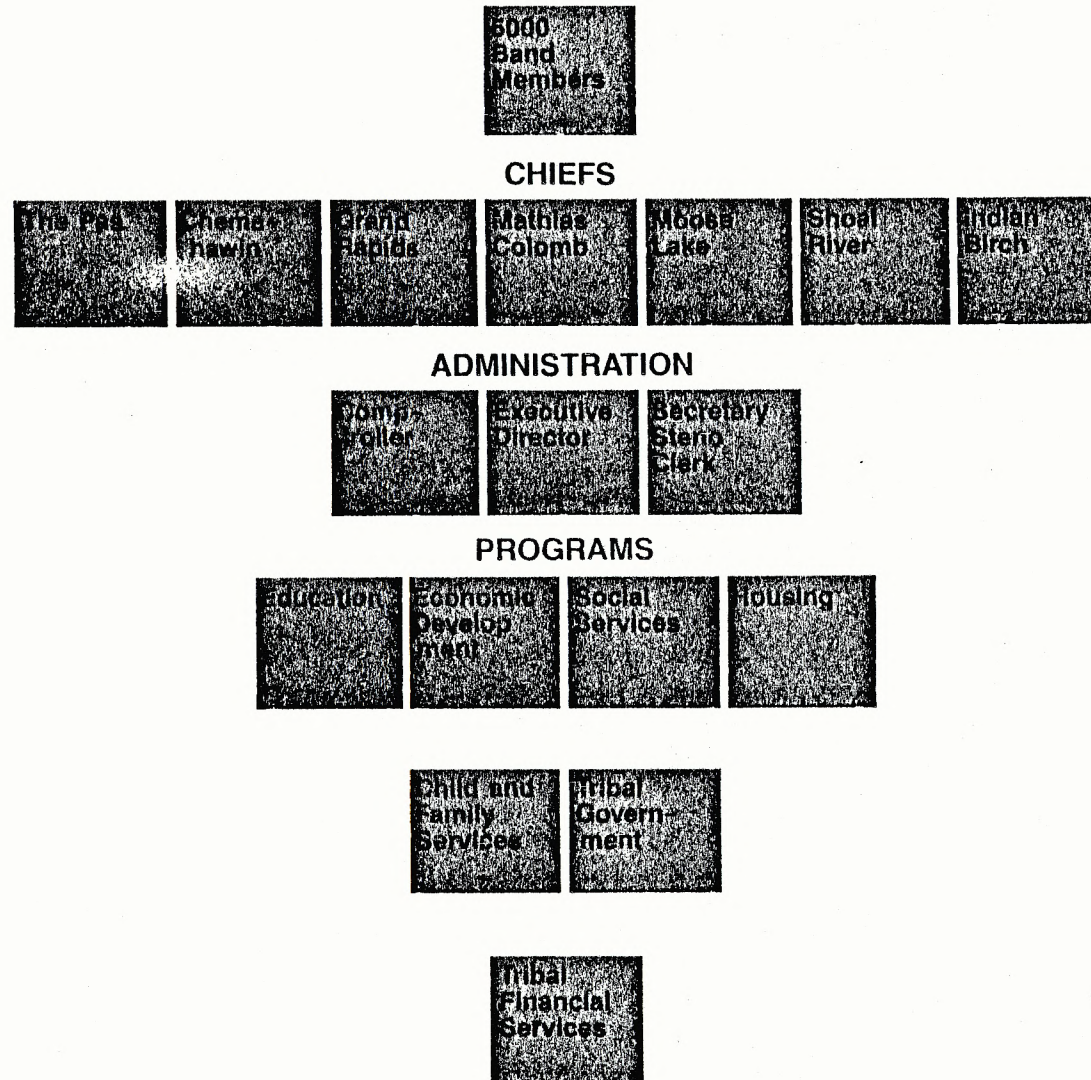
by providing a mechanism whereby the Council can develop the administrative and managerial skills necessary to help each Band institute and deliver local services at its own pace and in tune with each Band's level of development;

by providing a mechanism whereby the Council, as elected representatives of the Bands, can ensure that services are equitably and effectively delivered to each Band; and

by providing a mechanism whereby the Council can assist the Bands to develop a capacity for local services, making them less and less dependent upon the Department or the Council in matters of local concern and responsibility.

FIG. 5

SWAMPY CRÉE
TRIBAL COUNCIL
ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART



INTERLAKE RESERVES TRIBAL COUNCIL

Membership

The Tribal Council was incorporated and recognized by the Government of Canada in 1977. It is a formal unification of eight member Reserves located in the southcentral (interlake) area in the Province of Manitoba. Of the eight, six are **Ojibway Reserves**: Lake St. Martin (935), Lake Manitoba (677), Little Saskatchewan (377), Jackhead (352), Fairford (990), Dauphin River (103); and the remaining two are **Ojibway and Cree Reserves**: Peguis (2,792), and Fisher River (1,382). The Tribal Council is accountable to approximately 8,000 Reserve members under the leadership of eight Band Councils.

Mandate

The mandate of the Tribal Council is to facilitate in the transfer of local control and responsibility of programs and services to member Bands.

Functional Structure and System

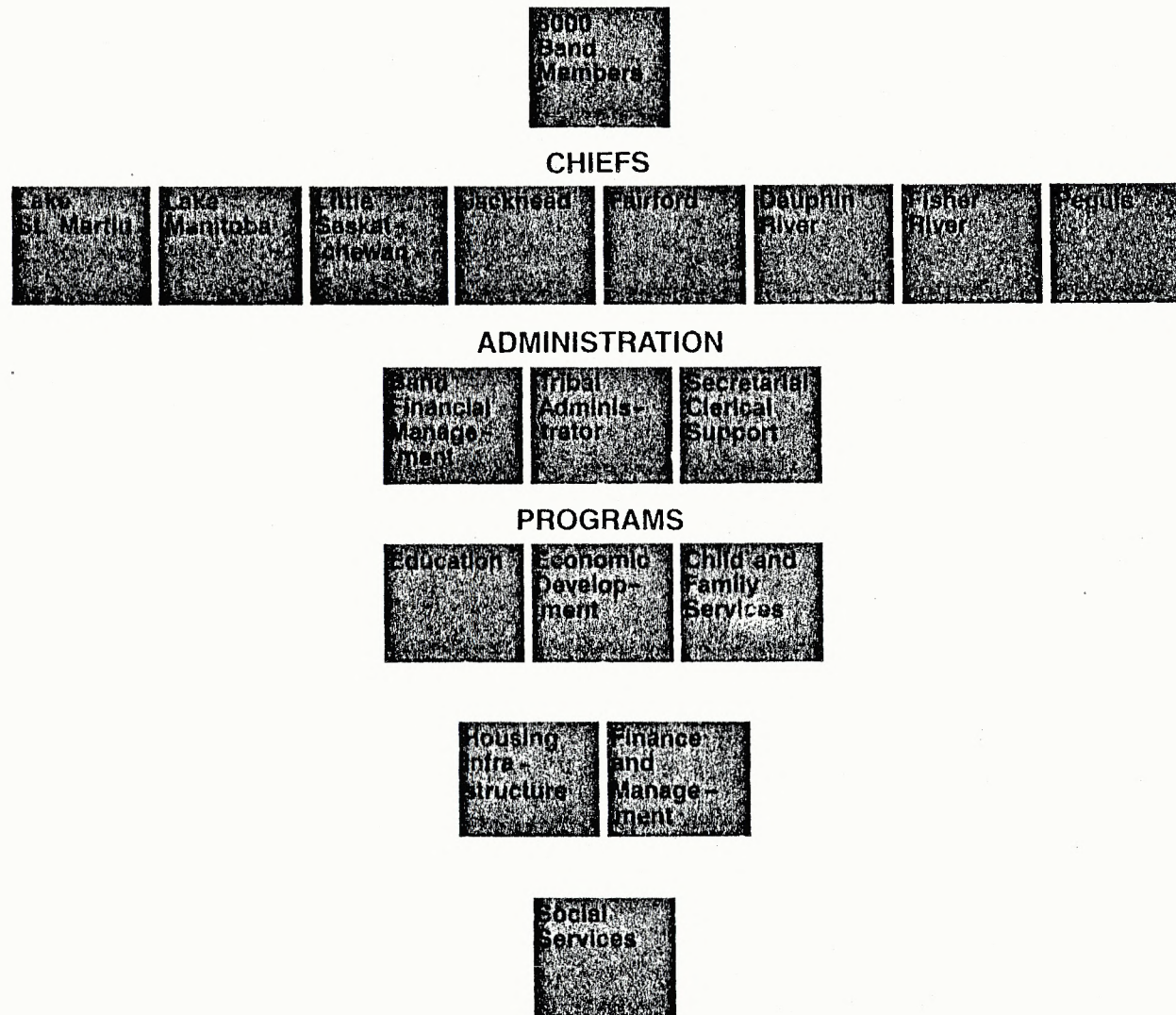
The primary function of the Tribal Council is to provide and deliver service programs on behalf of its member Reserves.

There are four elements encompassing the **Interlake Reserves Tribal Council** organization structure:

***Band Members
Board of Directors and
Constitution
Administration
Program (Delivery System)***

INTERLAKE RESERVES
TRIBAL COUNCIL
ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART

FIG. 6



WEST REGION TRIBAL COUNCIL

Membership

The Tribal Council was incorporated and recognized by the Government of Canada in 1979. It is a formal unification of nine member Reserves located in the southwestern portion of the Province of Manitoba. Of the nine, all are **Ojibway**: Crane River (221), Ebb & Flow (767), Gamblers (39), Keeseekoowenin (384), Pine Creek (784), Rolling River (405), Valley River (501), Waterhen (473), and Waywayseecappo (948). The Tribal Council is accountable to approximately 4,600 Reserve members under the leadership of nine Band Councils.

Mandate

The mandate of the Tribal Council is to facilitate in the transfer of local control and responsibility of programs and services to member Bands. Advisory and technical expertise is provided in all areas of Band program management and accountability to ensure effective transitional local control is achieved.

Functional Structure and System

The primary function of the Tribal Council is to provide and deliver service programs on behalf of its member Reserves. The Tribal Council can be viewed as service-oriented to deliver programs and not as a political unit and/or organization.

There are five elements encompassing the **W.R.T.C.**:

Band Members

Band Councils

***Board of Directors and
Constitution***

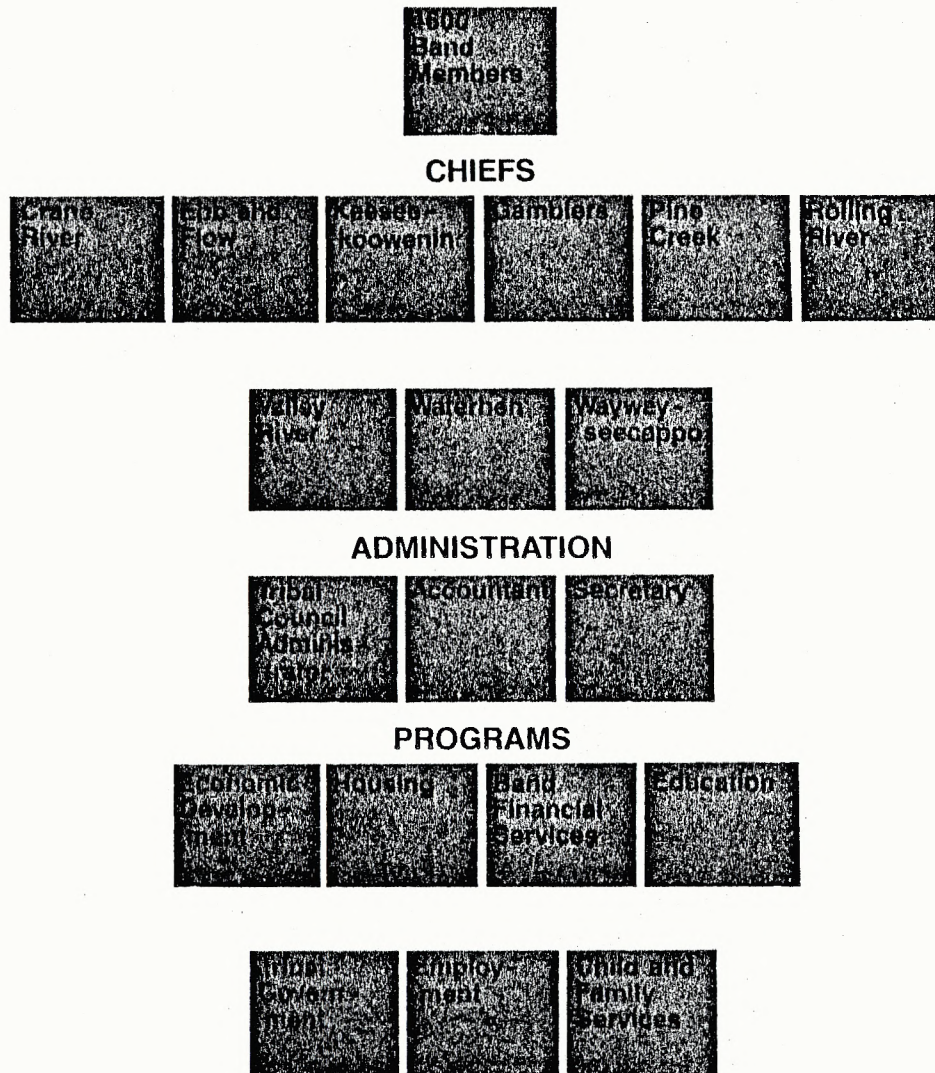
Administration

Program (Delivery System)

The Tribal Council is accountable totally to the Band members of the **West Region Tribal Council** and it is governed by the Board of Directors (nine Chiefs) and reinforced by the constitution which sets the policies and the mandate. The functional component of the organization is provided by the Administration, consisting of a Tribal Council Administrator, Accountant, and Secretary, and finally, the delivery system consisting of all programs and administered by the Tribal Council.

FIG. 7

WEST REGION
TRIBAL COUNCIL
ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART



SOUTHEAST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Membership

The Tribal Council was incorporated and recognized by the Government of Canada in 1978. It is a formal unification of eight member Reserves located on the southeastern area in the Province of Manitoba. Of the eight, six are **Ojibway Reserves**: Berens River (1,054), Brokenhead (585), Buffalo Point (33), Hollow Water (532), Little Black River (333), Little Grand Rapids (986); one is **Cree**: Bloodvein (535); and one is **Ojibway/Cree**: Poplar River (593). The Tribal Council is accountable to approximately 5,000 Reserve members under the leadership of eight Band Councils.

Mandate

The mandate of the Tribal Council is to facilitate the transfer of local control and responsibility of programs and services to member Bands.

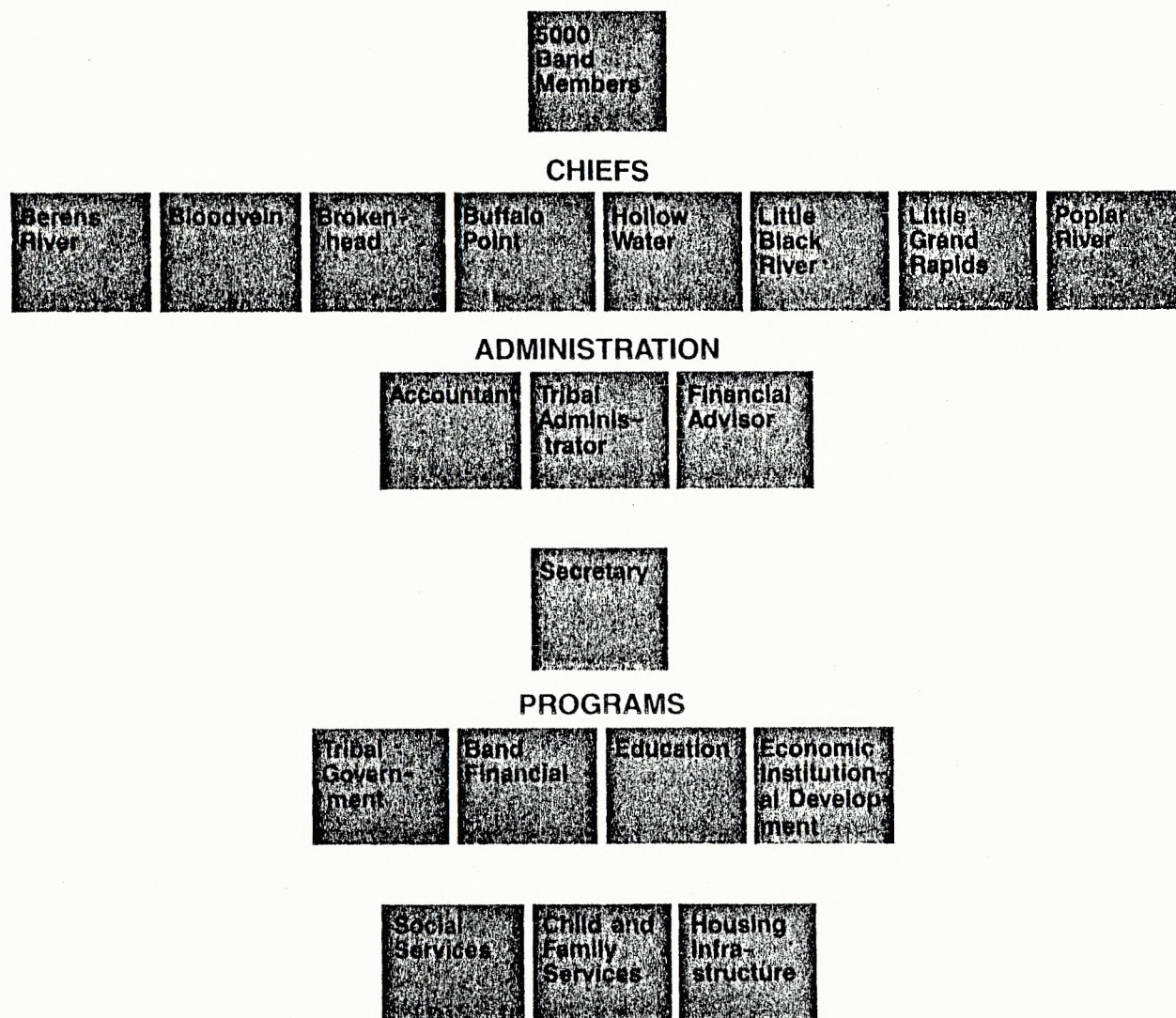
by providing a mechanism whereby the Council can develop the administrative and managerial skills necessary to help each Band institute and deliver local services at its own pace and in tune with each Band's level of development;

by providing a mechanism whereby the Council, as elected representatives of the Bands, can ensure that services are equitably and effectively delivered to each Band; and

by providing a mechanism whereby the Council can assist the Bands to develop a capacity for local services, making them less and less dependent upon the Department or the Council in matters of local concern and responsibility.

SOUTHEAST RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART

FIG. 8



KEEWATIN TRIBAL COUNCIL

Membership

The Tribal Council was incorporated and recognized by the Government of Canada in 1979. It represents thirteen member Reserves and one settlement located in the northern precambrian area in Manitoba. Of the thirteen, three are **Chipewyan Reserves**: Northlands (424), Churchill Tadoule (410), Barren Lands (399); and the remaining are **Cree Reserves**: Cross Lake (2,417), Nelson House (2,000), York Factory (444), Split Lake (1,275), Shamattawa (626), Fox Lake (359), War Lake (82), God's Lake (1,174), God's River (257), Oxford House (1,178), and South Indian Lake Settlement (185). The Tribal Council is accountable to approximately 11,300 Reserve members under the leadership of each respective Band Council.

Mandate

The mandate of the Tribal Council is to facilitate the transfer of local control and responsibility of programs and services to member Bands by the following objectives:

to promote continuous public relations aimed at creating and developing mutual understanding and improved relations between Indian Bands and Government agencies;

to allow the resource development council of the area to contribute and to participate in community and regional economic development;

to allow the continuation of the Bands' own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose;

to participate in the utilization of natural resources and establish new or existing enterprises and services;

to undertake a broad range of initiatives in Northern Manitoba on resource and economic development, community services; all of which are referred to as the resource development concept and are associated with a long term development strategy;

to develop the Council into a self-supporting revenue generating corporation for the mutual benefit of the Council and its member Bands; and

to eliminate the complete dependency of the Bands on the Department and other funding agencies as the sole source of revenue.

Functional Structure and System

The basic concept and philosophy is to gradually take control of the services which the Department has historically controlled since Confederation. The Tribal Council has also concentrated its endeavours on economic resource development in Northern Manitoba.

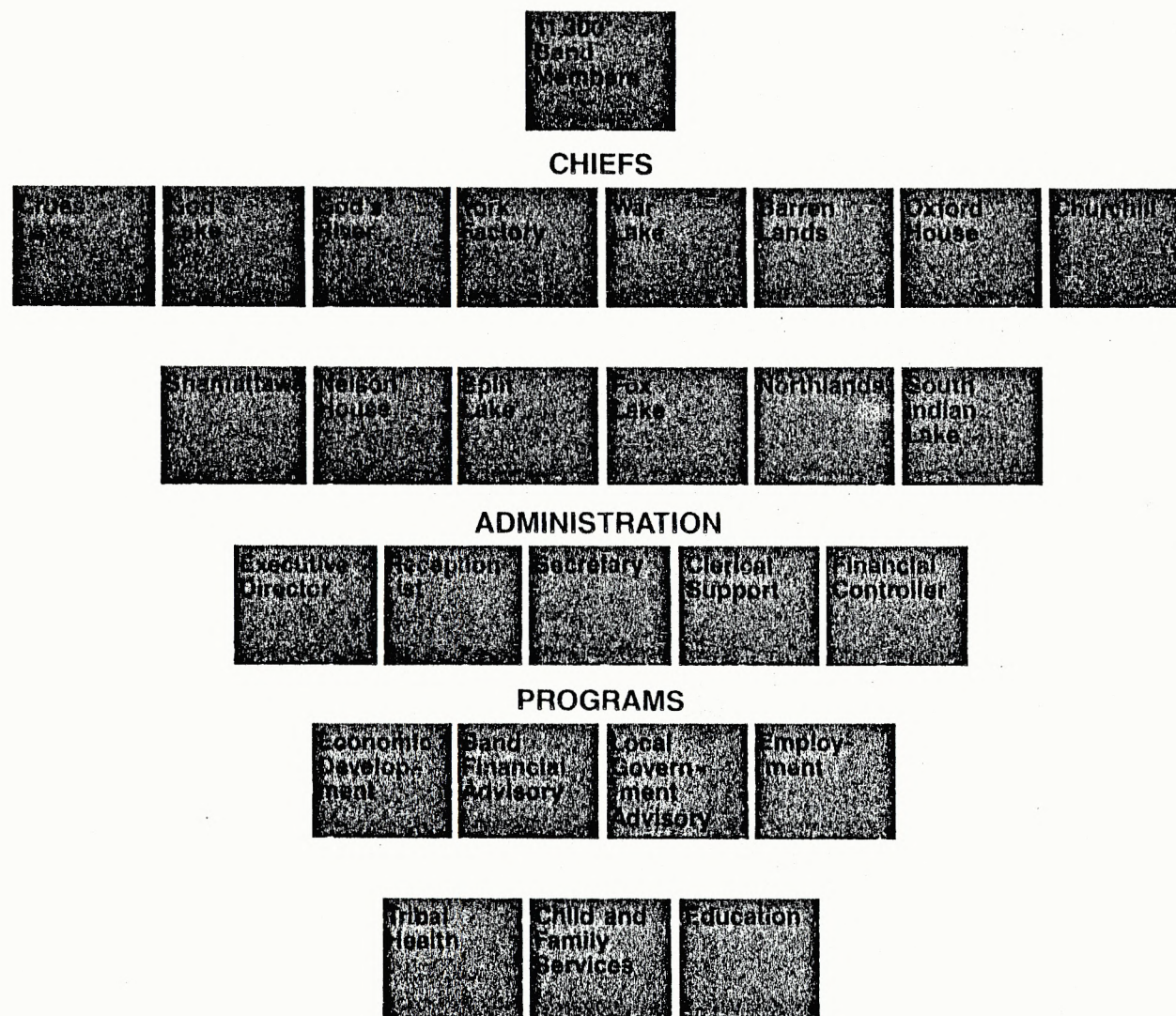
There are six elements encompassing the Keewatin Tribal Council organization structure:

**Band Members
Board of Directors and Constitution
Executive Council
Council of Elders
Administration
Program (Delivery System)**

The Tribal Council is accountable to the Band Members of the Keewatin Tribal Council and is governed by the Executive Council (four Chiefs) who receive direction from the Board of Directors.

KEEWATIN
TRIBAL COUNCIL
ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART

FIG. 9



ISLAND LAKE TRIBAL COUNCIL

Membership

The Tribal Council was incorporated and recognized by the Government of Canada in 1981. It represents four member Reserves located in the northeastern area of the Province of Manitoba. All of the Reserve communities are **Cree**: St. Theresa Point (1,464), Garden Hill (1,871), Wasagamach (688), and Red Sucker Lake (340). The Tribal Council is accountable to total membership of approximately 4,500 Reserve members under the leadership of each respective Band Council.

Mandate

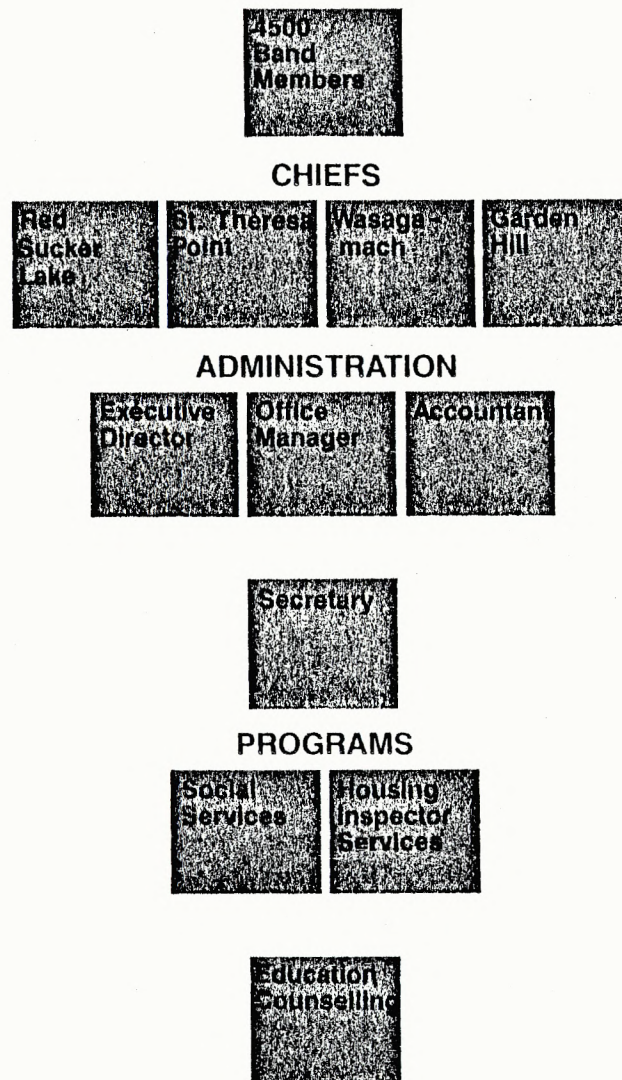
The long term mandate of the Tribal Council is to facilitate the transfer of local control and responsibility of programs and services to member Bands. One of the primary objectives is to promote resource development for the independent economic and social growth of the communities. It is also structured to provide a functional liaison between the member Bands and the public and private sector for the advancement of economic endeavours on the Reserves.

Functional Structure and System

The Tribal Council has recently submitted a proposal to the Regional Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the establishment of their functional organizational requirements. At the present time, the Department cannot financially support the implementation. The reasons are outlined in the Manitoba Regional Operational Plan 1983/84 to 1986/87. The resources made available to date have been for research and development in the event that additional financial resources are made available.

PROPOSED ISLAND LAKE
TRIBAL COUNCIL
ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART

FIG.10



Through this developmental process, Indian Tribal Councils became

administrative organizations

responsible for program service delivery and accountable to Boards of Directors, comprised of the Chiefs of the member Bands. As the Indian Tribal Councils evolved, so did the Indian political organizations in a comprehensive approach towards the future and continued unfolding of Indian Government.

The Manitoba Chiefs and Councils have always been recognized as the Indian political leadership elected by their membership. To complement their direction for the advancement of Indian Government, Indian political organizations were developed, responsible for political affiliations with the public and private sectors.

In Manitoba, there are three Indian political organizations:

First Nations Confederacy

Representing the southern Indian Reserves in the Province of Manitoba and the geographically located Indian Tribal Councils:

*Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council
West Region Tribal Council
Southeast Resource Development Council*

Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac

Representing the northern Indian Reserves in the Province of Manitoba and the geographically located Indian Tribal Councils:

*Keewatin Tribal Council
Swampy Cree Tribal Council
Island Lake Tribal Council*

Brotherhood of Indian Nations

Representing the Interlake Indian Reserves in the Province of Manitoba and the geographically located Indian Tribal Council:

Interlake Reserves Tribal Council

Two of the three Indian political organizations have signed a Political Accord to pursue the "establishment of institutions, mechanisms, and procedures for co-operative and collective action on areas of mutual concern to the Chiefs of southern and northern Manitoba."

The Indian Tribal Council interface with the political organizations is, to some degree, the base for policy development and co-ordination. The understanding and expression of the issues to be addressed for the future economic and social advancement of Reserve communities is facilitated through the Indian Tribal Councils to the Indian political organizations. There is an indepth liaison for joint decision-making, with the Indian Tribal Councils utilized as a supportive advisory and information-dissemination vehicle.

In the past, there were very formal Indian/Government negotiating relationships. As the Indian Tribal Councils were forming, the need for such formalities was alleviated. The Indian Tribal Council concept was developed and implemented to allow the flexibility of advancement at a pace conducive to the communities' aims and aspirations.

The unification of the Indian Tribal Councils has now advanced to the stage where there is once again a concentration on the strengthening of the Manitoba Indian political organizations. It is anticipated that, with the formation of the Joint Standing Committees of Chiefs, a more formal Indian/Government negotiating relationship will once again become a reality within the Region.

**INDIAN POLITICAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

First Nations
Confederacy

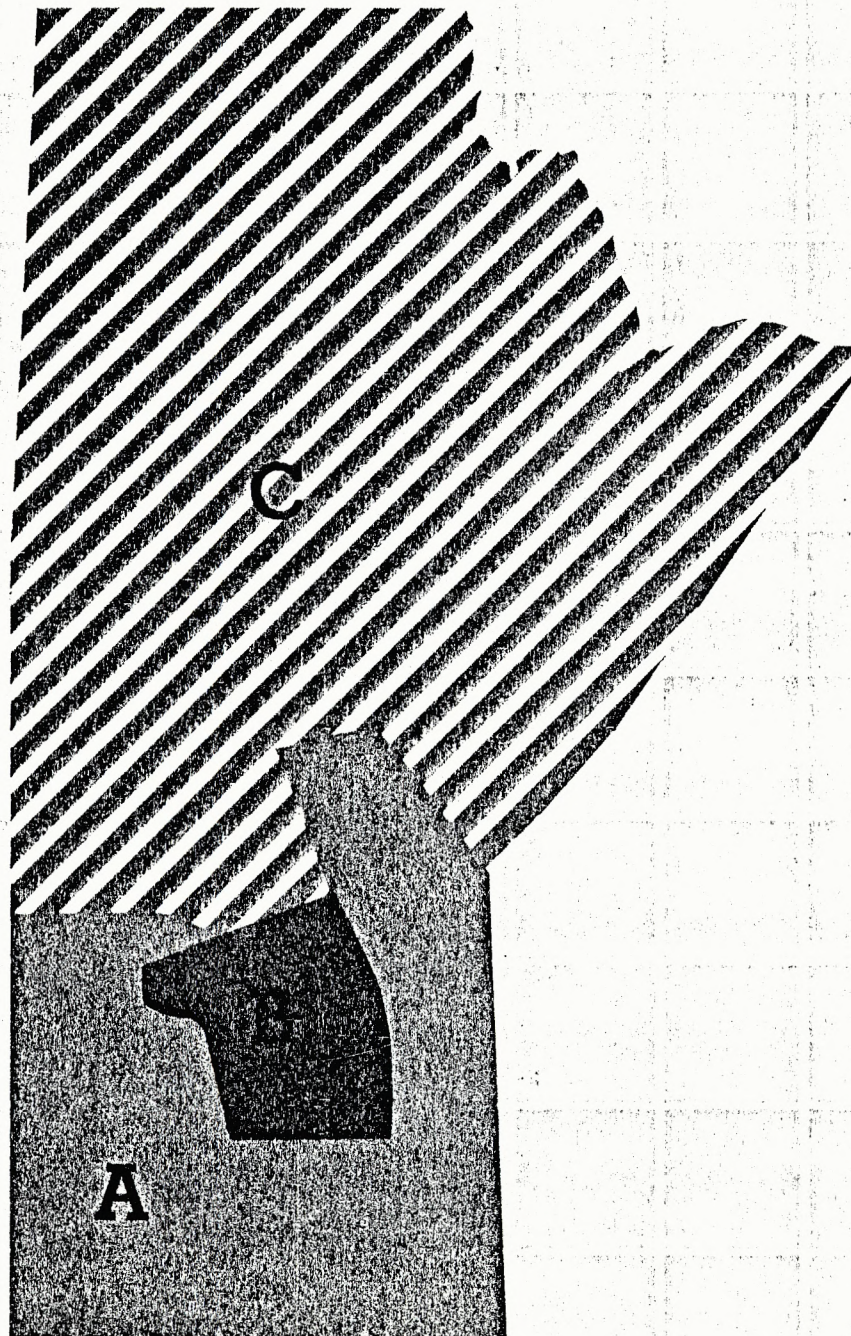
A

Brotherhood of
Indian Nations

B

Manitoba Keewatinowi
Okimakanac

C



MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INC.

BACKGROUND:

THE MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INC. WAS LEGALLY INCORPORATED IN NOVEMBER 1981. IN MAY 1979, THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OF M.I.E.A. WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE NAME OF MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION BOARD. STUDENT SERVICES WAS ESTABLISHED IN APRIL 1980 UNDER THE NAME OF MANITOBA INDIAN STUDENT COUNSELLING CENTRE. ON THE DATE OF INCORPORATION, THE TWO SERVICES WERE COMBINED AND BOTH NOW OPERATE USING THE NAME OF M.I.E.A. AND ARE LOCATED AT THE SAME OFFICE AT 301 - 294 PORTAGE AVENUE IN WINNIPEG.

MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INC. - EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

THE PRIORITIES OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AS OUTLINED BY THE CHIEFS OF MANITOBA IN 1979 WERE:

- (1) TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES TO INDIAN BANDS AND TO ENSURE THAT OFF-RESERVE INDIANS ALSO HAVE ACCESS TO IT;
- (2) TO PROVIDE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO BANDS, AS REQUIRED IN ALL ASPECTS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES;
- (3) TO UNDERTAKE NECESSARY RESEARCH STUDIES AND DEVELOP EVALUATION METHODS;
- (4) TO CREATE AN AWARENESS OF WHAT "LOCAL CONTROL" MEANS; THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF "LOCAL CONTROL"; OFFERING WORKSHOPS, COURSES AND PROGRAMS THAT WILL DEVELOP NEEDED SKILLS AND UNDERSTANDING.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INC. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ARE:

- TO PREPARE BAND EDUCATION PROFILES;

Manitoba Indian Education Association Inc.

- TO IDENTIFY PHILOSOPHY AND LONG AND SHORT RANGE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES;
- TO EVALUATE THE EXISTING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SYSTEM;
- TO INITIATE INTENSIVE STUDIES FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING FOR BANDS;
- TO PROMOTE TOTAL COMMUNITY EDUCATION;
- TO EXAMINE THE PRESENT AND FUTURE FUNDING OF INDIAN EDUCATION;
- TO IDENTIFY AND APPROVE THE LEGAL TRANSFER OF EDUCATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO INDIAN BANDS;

MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INC. - STUDENT SERVICES

HISTORICALLY, STUDENT SERVICES FOR STATUS INDIAN STUDENTS IN MANITOBA WAS PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. THE SERVICES THAT ARE NOW PROVIDED BY MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION STUDENT SERVICES INCLUDE:

- FINANCIAL COUNSELLING;
- ACADEMIC COUNSELLING;
- SOCIAL COUNSELLING;
- STUDY SKILLS;
- TUTORS; AND
- ORIENTATION.

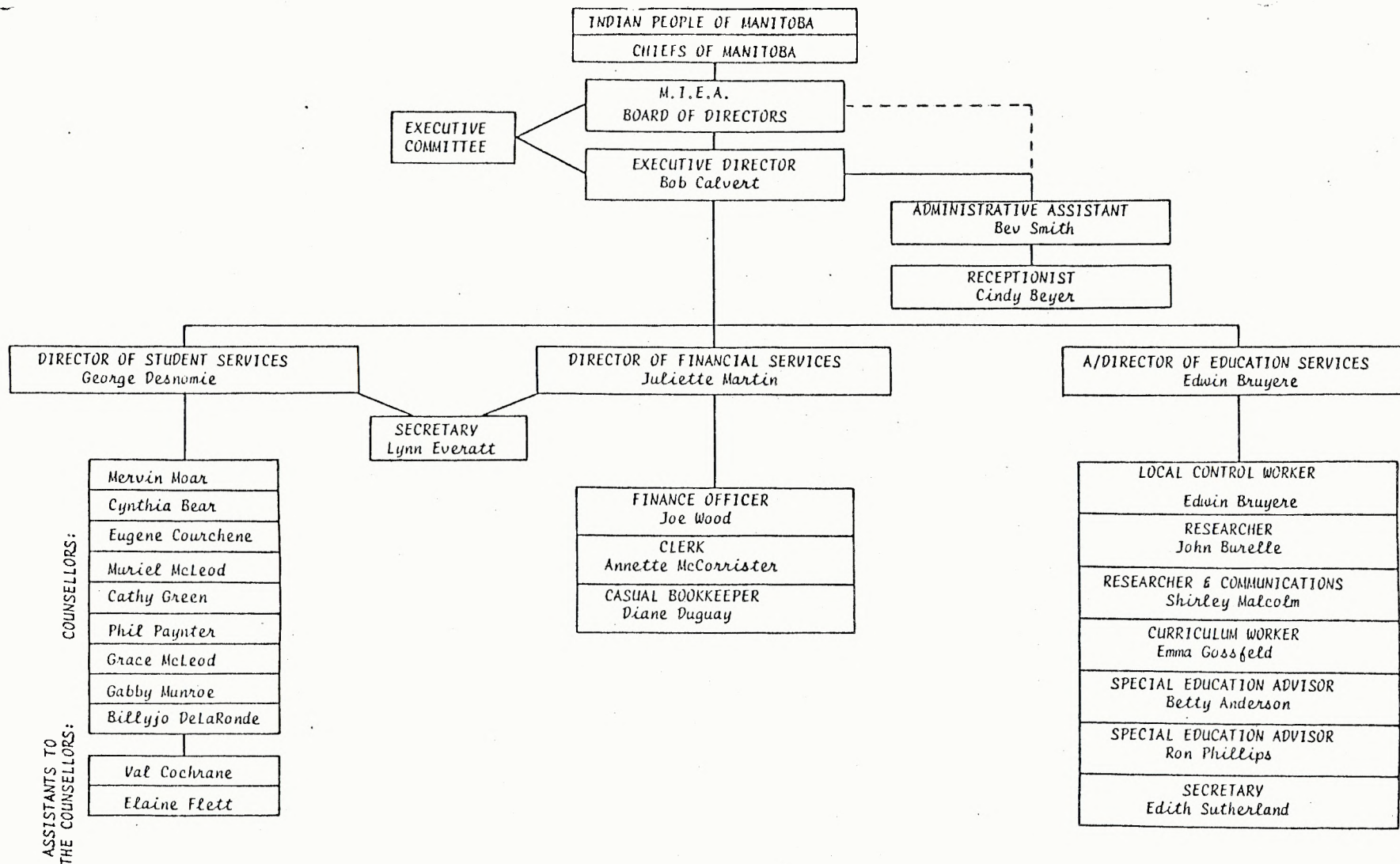
TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE, STUDENTS MUST BE CANADIAN STATUS INDIANS WHO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED INTO AN ACCREDITED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

THE ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS MAY INCLUDE:

- A LIVING ALLOWANCE BASED ON THE NUMBER OF STUDENT'S DEPENDENTS;
- FULL TUITION;
- BOOKS AND SUPPLIES;
- TRAVEL;
- RENT SUBSIDIES; AND

Manitoba Indian Education Association Inc.

FIG. 11



MANITOBA INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INC.

JULY, 1983

I) THE MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC.

The Program is the result of three years' work undertaken by the M.I.A.C. The Manitoba Indian Agricultural Committee was established in 1971 and was actively supported under the Department's policy of program review and development. Representation on the M.I.A.C consisted of four Indian farmers, and one member each from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood; the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Indian Affairs.

In addition to the conduct of surveys, research and planning tasks, the M.I.A.C. has actively consulted with the Indian Farming community and the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood Executive on more than twenty-two occasions respecting the proposed program. Moreover, the M.I.A.C., its continuing work and its objective of initiating and maintaining a viable program for Indian farmers received the support of the All Chiefs Conference at Winnipeg in July, 1973.

The Program is a "five-year program" whose objective is the establishment of 180 economic farm units in the period 1975/76, 1979/80. The M.I.A.C.'s long-range goal envisages the establishment of 300 such units, depending on the success achieved in this initial five-year Program.

The management of the Program will be the responsibility of the Corporation under a management agreement to be concluded between the Minister and the Corporation prior to implementation of the Program.

The Program comprises five, major components as follows: on-farm advisory assistance; training; loans; farm development contributions, other contributions.

Historically, Government programming and management of the agricultural industry on Indian Reserves has been project oriented and ad hoc in application. Progress has been slow and infinitesimal in results.

In 1970, the Department of Indian Affairs introduced a policy of Program Review and Development the underlying principles of which included joint program planning and consultation by Indians, the Provinces and the Department, intensive consultation with Indian people, bands and organizations and the planning and development of activity programs on a provincial basis.

Under the aegis of this policy a Manitoba Indian Agricultural Committee was formed in 1971 with the following membership.

Edward Anderson - Chairman - Fairford Band

Tom Cochrane - Peguis Band

James Moar - Crane River Band

Howard Starr - Sandy Bay Band

George Harbottle - Manitoba Indian Brotherhood - Winnipeg

William Johnson - Manitoba Department of Agriculture

Claude St. Jacques - Department of Indian Affairs - Winnipeg

Stow Associates - Committee Consultants - Carman, Manitoba

The Committee, following its initial work of identifying the resources, potentials, current activities, problems and program needs met on 22 occasions with Indian farmers, band Chiefs and Councillors following which a draft program document was prepared. This draft was presented to the Manitoba All Chiefs Conference in March and August of 1972 where it was endorsed. Further consultation workshops were held regarding program implementation, at Oo-za-we-kwun in November, 1972 and with the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood Executive in 1972.

In February, 1973 an official presentation of the proposed program was made to the Honourable Mr. Chretien by the Committee Chairman. The Program as set forth in the following pages, although changed in form, reflects the intent and content of that earlier proposed program.

In June, 1973 consultation meetings were held in Ottawa between senior officials of Indian Affairs, the Manitoba Indian Agricultural Committee and the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. From these consultations came agreement in principle for the Program.

In August, 1973 written confirmation was received from Mr. P. B. Lesaux, Department of Indian Affairs, agreeing to fund the Manitoba Indian Agricultural Committee to further develop a program outline and to actively assist in having the Program proposal approved by Treasury Board with a tentative implementation date April 1, 1974.

Further consultations and revisions to the Program necessitated a postponement of the implementation date to 1 April, 1975.

Treasury Board approval of the Program was obtained on 9 May, 1974. It was proposed at that time to use a Board as an extension of the M.I.A.C. to manage the Program. Subsequently, however, it was decided that greater responsibility and accountability for management could be achieved by the establishment of a legal entity. The Corporation was then set up under the name of Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc.

GENERAL PURPOSE

The Indian people living on 26 reserves having agricultural potential have no other resources or employment opportunities available to them by which they can create economic activity. The importance of this program to them in both human and economic development terms cannot be overstressed.

The Program is intended to provide Indian people the means by which they can help themselves in seeking an economic way of life, by participating in the planning and decision making process and generally improving upon their circumstances. Secondly it is designed to bring into focus and use all existing forms of assistance provided by government agencies and thereby improve upon the efficiencies and effectiveness of these scarce resources.

The program is aimed primarily at Indian farmers presently in the industry, including those farmers who are marginally self-supporting because of a lack of development assistance and training.

The Program is also aimed at the farm family: particularly the youth in order to encourage their acceptance of farming as a fulfilling way of life.

Finally, the program is aimed at the larger reserve community. Through extension services, it is hoped to gain improved understanding and support of farm enterprises which are or will be established in their communities.

OBJECTIVES

1. To develop 300 economic farm units over a ten (10) year period.
2. To establish 180 economic farm units over the first five (5) year period, 1975/76 - 1979/80.
3. Increase Indian gross production by 400 percent over the first five (5) years.
4. Increase Indian average gross returns per farm unit to 89 percent of the Manitoba average during the first five (5) years and to 100 percent within the second five years.

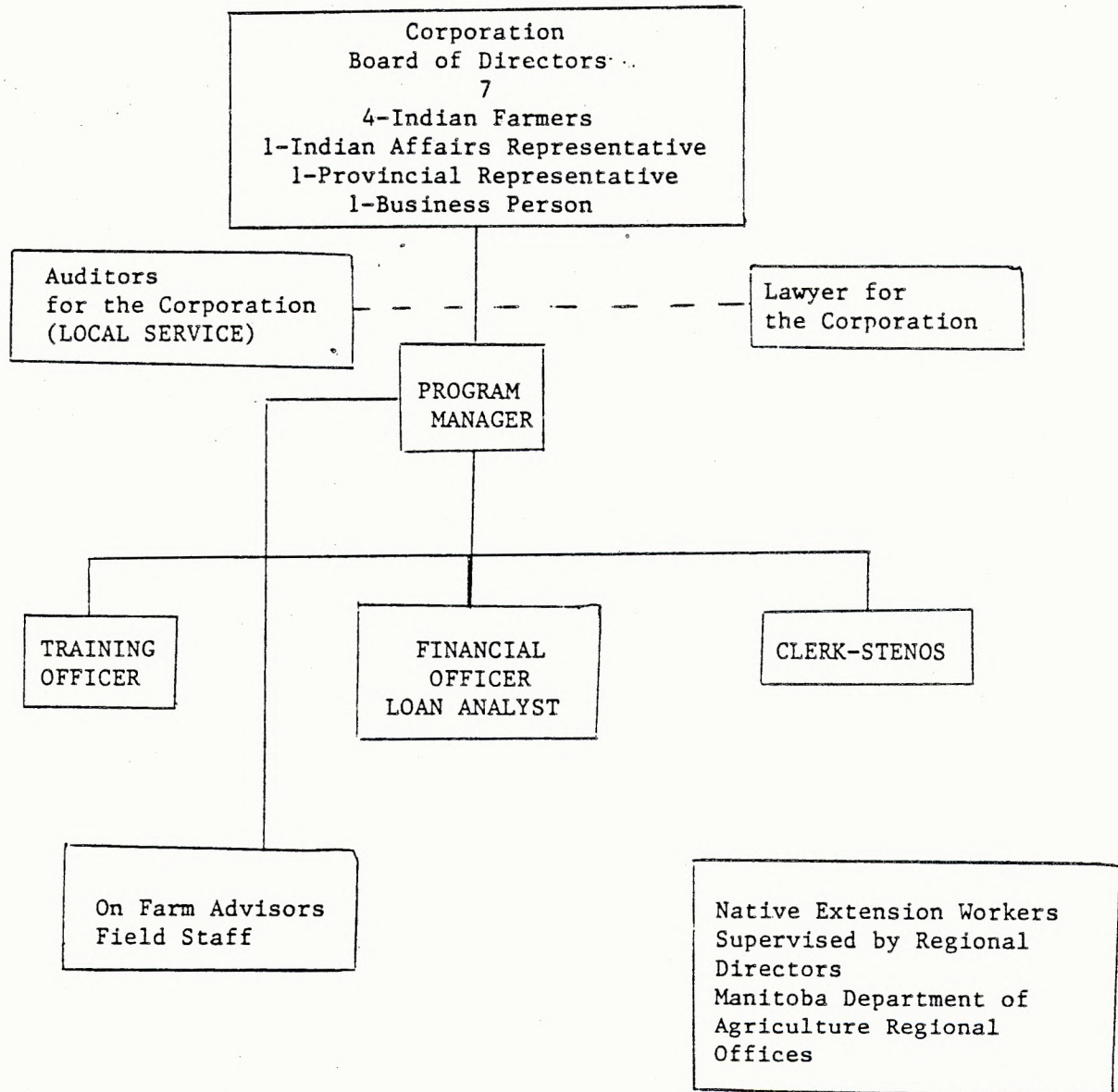
5. To train 100 persons for employment opportunities in the agricultural secondary industry over the next five year period, 1975/76 - 1979/80.
6. To increase the self-respect, esteem and reliance of Indian people participating in or associated with the agricultural industry.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

- a) The prime target will be those Indian farmers presently farming, as well as other band members who are sincerely interested in agricultural endeavours and willing to successfully complete the appropriate training program. A variance of 10 percent of the total number of clients would be allowed to be over the age of 45 years, providing a son appears a likely candidate to carry on the farm operations.
- b) Indian youth between the ages of 9 and 16 who participate in 4H and other youth programs are included in the target area. This will initially be limited to those reserves within the reach of the five Native Extension Workers on the staff of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture Regional Offices.

FIG.12.

XXIV) CORPORATE STRUCTURE





TELEPHONE
'204 725-3560

702 DOUGLAS STREET, P.O. BOX 322, BRANDON, MANITOBA R7A 5Z2

DAKOTA OJIBWAY TRIBAL COUNCIL
POLICE FORCE

PREAMBLE:

The D.O.T.C. Police Force was first envisioned by the Board of the Tribal Council in 1974 and over a period of three years negotiations were conducted with various agencies in order to bring this concept into being. The force was eventually established in November 1977 by agreement with the Tribal Council, Solicitor General, Attorney General and the major funder, the Department of Indian Affairs. One of the stipulations of the agreement was that there was to be an independent group of researchers hired through the Solicitor General of Canada to do a continuing assessment of the way the force was being run and to present ways of improving service to the people as they saw the need. This study was done between January 1979 and October 1981 with annual reports being submitted by the evaluators.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

The founders of the force had several aims and objectives for the force that they felt would improve police services on the reserves, these being:

1. To have Indians police the residents of the DOTC Reserves.
2. Reduce crime on the reserves.
3. Reduce the number (and the costs to the taxpayer) of prison terms by reserve residents.
4. Improve the police services received by band members.
5. Attract and retain suitable persons as Police Officers.
6. Concentrate a lot of time on Crime Prevention rather than just enforcement.

It was hoped and expected that as a result of the expected success of the program that several other benefits would show up. It was expected that the program would reduce R.C.M.P. workload on the Reserves and at the same time establish a good working relationship between D.O.T.C. and R.C.M.P. Police. It was also expected that a success of this program would have favorable results for other native groups interested in establishing Police in their areas of Canada. Everything, however, hinged on the evaluations.

The biggest hurdle that the force has had to overcome is a lack of firm commitment by the funders to the Tribal Police concept with adequate funds allotted annually to operate an efficient, adequately trained and equipped force over an extended period of time. To date, the Force has had to negotiate monies on an annual basis pending receipt of the Final Evaluation. Consequently many members have not stayed at the job because of lack of clear career possibilities for them with our force. Other problems encountered were a lack of housing and office space on some reserves and no capital money to build any. With few exceptions these are still on going problems.

EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

The final Evaluation was submitted in early '82 to the Police Commission and the Steering Committee. There were a number of recommendations made of which I will number the main ones.

1. Personell Committee - to do the initial hiring of new Cadet Constables made up of some Chiefs and other Police representatives. After an initial trial period the whole Board would decide on their permanent employment. This committee has now been established.

DAKOTA-OJIBWAY TRIBAL COUNCIL
POLICE FORCE

OBJECTIVE

The Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Police Force is operated and administered by the D.O.T.C. The Tribal Police Force was formed in March, 1978 and is a unique organization in Manitoba responsible for the law enforcement of the D.O.T.C. Reserves. The Chief of Police, Corporal, Constables and Cadets are governed by an Indian Police Commission comprised of the elected Chief of each Reserve, a representative of the Manitoba Attorney-General's Department and a representative of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Manitoba Police Commission and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are represented as ex-officio members.

ORGANIZATION

1 Police Chief
1 Deputy Chief
1 Sergeant
11 Constables
6 Cadets
1 Secretary

AREA SERVED

- Southwestern Manitoba
- Population approximately 6,900
- Bands serviced: Long Plain, Dakota Plains, Roseau River, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Birdtail Sioux, Sioux Valley, Oak Lake.
- Headquarters are located in Brandon

INDIAN POLICING ON RESERVE

FACTORS - BACKGROUND

. Existing Police Program Authorities

DIAND Program Circular 55 Supernumerary Constables

RCMP Indian Special Constable Program - Option 3B

- . Manitoba Bands, generally speaking, do not support either one of these authorities and have developed their own concept of Indian Police Programs.
- . D.O.T.C. Police Force is that alternative concept and was a pilot project supported by the Federal Solicitor-General, DIAND, and the Provincial Attorney-General.
- . DIAND and Provincial Attorney-General are the only two supporting funding agencies at present as the pilot project time frame has long since elapsed.
- . DIAND, Federal Solicitor-General and RCMP requested from Treasury Board an extension to original authority for Option 3B (see attached letter from Deputy Minister).
- . DIAND Headquarters are preparing a Cabinet Document Proposal highlighting emerging forms of policing on Indian Reserves for consideration as alternatives to the Option 3B and existing Circular 55 Supernumerary Constable Program. Target completion is 1984/85.
- . D.O.T.C. Police Program will be Manitoba's contribution for the preparation of this Cabinet Document Proposal.

MAJOR AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

It is the expressed priority of the D.O.T.C. to develop and operate a complete Indian Police Force and judicial system covering eight Indian Reserves in Southwestern Manitoba. This is their alternative to the Option 3B Program currently funded by DIAND and the Provincial Attorney-General's Office with the administration of the 3B Program being conducted by the R.C.M.P.

EVALUATION

As this was a pilot project, the Solicitor-General of Canada sanctioned an evaluation and highlights were:

1. Full complement of officers
2. Adequate training
3. Supervision
4. Long-term assignments
5. Adequate housing
6. Office facilities
7. Sufficient equipment
8. Officers should NOT be assigned to their home Reserve

INDIAN BAND INSTITUTIONS

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A "Review of changes in the living conditions of the Registered Indian population of Manitoba during the 1970's.
A report done by Harvey Stevens published by the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg.
- S. Duplessis - Regional Advisor, Indian/Government Liaison.
- First Citizen - Voice of the First Nations Confederacy.
- Evolution of the Indian Tribal Council Concept in Manitoba - Purpose and Progress 1966-83 - D.I.A.N.D.
- Manitoba Indian Education Association, Inc.
- The Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program, Inc.
- Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force.

D.I.A.N.D.
PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION:

The Manitoba Region of D.I.A.N.D. serves 49,450 Registered Indians in 60 Bands on 101 Reserves in Manitoba through the Regional Office in Winnipeg, 1 District Office in Thompson, and a Service Centre at Island Lake.

The Manitoba Region of D.I.A.N.D. is unique in its program delivery in that rather than being solely a "corporate unit" it also functions as a "field unit" due to the absence of all but one District Office. The Regional Staff finds that its major effort is spent in program delivery rather than in management and policy direction to District Offices as would be the case in other Regions.

The Region's 1983-84 operating budget is 186 Million Dollars, an increase of 5.36% over the previous year. Resource allocation for 1983-84 by program area are displayed on Table.....

The major program areas of D.I.A.N.D. which provide service to Manitoba Indians are:

- Reserves & Trusts
- Social Development
- Engineering & Architecture
- Local Government (includes: Band Government and
Community Infrastructure)
- Education
- Economic and Employment Development
- Manitoba Resource Development Impact Office (MRDIO)
- N.E.E.D. Initiative

Each of these are discussed in the following pages:

EXECUTIVE

REGIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL	Veinot, B.J.	06966	EX-03
Secretary	Flett, L.	05672	ST-SCY-04
REGIONAL ADVISOR - INDIAN/ GOVERNMENT LIAISON	Duplessis, S.	25440	PM-05
DIRECTOR, MANITOBA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS OFFICE	Bloodworth, G.	25470	SM (Prop.)
REGIONAL ADVISOR - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	Kelly, G.F.	25777	PM-06
Secretary	Fleming, B.	25865	ST-SCY-03
Research Officer (I.I.R.D.)	Kipling, D. (T)	99168	PM-01
DIRECTOR, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	MacPhee, D.	25210	FI-06
DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL SERVICES	Rice, N.L. (A)	04190	PE-05
DIRECTOR, PROGRAM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT COORDINATION	Hodgson, G. (A)	84426 25879	SM-00 PM-07 (Proposed SM)
REGIONAL INFORMATION ADVISOR	Kerr, M.	25596	IS-04
REGIONAL LAND ENTITLEMENT ADVISOR	Gallo, J. (T)	45574	PM-04
CO-ORDINATOR, CANADA/MANITOBA NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	Trapp, A.A. (T)	45558	CO-02
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS	Cooke, W.R.	25432	EX-02
Secretary	Barkwell, E.	25478	ST-SCY-04
Operations Officer	Bates, A.	25854	AS-03

REGIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL			
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS			
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS (I.I.R.D.)	Lathlin, O.	99142	PM-07
DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT	Zyzniewski, J. (A)	06933	SM-00
DIRECTOR, LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Eardley, B.W.	25485	SM-00
DIRECTOR, EDUCATION	Penner, R.H.	06662	SM-00
DIRECTOR, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	(Zyzniewski, J.)	25433	WP-06
DIRECTOR, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	Enns, E. (A)	25954	WP-06
DIRECTOR, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE	Chan, K.C.	19511	SM-00
DIRECTOR, RESERVES AND TRUSTS	Robinson, L.	25426	PM-07 (Prop. SM)
DISTRICT MANAGER, THOMPSON	Quast, C.	25340	PM-06

APPROVED:

B.J. Veinot

Effective: Sept. 26. 1983

FIG. 14

Manitoba Region
Resource Allocation by Program, 1983-84

July 7/83

Program	Capital (\$000)	Operation and Maintenance (\$000)
Program Administration	571.0	1,837.5
Reserves and Trusts	-	136.4
Education	10,240.0	49,964.0
Employment and economic Development	-	6,986.5
Social Services	-	59,379.3
Community Infrastructure and Services	24,870.0	5,749.5
Band Government	-	<u>8,078.6</u>
	35,681.0	132,131.8 *

Capital	35,681.0	
O & M	132,131.8 *	Includes Contributions Excludes Salaries
Salaries	<u>18,413.0</u>	
Total	186,225.8	

Prepared by Finance
R.P. & A.

FIG.15

MANITOBA REGION BUDGET COMPARISON

June 2, 1983
Prepared by Finance
R.P.6A.

	1982-83			1983-84			X
	O&M	Grants & Contributions	Total	O&M	Grants & Contributions	Total	(Increase) (Decrease)
MANDATORY							
Federal Schools	1,058.5	1,999.4	3,057.9	1,462.7	1,883.6	3,346.3	
Provincial Schools	9,509.3	7,689.8	17,199.1	11,942.6	6,643.9	18,586.5	
Board Operated Schools	—	15,600.0	15,600.0	—	14,453.6	14,453.6	
Student Support	442.1	1,578.8	2,020.9	127.3	1,743.4	1,870.7	
University & Professional	100.0	3,407.8	3,507.8	83.6	3,280.7	3,364.3	
Total Education	11,109.9	30,275.8	41,385.7	13,616.2	28,005.2	41,621.4	0.57
Income & Maintenance	15,435.2	28,595.5	44,030.7	19,648.9	27,674.8	47,323.7	
Family & Child Services	2,353.9	5,029.6	7,383.5	5,543.3	3,813.7	9,357.0	
Adult Care	1,269.3	1,005.4	2,274.7	1,122.4	1,366.2	2,488.6	
Total Social Services	19,058.4	34,630.5	53,688.9	26,314.6	32,854.7	59,169.3	10.21
TOTAL MANDATORY	30,168.3	64,906.3	95,074.6	39,930.8	60,859.9	100,790.7	6.01
DISCRETELY							
O&M Education (Facilities)	2,564.3	3,307.5	5,871.8	2,695.0	2,472.8	5,167.8	
O&M Community Infrastructure	335.0	3,795.0	4,130.0	269.9	4,304.4	4,574.3	
Core	—	1,886.7	1,886.7	—	1,867.8	1,867.8	
Overhead	—	4,362.1	4,362.1	50.0	4,031.7	4,081.7	
Economic Development	308.6	4,870.1	5,178.7	437.0	5,313.6	5,750.6 (1)	
Employment Inc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NEEO	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guidance & Counselling (Educ.)	—	1,245.9	1,245.9	—	371.1	1,579.8	
Employment Dev. (Occ. Skills)	10.0	1,128.3	1,138.3	—	1,138.3	1,138.3	
Band Training	.5	643.8	644.3	—	—	—	
Other	—	—	—	855.0	469.6	1,324.6	
Total Discretely	3,218.4	21,239.4	24,457.8	4,306.9	19,969.3	25,484.9	4.20
ALL OTHER OPERATING							
Salaries	18,241.0	—	18,241.0	18,413.0	—	18,413.0	
Summer Youth Employment	38.7	72.2	110.9	—	—	—	
Personal Service Contract	—	—	—	20.0	—	20.0	
Temporary Help	48.7	—	48.7	35.0	—	35.0	
All Other Services	5,212.2	1,869.3	7,081.5	2,990.1	3,014.2	5,666.6	
Total All Other	23,540.6	1,941.5	25,482.1	21,458.1	3,014.2	24,134.6	(5.29)
CAPITAL							
	Dept.	Contrib.	Total	Dept.	Contrib.	Total	
Housing	358.0	11,597.0	11,955.0	159.0	11,796.0	11,955.0	
Education	4,898.1	6,382.0	11,280.1	6,624.0	3,310.0	9,934.0	
Retrofit	98.7	—	98.7	—	—	—	
PUSH	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	2,176.0	6,106.3	8,282.3	7,119.0	6,673.0	13,792.0	
Total Capital	7,530.8	24,085.3	31,616.1	13,902.0	21,779.0	35,681.0	12.86
TOTAL MANITOBA REGION	64,458.1	112,172.5	176,630.6	79,597.8	105,622.4	186,091.2	5.36

1) Includes Northern Flood
Community Planning
Employment Inc.

580.0
200.0
200.0

RESERVES AND TRUSTS:

The Reserves and Trusts Program is responsible for developing, managing and directing the implementation of the statutory requirements of The Indian Act, Treaties and related contractual obligations of the Federal Government related to Indians and lands reserved for Indians. The program also concentrates on Band capacity to maximize human resource potential. In particular some of its major functions include:

- Participating in negotiations on Treaty Land Entitlement between Canada and the Indian Bands, and to implement
- Managing and Administering Minister's statutory responsibilities for lands and estates while attempting to improve quality of service.
- Maintaining reserve and membership statistics according to the membership requirements of the Indian Act and Departmental Policies in Region and to supervise the Tribal Council and Bands who have had the function decentralized to them.
- Fulfill Treaty Obligations and non-monetary requirements of treaties through Regional Office and to facilitate accurate distribution to individual/individuals and depositing of annuity to trust accounts for minors.
- ensure each Band has required information and procedural references for proper Band administration, set up related training courses, and provide systematic contact with each Band council to advise on, and monitor compliance with, and potential utilization of legislative authority.
- Legitimize present extractions and determine extent of resources re. forestry and legitimize existing practices and prepare inventories of mineral potential.

ANNUAL REPORT (INFO SERVICES)

NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT

BACKGROUND:

The Northern Flood Agreement (NFA), signed in December 1977 addresses the impact of the construction, by the Province of Manitoba and Manitoba Hydro, of a major hydro generating scheme in Northern Manitoba, the "Lake Winnipeg Regulation, Nelson and Churchill River Diversion Project". This hydro generation project necessitated the diversion of water from the Churchill River into the Nelson River watershed, as well as the regulation of the out-flow of water from Lake Winnipeg.

The development resulted in major socio-economic and environmental impacts to five Indian Bands (Nelson House, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake and York Factory) which have an aggregate population of 8,000 people. The Bands formed the Northern Flood Committee (NFC) in May 1974, which subsequently negotiated the Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement with the Province of Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro and the Government of Canada.

The Agreement sets out a number of specific and general obligations and undertakings for each and/or all of the signatories. The Agreement also provides for an arbitrator (currently Judge P.D. Ferg) who possesses certain powers to assign responsibilities to the parties for impact compensation, mitigation or remedial action and compel performance including related costs.

The wording of the Agreement is ambiguous at times, rendering the Federal, Provincial and Hydro interpretation of their mutual and respective obligations and responsibilities difficult. The Northern Flood Committee (NFC) alleges that many of the NFA obligations remain unmet and has submitted a number of issues under dispute (38 as of March), 1983) to the Arbitrator for resolution.

1982/83

In 1982-83, increasing priority was given by DIAND to ensuring fulfillment of Canada's NFA obligations and to assisting the 5 Bands affected to obtain the entitlements due to them under the agreement.

The ADM, Indian and Inuit Program, was designated Senior Responsible Officer for the issue, and the Manitoba Northern Flood agreement Office (MNFAO) was established under a senior Director with an integrated Headquarters and Regional responsibility and increased staff support resources.

A regional and a HQ interdepartmental committee of senior federal officials has been established to review and coordinate Federal activities, quadripartite meetings of the NFA signatories were regularized and continued to work towards resolution of outstanding issues, and the negotiation between and among the parties continued on a wide variety of specific concerns.

In addition DIAND increased its level of financial assistance to the Northern Flood Committee to assist the communities in their preparation of claims, negotiations and supporting staff requirements.

While much remains to be done to fully implement the provisions of the Northern Flood Agreement, substantial progress has been made in a number of areas:

- * A study to evaluate the adequacy of potable water delivery systems in each of the communities was initiated by DIAND and will be completed in the new fiscal year.
- * A study commissioned by DIAND to evaluate the employment opportunities generated by the Hydro project was completed and an action plan to increase access of Band members to employment opportunities is currently being developed by the four parties.
- * Continued support was provided to the Bands for community planning activities. Particular emphasis has been given to developing a vehicle to facilitate a coordinated federal/provincial response to community developmental priorities.
- * Progress has been made in establishing land entitlements and the procedures to be used in the land exchange process.
- * An environmental impact study is underway in Cross Lake, mercury monitoring activities are entrenched under a formal federal/provincial agreement, and the issue of long term ecological monitoring in the area affected is under discussion by the four parties.
- * All parties have agreed that the deadline for the submission of certain claims to the Arbitrator be extended for a minimum of one year to allow more time for identification and subsequent negotiation/arbitration of potential claims issues.

1983/84

Support of the NFC, interdepartmental program coordination and inter-party negotiation will continue, the main thrust being to reach agreement on mutual and respective NFA obligations and on the resources and activities required to implement these responsibilities.

MANITOBA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OFFICE (MRDIO)

The Manitoba Resource Development Impact Office was established as an integrated HQ/Region Branch (formerly called The Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement Office) responsible for the following:

- To coordinate Federal implementation of those articles of the Northern Flood Agreement which affect the Federal Government.
- To ensure the affect Indian Bands (Nelson House, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake and York Factory) can take advantage of opportunities presented by the Agreement.
- To ensure the mitigation of adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts from Hydro-development.

Activities within the Program include:

- Research
- Clarification and development of Federal strategy with regards to the Northern Flood Agreement.
- the coordination of all Federal Departments, both Regionally and in Headquarters, with respect to its (N.F.A.) implementation.
- Ongoing consultation with other parties to the NFA to obtain information on their implementation activities where appropriate.

- Providing financial support and advice to the Bands in the Northern Flood Committee which represents the Bands affected.

The M.R.D.I.O. is also responsible for preparation of the Federal position regarding Grand Rapids Forebay, undertaking negotiations with the Province of Manitoba on this issue and coordinating Federal implementation measures.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Social Development Program of D.I.A.N.D. provides Indian individuals and families who are in need, (as determined by the Regional Social Services assistance manual and national operating standards) with financial assistance and services enabling them and their dependants to maintain health, safety, dignity and family unity. The five specific activities of the program are:

- Income Maintenance (Social Assistance)
- Family and Children Services
- Adult Care
- Rehabilitation
- Community Social Services

The Social Development had a total 1983-84 Budget of 59 Million dollars, of which the majority was allocated to the income maintenance component of the program.

INDIAN AFFAIRS
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

WHAT IS SOCIAL ASSISTANCE?

- All Indians and specific categories of Non-Indians living on Reserve have a right to apply for Social Assistance.
- Under the responsibility of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Social Assistance is a last resource for each Indian and to specific categories of Non-Indians living on Reserve who have no means of subsistence.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IS:

- Provided to Indian people under the same terms and conditions as Social Allowances are paid to Non-Treaty residents of Manitoba by the Provincial Government.
- Not a Treaty right, and not provided for in the Indian Act.
- Provided to persons residing on Reserves.

WHAT ARE CONSIDERED BASIC NEEDS?

- The Social Assistance Program provides financial support to individuals and families to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, utility costs, fuel, shelter, personal and household allowances.

In addition:

- Amounts may be added to the monthly budget for special diets at the request of a physician.
- Special needs allowance may be available for families or persons who need to repair or replace essential appliances or other household furnishings.
- Special needs assistance may be issued to replace essential clothing and household furnishings lost to fire, where other assistance or insurance is not available.
- Minor housing repairs may be paid for in critical cases where other assistance is not available.
- Financial assistance may also be provided for funeral and burial costs.

ON-RESERVE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE - WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

- Social Assistance is payable to On-Reserve residents who are unemployed or have no other source of income and are unable to meet their own basic needs and those of their dependents, for reasons of health, social circumstances, or economic need.

PEOPLE ELIGIBLE TO APPLY MAY INCLUDE:

- Those with physical or mental problems.
- Persons able to work but unable to find a job.
- An applicant who is in need for one of the above reasons must also meet the following conditions:
 - reside On Reserve or on Crown Land occupied by a Band.
 - be 18 years of age and registered in the Band membership list.
 - not be in receipt of income support from another Band or agency.
 - be registered for employment or training with Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and be prepared to accept work or training when available.
 - all dependent school children must be attending school.
 - apply for any other benefit, settlement, or payment available, such as unemployment insurance or workers compensation.
 - establish need and provide evidence to support application.

WHERE TO APPLY:

On Reserve residents apply to the Welfare Administrator at the Band Office. Indians living Off Reserve apply directly to the local municipal or provincial welfare office, which then bills Indian Affairs for the costs.

HOW TO APPLY?

An "Application for Social Assistance" form must be completed to declare:

- Financial resources and assets
- Marital status
- Medical conditions
 - 1) The amount of assistance payable is calculated on a budget - needs minus resources.
 - 2) Applicants with income must verify their income and also prove what their basic necessities cost; food, clothing, household expenses, personal needs and shelter costs.
 - 3) Seasonal workers such as fishermen, farmers and trappers should include the cost of earning their income and deduct these costs from their gross income. Social Assistance rates are based on net income.

An applicant must complete an:

- "Authority for Release of Information Form", which allows the Band Welfare Administrator and Indian Affairs to verify the financial information provided.
- "Release of Medical Information" for a person who applies for health reasons.
- "Guardian Social Allowance" form is required if the applicant is supporting someone who is not a legal dependent.

SENIOR CITIZENS

- Senior citizens receiving "Old Age Pension" and those receiving the guaranteed income supplement may also be eligible for supplementary Social Assistance.
- Pension income is included in the assessment of need.
- Size of the family unit is taken into account if pensioners have dependents.

THE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

The rates of Social Assistance are set by the Provincial Government. The amount is based on the needs test, and depends on the number and ages of the persons in the household.

Band administered Social Assistance Programs must comply with the policies and regulations of Indian Affairs and also with Band Council policies.

The Social Assistance budget for each Band is set at the beginning of the year. A Contribution Agreement is signed between the Chief and Council and Indian Affairs.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL:

An applicant or recipient has the right to appeal any decision taken by the Band Welfare Administrator or Indian Affairs Social Development Officer. Appeals should be made in writing:

To the Chief and Council
of your Reserve

OR

To the Director of Social Development
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
1100 - 275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 3A3

Source of Information:
Indian & Inuit Affairs
Manitoba Region.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Local Government Program in the Manitoba Region deals with components of the Band Government and community infrastructure activities. Their major functions are outlined below:

- With respect to Band Government the Local Government Program is concerned with Band management, community planning and band staff training aspects. The major objectives of these include:

Band Management

- to support effective Indian government through the provision of grants to band councils for the payment of allowances and expenses to elected band officials and band staff.
- to facilitate the management and maintenance of programs and services by providing contribution payments to band councils and tribal councils to cover overhead costs of administering programs and services.
- to encourage effective management by bands and tribal councils of a variety of local programs and services through the provision of financing of management advisory services and monitoring.
- to develop financial and management planning capabilities at the band and tribal council level to direct the future socio-economic growth and development through the provision or financing of professional planning services and related support activities.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

- to support reserve development through the provision of technical planning information, including mapping, geo-technical land use capability information etc.,

For the benefit of comprehensive community planning with emphasis on land use planning.

- to encourage the development of band planning capabilities through the provision of contributions supporting community based and professional planning work.
- to assist the development of band capital plans and the co-ordination of band planning considerations by department programs, particularly those affecting community infrastructure projects.

BAND TRAINING

- to develop band leadership and management expertise through the provision of skill and knowledge training for chiefs, councils, band administrative staff, recognized band committee and general band membership to support the development of effective management processes.

With respect to community infrastructure the local Government program deals with the administration and finance requirements for the development of physical facilities in Indian communities, strengthening the communities abilities to function independently of the department. Major responsibilities include:

- To provide capital to assist Indian Bands and individual Indians and Inuit to acquire housing which will respond to the way Indian and Inuit People on reserves wish to live and to provide operation and maintenance funds for the following:

Housing related training, establishment of residential construction standards, housing inspections, needs analysis and loan default fund.

- to assist Indians living Off Reserve who are gainfully employed with an opportunity for home ownership.
- to assist in project development and financing for all necessary roads, community facilities, sewer, water, and power requirements, including the operation and maintenance costs.
- to ensure the availability of adequate community policing services through the financing of on-reserve policing services and to ensure the policing services available on reserves are appropriate to the cultural characteristics of Indian communities.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE:

The Engineering & Architecture Program is responsible for:

- Providing technical advisory services to Bands for projects identified by Bands.
- Operation and maintenance of schools and other departmentally managed facilities.
- Providing technical training for Bands to take over the capital management process.
- Implementing a Regional Fire Prevention and Protection Program.

EDUCATION:

The Education Program is the largest D.I.A.N.D. Program in terms of expenditures and staff. It is responsible for providing administration service for the efficient operation of departmental programs and advice to Indian Band and/or Tribal Council level authorities in the management of Band programs. It is involved in all aspects of education for Indian People, including:

- Providing comprehensive elementary and secondary education services for students at Federal, Band-operated, Provincial or Private Schools.
- Providing accommodation and other various support services to elementary and secondary students to enable them to take maximum advantage of the educational services available to them.
- Providing counselling services to elementary and secondary students designed to enhance their academic and social development awareness of career opportunities.
- Providing post secondary financial assistance for eligible Indian and Inuit students for them to obtain qualifications and employment at technical, professional and managerial levels.
- Providing cultural grants to individual artists to assist and support the Indian people in preserving developing and expressing their cultural identity.

The Manitoba region has, over the years, considered the administration services' activity as the management and delivery mode trend-setting agent of the education program. Using as its objective the ultimate return of the entire education program to the Indian People. It has embarked on an ambitious plan of transferring programs. To facilitate the orderly transfer, a complete administration infrastructure has been developed including essentially three components. i.e., The Policy and development component (Manitoba Indian Education Association), the supervisory and adaption component (6 Tribal Councils and 1 School Board), and the implementation or delivery component (The locally administered Band-Operated School). To date, this infrastructure or Indian system of Education has assumed complete responsibility for all Indian student services (except operation of the McKay Student Residence), the operation of 25 schools, the administration of 24 tuition agreement, etc., .

Currently, the department still administers the staff and some other portions of the program for 18 schools and tuition agreements for 35 communities. Therefore, although the die is cast, the Education Program in Manitoba is still in the state of transition.

ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT:

The Economic and Employment Development is involved in promoting economic development for Indian Bands through the provision of advice and assistance to Bands, individuals and Indian Institutions and agencies.

The major functions of this program include:

- Support through technical counselling and contributions the creation of Indian designed and managed economic institutions that serve to provide professional development capacity.
- Support for the development of economically viable Indian enterprises.
- To assist in developing productive activities for INDIAN people where conventional opportunities do not exist or are inaccessible by supporting economic activities which are expected to yield marginal rates of return which will better utilize the available human and natural resource base and serve as catalysts for further economic development and for the development of portable skills, through technical counselling, contributions and developmental loans.
- To develop improved access to employment opportunities for Indian People through existing Federal/Provincial programs, supplementary programs and affirmative action measures.

DIAND N.E.E.D. INITIATIVE

In the Manitoba Region the DIAND N.E.E.D. Initiative Program was started in February, 1983, and is expected to terminate in June, 1984. Twenty-one Indian Bands were selected for the Program. Of these 19 Bands were approved. While the creation of employment opportunities for unemployed Indian People is the overall objective of this new Program; the DIAND N.E.E.D. Initiative is specifically designed to:

- Fund local projects that will improve community infrastructure and to provide long-term benefits at local level.
- Achieve more productive use of social assistance funds by converting existing expenditures into wage subsidies.
- Create real opportunities for employable Indian People presently dependent on social assistance to enter into the work force.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The challenge of effective contribution within the targets provided over the next (4) years, to the goals and objectives of both the Indian People of Manitoba and those of the government is a challenge indeed. One must wonder if the slightest possibility of this happening exists.

The goals and aspirations of the Indian people and of the Department are not unlike, only the methods chosen to achieve them vary significantly. Manitoba Region has developed a multi-year functional plan which, within the frame work under which we operate and within the resources provided attempts as much as possible to move towards more control of Indian Affairs by Indians. Any major achievements however, towards "self-government" is highly dependent on the resolving of major outstanding issues of a legislative nature and of an operational nature. These issues are as follows:

Manitoba's plan has been prepared virtually without consultation as the Indian Leadership has not accepted the governmental planning process and cannot agree with the manner in which policies and guidelines continue to be developed without Indian involvement.

A lack of a unified Manitoba Indian political organization over the past 2 years may have contributed to a fragmented representation of Indian priorities and concerns, however, these concerns have remained constant self control of their affairs, employment and a general standard of living, comparable to the non-Indian population of Canada. The recent reorganization of southern chiefs, the establishment of an "assembly of chiefs" and a signing of a north-south accord, will undoubtedly improve the voice of Manitoba Indians in their lobbying for ways and means to achieve their goals and aspirations. The Regional Management team believe that only by working together with the chiefs and tribal councils of Manitoba will we be able to have a positive impact on the future of Indian people.

Following, we have listed a number of major issues and concerns that must be dealt with either nationally or regionally if major progress is to be made.

Extract from
Regional Executive Summary
Manitoba Region
Operational Plan 1983/84 - 1986/87.

D.I.A.N.D. PROGRAMS

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

- D.I.A.N.D. Program Directors
- Manitoba Region Operational Plan. D.I.A.N.D.
- Manitoba Region Work Plans. D.I.A.N.D.
- Finance. D.I.A.N.D.
- Personnel. D.I.A.N.D.

**JURISDICTIONAL
ISSUES**

JURISDICTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The fundamental problem between the Federal and Provincial Governments in this context stems from continuing differences of interpretation concerning responsibilities for the provision of services by the governments for Indian people generally and specifically in relation to the off-reserve status Indian population.

- (i) Federal Position: The Federal Government adopts the view that Sec. 91(24), B.N.A. Act, is an assignment of permissive legislative authority. Through both specific legislative provision and policy, the Federal Government has chosen to limit its actual fiscal responsibility for the provision of services to on-reserve Status Indians, with some exceptions (e.g. post-secondary assistance, etc.)

Of relevance to the off-reserve situation is Section 88 of the Indian Act which provides that, subject to the terms of any Treaty or any other Act of Parliament, all Provincial laws of general application apply to Indians in the Province except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Indian Act. Accordingly, for the purpose of the application of Provincial laws described in Section 88 an Indian person is generally in the same position as other residents of the Province except insofar as those laws deal with matters specifically dealt with by Parliament as they refer to Indian people.

The Federal Government takes the position that it has responsibility both on and off reserve, but that the responsibility is discharged differently in the off-reserve context. While a special relationship continues to exist between Indians living off-reserve and the Federal Government and such Indians maintain their Status, they are also residents of the Province and as such are included in the population figures used at arriving at various Intergovernmental transfer payments, and contribute in many instances to provincial tax revenues, some of which are also used in calculating Provincial entitlements under other programs (in particular Equalization transfers). Consequently Indians have a legitimate claim on Provincial Governments for services available to all residents, without discrimination.

- (ii) Provincial Positions: Many Provinces disavow any legal responsibility for the provision of services to Indians on the basis that Section 91(24) of the British North America Act confers mandatory legal and financial responsibility on the Federal Government in this area.

Increasing concerns that in reviewing total expenditures on Status Indians, the proportionate share of Provincial Governments has increased markedly and is projected to continue to increase in the immediate future. Specific problems from the provincial perspective include social services off-reserve, and health care and administration of justice (on and off-reserve). In these areas higher utilization and higher per capita costs attributable to Native peoples have resulted in the provinces spending large sums of direct provincial money for programs and services the full cost of which are not recoverable under existing Federal-Provincial fiscal arrangements.

- (iii) Indian Position: Positions differ widely amongst National and Provincial Indian leadership. The essential position is that the Federal Government has a trust responsibility, and specifically a responsibility for the provision of services for all Indian people. The position rejects the drawing of artificial distinctions between the on and off-reserve populations. This position translates into acceptance of the provincial position by some Associations (i.e. total federal responsibility); others are prepared to contemplate provincial participation in delivery of services and in their financing on a variety of different bases. (Usually accompanied by conditions re no loss of Status, rights and entitlements).

B. Actual Delivery

Notwithstanding the strict legal position of the Provinces, the willingness to deliver services to Status Indians and meet some part of the costs of providing such services is markedly different from one province to another.

Provincial positions are generally characterized by a reluctance to extend services to Indians without special cost-sharing arrangements.

The provinces fall into one of three categories:

- (i) Those that make Provincial Services available to Status Indians off-reserve on same basis as to other Provincial residents (No special charge back) e.g. Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island;
- (ii) Those which will only provide Off-Reserve Services on the basis of 100% chargeback to the Federal Government - until the recipient of services has met the off-reserve residency requirements created by provincial regulation (Manitoba and Alberta); and

- (iii) Those which have refused to provide social services to the off-reserve population even on a charge back basis until such residency requirements have been met (Saskatchewan).

C. Others:

In addition, several other problems impede working co-operatively on the substantive issues in the off-reserve (and equally applicable on-reserve) context.

- (i) A lack of consultation with and participation by Indian people in the development of provincial policies and programs. A number of provinces resist, to varying degrees, the notion of full Indian participation in Federal-Provincial discussions.
- (ii) Lingering suspicion by Indian people that discussions on Indian access to provincial programs is tantamount to implementation of the 1969 White Paper.
- (iii) The ability of the Federal Government to bring about major changes in Indian programs within its own resources is severely limited during present fiscal restraint period. Expansion of services in one program and/or province is usually only achieved at the expense of service adjustments in other areas.

RESOLUTION STATUS:

A number of tripartite processes have been established over the last three years involving the Federal and Provincial Governments and provincial Indian associations in an attempt to address these concerns on a broad range of issues. The results, in terms of a capacity to resolve the issue of Federal-Provincial responsibility for services in the context of individual provincial discussions have not been encouraging. The experience has been that the two levels of government quickly assume traditional positions on the constitutional responsibility question, thus effectively precluding consideration of ways and means of delivering more effective services both on and off-reserve. To date, the Federal Cabinet has not reviewed the jurisdictional question in detail.

The Federal Government has proposed that:

- (a) the question of Federal-Provincial Responsibility for Services to Indian People" be one of the subjects of consideration in the Post Patriation Constitutional Conferences under the agenda head "Natives and the Constitution"; and
- (b) the Provincial Tripartite and Bilateral processes focus on "interim" ways and means of dealing with the immediate problems involved in improving off-reserve services to Indian people pending resolution of the longer term constitutional questions.

Submitted by:
Gerald F. Kelly

MANITOBA - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND:

- . The Province recognizes Indian representatives in "bilateral" agreements.
- . The Province facilitated historic Canada-Manitoba-Indian Child Welfare Agreement providing for direct Indian administration and unique service designs.
- . The Province has announced advanced training programs for Indian People.
- . Committed to "fair and equitable" resolution of claims.
- . Province has announced in throne speech priority attention to northern development, in particular assistance to local need focused businesses, eligible recipients include Indian People.
- . Province has announced (throne speech) its respect and protection for traditional Indian activities (hunting, fishing and trapping).
- . Province bills Canada for services to off-Reserve Indians for up to one year, despite the fact that Indian People pay local and provincial taxes like any other resident.
- . Province continues to design and introduce programs (e.g. Child Related Income Support Program) without extensive discussion with Canada and then publicly offers to extend the program to Indian People (on a 100% charge back to Canada).
- . Province not prepared to date to accept Saskatchewan formula for treaty land entitlement without Federal removal of reserve lands pursuant to Sec. 35, Indian Act.
- . Province continues to create contingent liabilities for Canada through the extension of Programs to Indians on a charge back recovery basis.

- . The Manitoba Government has not formally stated a position regarding services to Status Indians. Traditionally, the Province contends that all Status Indians (on, or off-Reserve) are the responsibility of the Federal Government.
- . The Province has traditionally taken a "hard line" on the jurisdictional responsibility issue. The issue is constantly raised in most discussions with Provincial authorities, both at Ministerial and Deputy Ministerial levels, with the consequent impediment to resolving the more immediate concerns.

Prepared by: Gerald F. Kelly
Intergovernmental Affairs

EDUCATION

The matter of Federal/Provincial jurisdiction has not been a consequential issue in Indian education in Manitoba. An understanding has been reached that residency determines responsibility, i.e., a student ordinarily residing on an Indian reserve is the responsibility of the Federal government; a student ordinarily residing within the boundaries of a school division is the responsibility of the Provincial government; status Indian students residing on Crown land are the responsibility of the Federal government; and non-status and non-Indian students residing on Crown land are the responsibility of the Provincial government.

However, , several matters have become issues.

Recently, the practice of establishing local level two party tuition agreements (between an Indian band and a Provincial school division) was brought to the attention of the Attorney General's department. The legal opinion provided was; existing legislation, both Federal and Provincial, does not permit either bands or school divisions to enter into two party agreements with each other. The Federal legal opinion concurred with the Provincial opinion but went on to say that this lack of legislation resulted in agreements being unenforceable but not illegal. In an exchange of letters, it was agreed that the inadequate legislation would be amended to remove this problem. The Province has already enacted the amendment; the Federal government has not yet completed the appropriate changes.

Secondly, a number of bands which some 15 to 20 years ago agreed to send their students to Provincial schools and to have the Federal government provide appropriate financial contributions under joint school capital agreements toward school construction, have now decided to withdraw from these schools. The reason given for this withdrawal is simply that the rate of graduation of Indian students from Provincial schools is very low - much lower than their non-Indian peers. On the other hand, the rate

of graduation from band operated schools is high.

The problem resulting from this decision is multi-faceted:

- 1) The Joint-School Agreements have no termination clauses and, therefore, exist in perpetuity. (A depreciation life expectancy formula has been devised and used as a substitute for the termination clause.)
- 2) The agreements have no exit clauses, thus preventing either party from withdrawing from the agreement. (The only way legal withdrawal can be effected is if the Province buys the Federal space.)
- 3) The Federal government has a policy of non-duplication of facilities, i.e., they will not contribute toward construction cost of two structures for the same student.

The context in which this problem exists is one of declining enrolments in non-Indian communities, and more aware and discerning Indian parents whose educational aspirations for their children are increasing. This context reduces the possibility that the Provincial government will purchase the Federal space and yet increases the criticism of the "non-performance" of Provincial schools and the demand to allow Indian students to withdraw from Provincial schools and to allow Indian bands to establish schools on reserves.

In the past, efforts to improve the Provincial schools' ability to meet the special needs of Indian students have included establishing a native paraprofessional program, a home-school co-ordinator program, and a curriculum adaptation and development program. Recently, the Provincial government increased the profile of native education by elevating the status of the Native

Curriculum Development Unit to the Native Education Branch.
Its responsibilities now go beyond curriculum work to include
professional development of teachers and program evaluation.

Submitted by: Ron Penner,
Director of Education
D.I.A.N.D.

CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT

The Canada-Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Agreement signed on February 22, 1982, is the result of five years of Tripartite Negotiations among the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Four Nations Confederacy (Manitoba). The agreement, which is a milestone in the field of child welfare and family services, provides for the increased participation of Indian people in the design and delivery of services.

The Agreement provides for the delivery of a complete range of child welfare and related family services to all participating Indian communities in Manitoba. Responsibility for the development and delivery of services will be transferred to Indian authorities under delegated authority from the Provincial Government. Special emphasis will be placed on supportive and preventative measures such as family counselling, community education programs, lifeskills training and increased Indian community participation and responsibility. The Agreement also encourages Indian involvement through child welfare committees and the employment and training of Indian Child Welfare Workers.

Child Welfare

Section 91 of the British North America Act states that services to registered Indian peoples were to be a responsibility of the federal government, but Section 92 gives legal jurisdiction for the protection of children to the provinces. At the same time the Indian Act explains the services that are to be administered by the federal government, yet it also stated in the Indian Act and all laws of general application apply to reserves unless these laws are contrary to any treaties or other acts of Parliament.

So, the jurisdictional dispute between the federal and provincial governments is where the obstacle lay on the road to an easier access to child welfare services.

It wasn't until 1982, that the jurisdictional dispute was settled for part of the on-reserve Indians of Manitoba and a pathway to child welfare services became a reality.

To provide a clearer picture on the progress that has been made towards access to child welfare services, a brief history on the developments is in order and is as follows:

1966

Bilateral agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Province.

14 Bands in Southwest Manitoba which represent 16% of the on-reserve population.

Under this agreement in 1973, a resource worker project was established to employ Indian Band members (4-5) to work on reserves under the supervision of the Children's Aid Society.

September, 1976

The Pas Band entered into a special agreement with Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and employed one social worker.

January, 1977

The Fort Alexander Band entered into a special agreement with DIAND.

Employed one social worker as the Director of the Fort Alexander Child and Family Service (Band operated program with an attached three year training program).

Employed four Band members as trainees.

Employed one Band member as support staff.

February, 1977

Formation of the Manitoba Indian Child Welfare sub-committee, under the umbrella of the Manitoba Tripartite Committee (comprised of representatives from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, Province, DIAND, and National Health & Welfare).

November, 1977

The Pas Band entered into a special agreement with DIAND and employed one social worker.

April, 1979

The four Bands in the Island Lake area established a committee known as the Island Lake Preventive Services Committee.

Employed two Band members who were to work with the Province's Department of Community Services and Corrections, Regional Office.

The Cross Lake and God's Lake Bands entered into special agreements with DIAND and employed one Band member to work on each Reserve.

Bands entering into special agreements with DIAND now represent 23% of the on-Reserve population.

June, 1980

The Manitoba Tripartite Committee publicly released the Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Sub-Committee Report.

September, 1980

Four Nations Confederacy presented a Child & Family Services proposal for all Bands in the Province which consisted of three implementation phases (orientation, developmental, and operational).

January, 1981

Four Nations Confederacy Interim Indian Child Welfare agreement was entered into with DIAND which provided funding for the orientation phase of the FNC Child and Family Service proposal. It also employed six tribal council resource workers (two tribal councils had social service staff).

July, 1981

Dakota Ojibway Child & Family Services was presented with the mandate from the Province to provide all services under the Child Welfare Act, to their eight member Bands. They employed three social workers as supervisors and employed sixteen Band members as trainees.

February, 1982

Canada/Manitoba/Indian Child Welfare Agreement was signed (tripartite agreement). The agreement identified the general principles, process, and financial arrangements for the provision of on-Reserve Indian child welfare, related family and juvenile probation services.

The agreement also made provisions for the signing of subsidiary agreements which would identify and define services to be delivered, mode of service delivery, operating policies and procedures, staffing requirements, cost, and a review and evaluation mechanism.

The subsidiary agreements, currently under negotiation, encompass 25 Bands and will provide for the employment of 25 Band members as trainees, as well as 20 professional social workers.

April, 1982

Three subsidiary agreements are to be developed, approved by DIAND, the Province, and the Chiefs of the Tribal Councils, and then subsequently implemented.

March 3/4, 1982

The Joint Council of Chiefs, Council of Elders, and Executive Council meet to discuss Indian Child Welfare.

Resolutions Passed:

- . The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood plan to host, with the Four Nations Confederacy, a national workshop in the first or second week of April to be attended by representatives of provincial and territorial Indian organizations to address the major issues related to Indian Child Welfare needs and to identify an action oriented approach to the problem.
- . A Committee to be struck among the attending representatives to write a brief or position paper identifying recommendations to be distributed to appropriate organizations and government departments, and to act upon the same.

March 15, 1982

The National Indian Brotherhood Health Program met with representatives of the Four Nations Confederacy to plan the workshop.

March 24, 1982

National Indian Brotherhood Director and the Chairperson and Co-Chairperson of the Health Commission of the First Nations met with Norm Lavasseur, Social Development, Indian Affairs, to discuss details of the workshop and funding requirements.

April 2, 1982

Department of Indian Affairs approved funding in the amount of \$19,300 to defray workshop costs.

April 13/14, 1982

National Indian Child Welfare Workshop was attended by most Provincial, Territorial organizations, representatives of the Department of Indian Affairs, and National Health and Welfare, the Ontario Indian Social Services, the Council on Social Development, the Yukon Native Women's Association, the Indian Homemakers of B.C., and various Band representatives.

May, 1982

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development release the G-1 Circular on their child welfare policy.

May 6/7, 1982

The Interim Child Welfare Committee (result of the National Indian Child Welfare Workshop, April 13/14, 1982) met with Ottawa to prepare briefing information for the Joint Council to review.

February 22, 1983

Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanac sign a tripartite agreement with the federal, provincial governments.

March 22/24, 1983

National Indian Child Welfare Follow-up Workshop in Vancouver.

"The 1980's: A Decade for Indian Child Welfare Initiatives."

A National Indian Child Welfare Follow-up Workshop was held in Vancouver March 22-24, 1983. It was sponsored by the First Nations Confederacy, Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council, Squamish Band, and the Assembly of First Nations.

From a legal perspective, lawyers Vic Savino and Robin Singleton made presentations to the 200 delegation attending the workshop.

Vic Savino said, "Child Welfare systems in the provinces are set up not to serve the native people but to assimilate them."

"Once an Indian child has been shunted around from one non-Indian foster home to another, the child is screwed up. When that happens, the welfare agency decides to 'deculturalize' him by sending him as far away from his family as possible - usually to the United States."

The consensus of direction of the National Indian Child Welfare Follow-up Workshop is as follows:

- 1) Indian child welfare legislation should be enacted.
- 2) A national level mechanism be established to pursue and address national and international co-ordination and issues respecting Indian Child Welfare.
- 3) Training of Indian Child Welfare personnel is to be considered an immediate priority.
- 4) The Department of Indian Affairs G-1 Circulars on Indian Child Welfare is unanimously rejected.
- 5) The Constitutional position of Indian leaders is supported.
- 6) A national/international Indian Child Welfare Conference will take place October 18-20, 1983 in Toronto, Ontario. A report on the follow-up action taken on the workshop resolution and recommendations be given at that time.

The Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak met with representatives of the federal and provincial governments to sign a tripartite agreement delegating child welfare services to the northern Indian Bands.

A master agreement was signed by Chief Walter Monias of Cross Lake, Chief Joe Guy Wood of St. Theresa Point, Chief Rodney Spence of Nelson House, Henri Tousignant, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. John Munro, the Hon. Len Evans, Minister of Community Services and Corrections and Elijah Harper, MLA for Rupertsland.

The tripartite agreement provides M.K.O. a complete range of child welfare services.

The agreement created the new agency AWASIS (Cree for child). AWASIS is located in Thompson and will be staffed by 24 professional workers with branch offices in St. Theresa Point and The Pas. Thirty-five indigenous child care workers will be based on 25 Reserve communities.

The agreement is divided into three parts:

- 1) Federal funding of delivery costs.
- 2) Indian authorities to deliver the services.
- 3) The Province, through legislative changes to the Manitoba Child Welfare Act last year provides for the delegation of child welfare responsibilities to Indian authorities.

The Manitoba Child Welfare Act will continue to provide the legislative basis for the provision of services by Indian child care agencies until such time as the federal legislation may be developed.

JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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MAJOR REGIONAL ISSUES
AFFECTING
DIAND PLANNING IN MANITOBA

by
GERRI CROWSON
POLICY ANALYST
PLANNING AND REVIEW
February 23, 1983

INTRODUCTION

Central to the success of planning in the Manitoba Region is our ability to understand the ever-changing environment within which we operate. It is also important that we realize that other actors in the environment, including Provincial Government, Federal Government, and the Native client group may have different perceptions, causing certain matters to become issues.

The goals and aspirations of the Indian people, the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Provincial Government are not necessarily unlike, only the methods chosen to achieve them vary significantly. Any major achievements, however, toward the overall objective of "Indian self-government" are highly dependent upon the resolution of the major outstanding issues described in the pages that follow.

MAJOR ISSUES - A SUMMARY

I. Indian Act Amendments - Constitutional Resolution

- Establishment of true Indian Local Government through realistic, legal agreed upon fiscal transfer arrangements with the federal government.
- Constitutional concerns.
- Entrenchment of hunting, fishing and trapping rights as defined in the Treaties.
- Settlement of outstanding Treaty Land Entitlement and other Specific Claims.
- Elimination of sex discrimination in the Indian Act, and the resulting increase in Indian membership.
- Resolution of Taxation and related matters of Indians on reserve.
- Clear delimitation of roles and responsibilities for Federal/Provincial jurisdiction issues.

II. Government Obligations

- Inadequate resources to meet responsibilities may expose the department to legal claims of negligence and mismanagement.
- Resolution of Northern Flood Agreement questions to hasten implementation: obligations and responsibilities of signatories; DIAND Trust responsibilities versus Canada's legal obligations to NFA bands; services via compensation versus services via normal program efforts; potable water provision questions.
- Need for negotiations or arbitration to resolve claims arising from the Grand Rapids Forebay bands affected by hydro development.
- Assessment of proposed or existing environmental and socio-economic impacts on Indian reserves of major projects such as Garrison Diversion; the Polar Gas Pipeline; Grand Rapids, Fisher River, and Lake Winnipeg/Churchill/Nelson River Hydro-electric Development.

III. Native Economic Development

- Need for Indian business and employment development so bands can benefit from opportunities on reserve.

- Economic growth through Winnipeg Core Area Initiative, and native participation in related planning, training, and jobs encouraged.
- Assessment and planning for industrial benefits of mega projects for native opportunities required.
- Canada/Manitoba Northern Development Agreement is approved, awaits implementation.

IV. Strengthen Indian Band Administration

- Band overhead/core funds inadequate; need for Band Support Funding concept to facilitate development of effective Band Government.
- Salary/benefit dollars to bands are inadequate to support the successful transfer of responsibilities to Bands/Tribal Councils.
- Recognition of Manitoba Tribal Councils' role in service delivery, and support for same is required.
- Legitimization of enacting powers of band councils and legal role of Chiefs is needed.

V. Implementation of New Housing and Social Development Measures

Services

- Inadequate funding for on-reserve housing through "Subsidy Authority Maximum" policy to benefit from implementation of new "J" circular components.
- Obsolete off-reserve housing policies.
- Support for further development of fire protection and prevention on-reserve needed.
- Resolution of Federal/Provincial/Native policing arrangements.
- Existing practices with respect to Capital Projects do not permit maximum use of Band-based construction firms.
- Lack of proper maintenance capacity on existing infrastructure.

Social

- Negotiations are slow in determining Federal/Provincial on-off reserve responsibilities for service delivery/costs.

- Federal legislation for on-reserve Child Care needed to support provincial legislation and ensure continuation of services.
- Environmental concerns such as potential contamination of water supplies by inadequate waste disposal systems need to be met.

Education

- Band school parity with Provincial schools is required in staffing, facilities, curriculum, benefits, grade levels and courses offered.
- Federal school teacher hiring through present Public Service Employment Act regulations causes difficulties, inequities.
- Devolution costs approximately 30% more than DIAND-operated schools and other capital assets.
- Adequate training and maintenance management systems for O&M of schools and other capital assets are required.
- Vocational and post-school education needed on reserve.
- Capital School construction backlog.

OVERVIEW OF ISSUES

I. INDIAN ACT AMENDMENTS - CONSTITUTIONAL RESOLUTION

1.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH REALISTIC, LEGALLY AGREED UPON FISCAL TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Manitoba Region has developed a multi-year functional plan which, within the framework under which we operate and within the resources provided, attempts as much as possible to move towards more control of Indian Affairs by Indians. As previously noted progress in this area depends upon action taken upon various issues. Especially relevant are the sections on Constitutional Resolution and Indian Act Amendments, and Strengthening of Indian Band Administration.

New and improved techniques in monitoring and evaluating the continued transfer of programs will be a major regional initiative over the planning period. Program transfers must be done in a planned and coordinated manner and not at the discretion of any band or Program Manager. Decisions relating to transferring back programs that have been reassumed as new programs, will be made by the Regional Management Team in consultation with Indian leadership.

1.2 CONSTITUTIONAL CONCERNS

As passed, the new Canadian Constitution contains a Section recognizing and affirming the aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada.

In addition, the Federal Government and nine Provincial Governments agreed that the rights recognized by the 1763 Royal Proclamation, or acquired by land claims settlement and established by the Indian Act would be retained. To clarify this area further, a First Minister's Constitutional Conference has been scheduled for March 15 - 16, 1983 to identify and define the rights of those people to be included in the Constitution.

Departmental Perspective

As in the Department overall, the Region can take no official stand with regard to Indian rights in the Canadian Constitution. Nonetheless, it is hoped that Constitutional discussions will clarify certain questions of jurisdiction and responsibility now in dispute between Provincial and Federal Governments. However, there is some skepticism of the fact that Provincial Premiers will be deciding the issues, with little input from Senior Officials of DIAND, and even less input from native concerns in most Provinces.

1.3 ENTRENCHMENT OF HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING RIGHTS AS DEFINED IN THE TREATIES

Background

During treaty signing, Indian people were most concerned about keeping their rights to freely hunt, trap, and fish upon their land after surrendering it for settlement. However, laws enacted since treaty signing have made this an area of contention. For example, the Manitoba Natural Resources Act of 1930, transferring responsibility for all natural resources in the Province from Canada to Manitoba, has created confusion with respect to whether federal or provincial governments can deny the right of Indians to take fish and game for either domestic or commercial purposes. It is also unclear whether Indians should be exempt from game laws and permitted to hunt, fish and trap in wild-life sanctuaries, conservation areas, and provincial and national parks, or whether they are found by the Migratory Birds Convention Act of 1917. Because of the uncertainties regarding Indian rights in this area, the courts have continued to decide, and often to disagree, on a case by case basis.

Departmental Perspective

The Region recognizes the need to develop arrangements aimed at allocating finite fish and game resources among the different sectors of society, and has acted primarily to enhance the economic development of the client group through use of these resources. Specifically, Manitoba Indian and Inuit Affairs has entered into the Wild Fur Agreement, the Barren Lands Caribou Management Agreement, and the Wood Bison Agreement with the Provincial Government and affected Indian groups. In addition, the Region has continued to monitor attempts by the Province of Manitoba and various Indian organizations to come to agreement over regulations affecting hunting and fishing for food.

1.4 SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING TREATY ENTITLEMENT AND OTHER SPECIFIC CLAIMS

Beginning in 1871, as required by the 1763 Royal Proclamation, forty-two Bands in what is now Manitoba signed one of six treaties extinguishing title to their land. In return, the Indians were to receive either 160 or 640 acres of reserve land per family of five (depending on Treaty signed), annual payments, and other compensation from the Crown. By the time the Manitoba Natural Resources Act of 1930 transferred responsibility for land, water, and other natural resources from Canada to the Province, about 330,000 acres were held in trust as Indian Reserves in Manitoba. Since then, another 230,000 acres have been transferred to Reserve Status. Depending upon interpretation of the treaties, over 2 dozen Indian Bands may still be entitled to a total of 70,000 to 800,000 acres of land.

Departmental Perspective

The Region agrees that Canada is bound by Treaty to acquire lands for Bands with unfulfilled land entitlements, and has been willing to participate in negotiations between the Bands and Manitoba. In addition, as resources become available, the Region plans to assist Bands in making land selections that will benefit them economically and to help them manage those lands once transferred.

1.5 ELIMINATION OF SEX DISCRIMINATION FROM THE INDIAN ACT, AND THE RESULTING INCREASE IN INDIAN MEMBERSHIP

Background

The membership criteria in the Indian Act discriminate on the basis of sex and marital status. Particular attention has been given the fact that Indian women now lose their Indian status upon marriage to non-Indian men. Section 15(1) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the Constitution Act 1982 guarantees equality "before and under the law", and the "equal protection and equal benefit of the law", without discrimination based on sex. This section comes into force three years after the enactment of the Charter, in April 1985, and the Government would like to amend the Indian Act before that occurs.

Departmental Perspective

The Region has recently completed a review of all departmental documents to eliminate discriminatory language. As well, DIAND is committed to a policy of consulting with Indians with regard to how the Indian Act should be amended, as such action will have far-reaching social, cultural, political and financial consequences. Regionally, there is concern regarding the possible influx of up to 4,000 status Indians due to the elimination of discriminatory clauses. Current allocations will not meet the increased demands.

1.6 RESOLUTION OF TAXATION AND RELATED MATTERS OF INDIANS ON RESERVE

Background

Indian tax exemptions arise mainly from Section 87 of the Indian Act which states in part, the following:

"87. Notwithstanding any other Act of the Parliament of Canada or any Act of the legislation of a Province, ... the following property is exempt from taxation, namely:

- (a) the interest of an Indian or a band in reserve or surrendered lands; and
- (b) the personal property of an Indian or band situated on a reserve; and no Indian or band is subject to taxation in respect to ownership, occupation, possession or use of any property mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) or is otherwise subject to taxation in respect of any such property; and no succession duty, inheritance tax or estate duty is payable on the death of any Indian in respect of any such property or the

succession thereto if the property passes to an Indian, nor shall any such property be taken into account in determining the duty payable under the Dominion Succession Duty Act... or the tax payable under the Estate Tax Act, on or in respect of other property passing to an Indian."

Department Perspective

While the exemption in the Indian Act refers to "property", it is considered that the intention of the Indian Act was to exempt Indians from taxation on income earned on-reserve, too. Over the years, in cooperation with DIAND, Revenue Canada has ruled on other taxes not specifically addressed by the Indian Act. The new Canadian Constitution opens the area of Provincial and Federal taxation of Indians on and off reserve to discussion, however. Until the issue of defining aboriginal and treaty rights has been addressed at the First Ministers' Constitutional Conference of March, 1983, the Region will expect the status quo to be maintained regarding taxation of Indian people in Manitoba.

1.7 CLEAR DELIMITATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FEDERAL PROVINCIAL JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES

As explained within the section on Constitutional Concerns, it is hoped that several jurisdictional questions will be addressed during the March 1983 Constitutional Conference. Disagreements between the Province and the Federal government exist in the areas of social services, education, adult care, policing, roads and transportation, etc. Generally, jurisdiction disputes involve who provides and who pays for basic services to Indian people when they are living on or off reserves. Resolution may involve multi-party agreements in some cases, legislation or constitutional clarification in others.

II. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

2.1 INADEQUATE RESOURCES TO MEET RESPONSIBILITIES MAY EXPOSE DEPARTMENT TO LEGAL CLAIMS OF NEGLIGENCE AND MISMANAGEMENT

There is increasing concern within the Region that allocations for fulfilling statutory requirements of the Indian Act have fallen far short of the need for such services in Manitoba. It is estimated that up to 75% of all Indians are interred without lawful settlement of their estates. Twenty bands have verified land entitlements, but there is no capability within the department to assist them in selection or management of lands. Natural resource development and administration has been neglected. Bands currently responsible for their own membership files have little assurance that funding will continue to be available to them for such activities. Statutory requirements affecting other aspects of the Indian Act are fulfilled at minimal levels. The Region feels that statutory service, which, if not properly addressed may result in both personal and departmental liability, should fall within the category of "Mandatory Funding."

2.2 RESOLUTION OF NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT QUESTION TO HASTEN
IMPLEMENTATION: OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SIGNATORIES:
DIAND TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES VERSUS CANADA'S LEGAL OBLIGATIONS TO
NFA BANDS; SERVICES VIA COMPENSATION VERSUS SERVICES VIA NORMAL
PROGRAM EFFORTS; POTABLE WATER PROVISION QUESTIONS

Background

The Northern Flood Agreement was signed by the Northern Flood Committee, the Province of Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro, and the Government of Canada (DIAND) in September 1977. It was intended to outline the obligations and responsibilities of the parties involved with respect to the socio-economic and environmental impacts of construction of a hydro-electric generating plant on five reserves - Norway House, Nelson House, Cross Lake, Split Lake and York Factory.

In March 1982, the first quadripartite meeting since the signing of the Agreement was held to address native concerns that implementation has not taken place as proposed.

Departmental Perspective

As evidence of a renewed thrust in this area, the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Indian program was recently designated the senior responsible officer for Northern Flood, and has appointed a Director with integrated HQ and Regional responsibility to address the issue. Additional staff is being sought to implement and coordinate Canada's obligations. Inter-arty meetings have been pursued to encourage use of the Agreement as a "departmental opportunity" for the reserves, and as a mechanism to achieve implementation without recourse to arbitration. The overall stand of DIAND is one of general support for the expressed concerns of the Northern Flood Committee, and the Region continues to provide funding for legal services, research and economic development of the Northern Flood communities through the Neyanun Development Corporation.

2.3 NEED FOR NEGOTIATION OR ARBITRATION TO RESOLVE CLAIMS ARISING FROM
THE GRAND RAPIDS FOREBAY BANDS AFFECTED BY HYDRO ELECTRIC
DEVELOPMENT

Background

In 1962, the Province of Manitoba and Manitoba Hydro entered into an agreement with three Indian Bands - The Pas, Moose Lake, and Chemawawin - whose reserves were to be adversely affected by the Grand Rapids Hydro-electric Installation. Under the Agreement, the Bands were to be compensated by exchange of land and other considerations to ensure that their quality of life and lifestyle would continue without disruption. The Province established a Committee - which expired in April 1975, to implement its obligations under the terms of agreement.

Departmental Perspective

DIAND has contributed funding toward legal and research work necessary to support the Bands' claims, and feels that reimbursement of Federal funds by the Bands should be listed as a condition of any new agreement should settlement with the Province favour the Forebay bands.

a. GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT

Background

The water required to feed the North Dakota Garrison System water diversion and irrigation project will be drawn from the Missouri River via a system of canals, pumps and reservoirs, and, once used, fed back into the Missouri, Red, and Souris River Basins. The Province of Manitoba is very concerned about the quality of return water, the introduction of foreign aquatic species into Manitoba waterways, sediment and chemical transfers, and the resulting impacts upon commercial fisheries, domestic and sports fishing and potable water supplies.

Departmental Perspective

DIAND contributed funding to the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood to research the potential impact of Garrison Diversion on Manitoba Indian reserves. In addition, the Region regularly provides the Headquarters Resource Development Impacts Section with information for the use of the Canadian Department of External Affairs in its active opposition to the project. In light of the possibility that construction of the project will proceed, DIAND remains prepared to support research and intervention activities.

b. POLAR GAS PIPELINE

Background

The Polar Gas Project proposes to construct a gas pipeline from the Arctic Islands to southern Canada through a joint public/private consortium including: TransCanada Pipelines, Panaractic Oils Ltd., Tenneco Oil of Canada Ltd., Ontario Energy Corporation and Petro Canada. A number of possible routes have been studied, any of which are technically feasible. The preferred route would pass by the Tadoule, Split and Island Lake Indian reserves.

Departmental Perspective

It is anticipated, given the general economic climate in Canada, that the whole project is going to be "on hold" for the foreseeable future. However, progress on the Polar Gas will be monitored and up-to-date information made available to both the Region and interested Bands and Indian organizations.

c. HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

As other hydroelectric generating plants are proposed for development in the Grand Rapids, Fisher River, or Lake Winnipeg/Churchill/Nelson River areas, environmental and socio-economic studies will be necessary to ensure that affected Indian Bands are aware of both positive and negative impacts on their communities.

III. NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 NEED FOR INDIAN BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT SO BANDS CAN BENEFIT FROM OPPORTUNITIES ON-RESERVE

Background

Unemployment on-reserve far exceeds national averages, remaining largely unchanged regardless of "boom or bust" times in the Province as a whole. This is particularly true in northern and isolated communities - where more than 50% of Manitoba's 49,450 status Indians live - as business and employment activities are scarce, or limited to now struggling natural resource-based enterprises.

Closely related to the economic circumstances are social and political problems which have combined to create a high level of frustration among Indian leaders. Striving for self-determination, Manitoba Tribal Councils and Bands find their efforts blocked by a depressed economy, no unified Indian political body, limited managerial and technical skills, and a growing population on-reserves.

Departmental Perspective

The Region recognizes the need for business and employment development on-reserve. However, with the absence of any major input of new dollars into the Indian Program, any major initiatives in this area will be through coordination with Indian organizations, business organizations, other Federal Government Departments, and the Provincial Government. Regional resources in all programs will be used as seed money to encourage outside resources to the maximum amount possible. In January 1983, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, DIAND, and the Province of Manitoba agreed to direct a total of \$24 million toward the New Employment Expansion and Development Program or NEED. A Regional Employment and Job Creation Task Force has been created to implement this and other employment programs as they apply to Indian Reserves in Manitoba.

3.2 ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH WINNIPEG CORE INITIATIVE, AND NATIVE PARTICIPATION IN RELATED PLANNING, TRAINING, AND JOBS ENCOURAGED

Background

In June 1981, Canada, Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg announced a plan to revitalize the core area of Winnipeg through:

- Employment preparation and affirmative action to assist core area residents to take advantage of newly created jobs.
- Industrial and commercial development by the private sector to encourage the creation of new manufacturing and related jobs.
- Housing, community improvement, community facilities, and community service programs designed to aid older residential neighbourhoods.

These programs are intended to achieve the objectives of economic growth, social and economic disparity relief, and revitalization of the physical and social environment of the core area. During 1982, work on expropriation of the Logan-CPR area began.

Departmental Perspective

Because an estimated 11,000 to 15,000 Indians may reside in Winnipeg - many of those in the Core Area - during parts of the year, DIAND has an interest in ensuring that native people be consulted and participate in the development of Core Area plans that would benefit them.

3.3 ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING FOR INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS OF MEGA PROJECTS FOR NATIVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES REQUIRED

WESTERN PROVINCES INTERTIE PROJECT

The Interprovincial Intertie project would allow for the transmission of Manitoba hydro electric power to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is especially aimed at allowing Alberta to avoid constructing a coal-burning thermal-generating electrical plant. The project has three major components: a 1700 kilometre transmission line from the Nelson River to Calgary; a 1200 MW generating station at Limestone, Manitoba; and several conversion stations. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$3.5 billion, with Manitoba's share at \$2.8 billion. Since each Province would be responsible for financing construction within its own boundaries, the Province has approached the Federal government for assistance in this area, noting that the industrial and human development benefits, especially in the area of native employment should be great. Development of the Grid could become a priority by 1984.

Departmental Perspective

The Federal government is expected to view cost-sharing as a "development initiative" as opposed to strictly a financial arrangement, with preconditions to involvement including establishment of federal/provincial mechanisms for discussions and decision-making affecting industrial benefits and human development. New employment opportunities might arise, but without concerted efforts, they would not necessarily benefit native people. In order to be eligible for special training from Hydro, native people must be able to meet provincial entry standards for those trades.

This implies skills identification and training activities by DIAND, CEIC, and Provincial Governments during the years preceding construction start-up.

3.4 CANADA/MANITOBA NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT APPROVED; AWAITS IMPLEMENTATION

Background

Since expiration of the Manitoba Northlands Agreement of 1976/81, negotiations have been underway on development of a new five-year Northern Development initiative. While the old Agreement focused upon de-isolation of remote Northern Manitoba Communities and the preparation of human and community resources for future development, the new agreement will stress community Economic Development, the creation of long-term economic and employment opportunities, and the completion of a number of community infrastructure projects critical to public health and safety in the North.

Departmental Perspective

At this time, DIAND'S role in the fulfillment of the new NORTHERN Development Agreement is still evolving. The Region hopes that substantial progress in the development of economic and employment opportunities for Indians will result, however, and seeks Indian involvement in all stages of implementation.

IV. STRENGTHENING INDIAN BAND ADMINISTRATION

4.1 BAND OVERHEAD/CORE FUNDS INADEQUATE; NEED FOR BAND SUPPORT FUNDING CONCEPT TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE BAND GOVERNMENT

For the past three years there has been concern that Core Funding and Band Overhead Funding categories do not equitably provide for the operations of chiefs and councils. A paper has been submitted for Cabinet approval which would clarify basic philosophies and principles with regard to Band Governments, the standards within which they are to deliver DIAND programs, and the basic levels of funding to which they are entitled. This area is related to larger Indian Act and Constitutional questions.

4.2 SALARY/BENEFIT DOLLARS TO BANDS ARE INADEQUATE TO SUPPORT THE SUCCESSFUL TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITIES TO BANDS/TRIBAL COUNCILS

In order to attract and keep qualified staff, there is a need for Bands, Tribal Councils, and Band-Operated Schools to be able to offer salaries and benefits comparable to those available in other government and private organizations. Allocations in these areas have been inadequate to date.

4.3 RECOGNITION OF MANITOBA TRIBAL COUNCILS' ROLE IN SERVICE DELIVERY, AND SUPPORT FOR SAME, IS REQUIRED

Background

There are now seven Tribal Councils in Manitoba including the following:

Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (DOTC)
Swampy Cree Tribal Council (SCTC)
Interlake Reserves Development Council (IRDC)
Southeast Resource Development Council (SERDC)
Keewatin Tribal Council (KTC)
West Region Tribal Council (WRTC)
Island Lake Tribal Council (ILTC)

When they were initiated in 1974, Manitoba Tribal Councils were intended to replace several remote District Offices which had been operated by the Department, and to reduce person year requirements regionally. To that end, four main functions were identified for Tribal Councils:

- 1) Delivery of Programs;
- 2) Advocacy;
- 3) Professional Advisory; and
- 4) Developmental.

While they have not significantly reduced Departmental staffing requirements, most Tribal Councils in Manitoba do act primarily as vehicles for program delivery, rather than political bodies as is the case in other Regions.

Departmental Perspective

Manitoba Region's unique use of Tribal Councils in program delivery has proven especially useful in remote parts of the Province. A position paper is being prepared by the Region for Headquarters to explain the importance of the Manitoba Tribal Council concept in providing essential services, and in support of on-going and adequate resourcing in this area. Cutbacks in Tribal Council funding would be detrimental to program delivery and politically damaging to the Regional office of DIAND.

4.4. LEGITIMIZATION OF ENACTING POWERS AND LEGAL ROLE OF CHIEFS IS NEEDED

The Indian Act allows chiefs and councils limited powers, but it is felt that their authority needs to be better defined and upgraded to permit them to increase their self-governing activities. In addition, the specified powers of the chief in relation to the council need to be clarified. As well, other levels of government need to recognize Indian Bands for purposes of entering into contracts and agreements so development of Indian Government can proceed.

Amendment of the Indian Act has been a topic of discussion for many years with little or no result. However, recent Constitutional changes will require legislative action in this area within the near future.

Departmental Perspective

The Region is supportive of changes to the Indian Act which would enhance devolution, and they are anxious to be kept apprised regarding legislative progress.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW HOUSING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

5.1 SERVICES

a) Obsolete Off-Reserve Policies

Off-Reserve housing policies are generally outdated at this time, pending Cabinet approval of eligibility changes. Under the current eligibility levels, no applicants can qualify due to the fact that if their salary is low enough to qualify for a Departmental forgivable second mortgage, the applicant's salary is too low to qualify for a first mortgage.

b) Inadequate Funding For On-Reserve Housing Through "Subsidy Authority Maximum" Policy to Benefit From Implementation of New "J" Circular Components

The proposed departmental "J" Circular Housing Policies were announced in June 1982, to be retroactive to the first of April. However, implementation has been delayed until 1983 so that the new program can be explained to Manitoba Indian Bands. The "J" Circulars call for:

- 1) All housing on-reserve to be built to National Building Code health, safety, construction and insulation standards, thus ensuring a longer lifespan for such facilities.
- 2) Identification and confirmation of the availability of all sources of funding to be used before DIAND subsidies will be applied and construction begun.

Departmental Perspective

The Region notes that the Four Nations Confederacy was invited to provide input to the development of the new housing policy but did not, leaving the task to bureaucrats and consultants. Therefore, despite native objections, DIAND will be working with CMHC to explain the workings of the new program to Bands and Councils in Manitoba.

c) SUPPORT FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION ON-RESERVE NEEDED

Several fire protection and prevention initiatives are described in the Manitoba Operational Plan, including continuation of the "Learn Not to Burn" program; upgrading of school fire protection systems;

training of band and school staff to service and use fire equipment; extension of home fire safety efforts; and the eventual use of Band-Operated Fire Programs. Until funding is available to enable Bands and Tribal Councils to provide their own fire protection services, cost-sharing arrangements with the Province are necessary in some instances.

Two years ago, a Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Agreement with the Province, within which Manitoba provided on-reserve fire fighting services, expired. Shortly thereafter, the parties agreed that DIAND should develop on-reserve fire crews which would be used by the Province to suppress fires on and near reserve land, instead of the Province having to supply its own fire crews.

Departmental Perspective

The Region is concerned about departmental delays that have prevented final signature of the new agreement.

d) RESOLUTION OF FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/NATIVE POLICING ARRANGEMENTS

Based on evidence that existing law-enforcement services on-reserve were inadequate and often inappropriate in the eyes of the Indian communities, in 1974 DIAND and the Department of the Solicitor General developed a special four year pilot project for on-reserve policing called Option 3b. Through cost-sharing agreements, Indian men and women could be recruited, trained and equipped as full-fledged peace officers by the RCMP for the purpose of policing reserves and adjacent areas. The program was extended in 1978 and twenty-three Indian constables are now participating in Manitoba, with DIAND sharing 44% of the cost.

Departmental Perspective

When extended past the initial four year pilot project, Option 3b was to become the financial responsibility of the Provincial Attorney General and the Federal Solicitor General. However, DIAND still shares the costs with Manitoba, despite indications that the program has not significantly improved policing on-reserve since Indian constables are most often assigned to regular RCMP duties off-reserve. This fact, combined with the belief that Indians are primarily provincial citizens and warrant equal protective services in their communities, has brought the Region to a position that Manitoba should resume full responsibility for providing equivalent level of policing both off and on reserve.

e) EXISTING PRACTICES WITH RESPECT TO CAPITAL PROJECTS DO NOT PERMIT MAXIMUM USE OF BAND-BASED CONSTRUCTION FIRMS

Current tendering practices do not give any preference to band-based construction firms located in the vicinity of a project, and there is some question as to whether initiating such a practice would be acceptable in terms of cost or fair business practice during these difficult economic times.

However, the fact remains that Indian construction firms often lack the experience, equipment, financial backing, or expertise necessary for them to bid competitively for many construction projects. When outside construction firms are brought in for on-reserve projects, business and employment development make no gains, and frustration levels increase.

f) LACK OF PROPER MAINTENANCE CAPACITY ON EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Currently, the Region has neither the funding, the facilities, nor the trainers to be able to offer realistic, practical infrastructure O&M training as required by headquarters transfer goals. Band technical training to date has involved small, classroom style seminars only as funds were available. A Maintenance Management Pilot Project is being conducted at Fort Alexander at this time to attempt to develop a system for local O&M, including on-the-job training. The major discovery made during this exercise has been the high cost of operating such a program - and the need for additional allocations if the concept is to expand to include other facilities in other communities. As long as there are insufficient numbers of trained individuals on-reserve to properly maintain homes, schools, capital projects, and community infrastructure such as roads, water and sanitation systems, and community buildings, deterioration of existing facilities will continue.

5.2 SOCIAL

a) NEGOTIATIONS ARE SLOW IN DETERMINING PROVINCIAL/FEDERAL ON-OFF RESERVE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SERVICE DELIVERY COSTS

Presently, when status Indians leave the reserve and need social assistance, the Department of Indian Affairs refers them to the Province of Manitoba or the City of Winnipeg. The department will only directly provide counselling services, and when appropriate, financial assistance in cases of emergencies. The Department eventually pays for any services that are provided by the Province or the City to reserve residents on a bill-back basis.

Departmental Perspective

The Federal government takes the general position that off-reserve Indian people are residents of the Province, pay taxes, and are included in the calculation of general transfer payments from the Federal to the Provincial Government. Therefore, the full financial and program responsibility for the provision of services to Indians off-reserve rests with the Province.

b) FEDERAL LEGISLATION FOR ON-RESERVE CHILD CARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION AND ENSURE CONTINUATION OF SERVICES

Background

Until the Canada/Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Agreement was signed in early 1982, only 14 Indian communities received provincial child welfare services, with intervention on behalf of Indian children in the remaining 45 Indian communities only occurring in "life and

death" situations. This lack of appropriate family support services resulted in an excessive number of Indian children in care, over six times the proportion in Manitoba generally.

To date, six Tribal Councils - Island Lake, Keewatin, Swampy Cree, Southeast, Interlake, and West Region - have signed the tripartite agreement, in addition to the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council which was delivering Child and Family Services previously, and the Fort Alexander and Dakota Tipi Bands who have signed independently. Tribal Councils will be hiring social workers and Indian para-professionals to provide complete child and family support services to their member bands, bringing all Manitoba Indian Reserves under the Child Welfare Agreement as of March 1983.

Departmental Perspective

The Region does not feel that federal legislation is necessary. In fact, they are concerned that it could complicate child welfare service delivery to the point of detriment by creating new federal/provincial jurisdiction problems and possibly requiring the referral of Indian child welfare cases to Federal Courts.

c) ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS SUCH AS POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES BY INADEQUATE WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS NEED TO BE MET

Infrastructure development without adequate funds or trained personnel for proper maintenance has resulted in environmentally hazardous situations on several reserves. The Environmental Protection Service (EPS) recently identified band communities in which remedial action should be taken in order to protect the health of the residents. Twenty-seven communities were in need of new water systems, waste management sites, wastewater treatment facilities, or protective measures against petroleum spills, at a cost of approximately \$2.5 million.

Departmental Position

Only minimal levels of funding are available to Local Government and Engineering and Architecture annually over the next four years to address the situation identified by EPS. In addition, there is little budget for training Band members to properly operate and maintain facilities in their communities. The result will be deteriorating safety and health standards on-reserve throughout Manitoba.

d) LICENSING PROCEDURES FOR ADULT CARE HOMES ON-RESERVE ARE SOUGHT

Background

There are now three on-reserve personal care homes operating in Manitoba, with nearly 100 beds. Initially, the Province of Manitoba was supportive of the establishment of on-reserve adult care homes and while they did not contribute financially, they assisted in planning and licensed the first on-reserve home at Norway House. Recently, however, the Province has refused to become involved in either planning or licensing on-reserve personal care facilities.

Departmental Perspective

All adult care facilities built through the efforts of the Social Development Program meet provincial standards, and the Region would like to see them licensed so that these facilities could access nursing, accounting, nutrition and other consultation services offered licensed adult care centres by the Manitoba Health Services Commission. The Region feels that both Indian and non-Indian residents of nursing homes on-reserve are entitled to basic services provided other Manitobans.

5.3 EDUCATION

a) BAND SCHOOLS PARITY WITH PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS IS REQUIRED IN STAFFING, FACILITIES, CURRICULUM, BENEFITS, GRADE LEVELS, AND COURSES OFFERED

With twenty-three school programs under local-Indian administration to date, with Region continues to be actively involved in the devolution of education programs. Now Indian parents and students are anxious for their schools to become comparable to Provincial education programs. Several areas will need to be addressed in order for this to be possible. First of all, there are no established policies on pupil/teacher ratios, staff salaries or benefits, curriculum requirements, basic facilities, high school and vocational programs, special education, or funding of band-operated schools. The major factor involved here is money, since setting minimal standards for band-operated programs would imply a certain level of allocation. The Region is taking the first step toward equitable funding of band-operated schools by developing a tuition/pupil based funding formula derived by adding correction factors to a rate established for a "model school". Remoteness, size of school, grades offered, and other variations would be taken into consideration in determining individual school costs per pupil.

b) FEDERAL SCHOOL TEACHER HIRING THROUGH PRESENT PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT ACT REGULATIONS CAUSES DIFFICULTIES, INEQUITIES

The PSEA causes staffing problems as teachers in Federal Schools are only required to give two weeks notice before leaving. Replacements hired on an emergency basis rarely are experienced, and may even lack certain qualifications. This contributes to the inequities between Federal and Provincial school programs.

c) DEVOLUTION COSTS APPROXIMATELY 30% MORE THAN DIAND-OPERATED SCHOOL PROGRAMS

As M.I.P. studies conducted in Manitoba have shown, devolution of education programs is likely to cost from 25 to 30% more than DIAND-operated school programs. The increased cost is not necessarily due to factors such as supplies or textbooks, since Bands receive better or equal rates than the Federal government in those areas. The added expense is largely due to the superstructure required for locally run programs, including school boards, administrative staff, and related supplies, equipment, facilities, etc. Because the successful transfer of programs costs more, further devolution will await adequate funding.

d) ADEQUATE TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR O&M OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER CAPITAL ASSETS

As discussed with regard to infrastructure O&M and fire prevention and protection, the training of local Indian people in skills necessary to operate and maintain facilities such as schools is imperative if deterioration of capital assets is to be avoided.

e) VOCATIONAL, AND POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION NEEDED ON RESERVE

Because few communities have post-school or occupational training oriented programs, and because inaccessibility cost or family commitments prevent people living in isolated areas from travelling to communities where such courses do exist, adult human resource development has been minimal. Training leading to employment, and the funding to make it available in remote communities, is necessary to improve economic conditions and break the welfare cycle in Indian band communities. The new NEED program should prove beneficial in this area, but it will only be a first step.

f) CAPITAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

Only thirteen school projects are now in the planning, design, or construction stages. However, of the 43 communities with schools on reserve, only six are thought to have adequate facilities. Repairs, improvements, or expansion is required in at least 37. If O&M capabilities are not developed, the school construction backlog will increase.

MAJOR ISSUES

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Gerri Crowson, Policy Analyst. Planning & Review. Dated. February 23rd, 1983. D.I.A.N.D.

OTHER
PROGRAMS

NATIVE EDUCATION BRANCH

GENERAL INFORMATION

Most Native children attending Manitoba schools have cultural and linguistic backgrounds which differ from the predominantly non-Native school population. Within the Manitoba Department of Education, the Native Education Branch is responsible for addressing those aspects of education that concern Indian and Metis students.

In cooperation with teachers, schools, communities and Native organizations, the Branch attempts to identify and meet the educational needs of Native children, and to assist non-Native students in learning more about Native people and culture.

Seven separate, but closely related, program areas address specific aspects of Native education:

- Native Languages
- Native Awareness
- Early Childhood
- English Language Development
- Career and Guidance
- Native Studies/Social Studies
- Native Education Project

Each program area provides consultant services pertaining to:

1. the identification and development of resource materials;
2. adaptation of program and curriculum in response to specific needs;
3. teacher in-service and upgrading programs;
4. communication about and implementation of existing and new curriculum materials;
5. special tasks, e.g. committee organizations, interdepartmental liaison, etc.

A Branch Director is designated to coordinate the on-going development, delivery and monitoring of programs, activities, and services to schools, divisions/districts, government departments and agencies, and Native organizations.

Contact Person: Flora Zaharia
 Director, Native Education Branch
 944-7883

PROGRAM INFORMATION

Native Languages Program

In Manitoba, Native people belong to one of three, distinct, linguistic families.

1. Algonkian (Cree, Ojibway/Saulteaux, Island Lake Saulteaux/Cree)
2. Siouan (Dakota)
3. Athapaskan (Chipewyan)

The Branch assists in the preservation of Native languages by:

- providing guidance in developing instructional materials to help students acquire or maintain a Native language;
- assisting schools in the design, adaptation and implementation of Native language programs;
- conducting professional development workshops for teachers;
- making materials available to schools from the Manitoba Text Book Bureau.

Contact Person: Florence Paynter
944-7882

Joe Mercredi
944-7885

Native Awareness Program

The Native Awareness Program is designed to encourage a better understanding and appreciation of traditional Native culture and contemporary Native society for both Native and non-Native students.

Typical activities include the following:

- displays of traditional artifacts such as mukluks, bone tools, birchbark baskets, and beadwork;
- presentations of Native stories and legends;
- in-services about Native culture for superintendents, principals, teachers, and social workers;
- suggestions on teaching and counselling strategies for teachers of Native students;
- direct interaction with students to enhance the self-esteem of Native children and to improve Native and non-Native interrelationships.

Contact Person: Garry Robson
944-7888

Vacant
944-7884

Early Childhood Education Program

Parental support is an important factor in children's academic achievement. The Early Childhood Education Program encourages parents and

teachers to cooperate in providing a stimulating home and school environment by:

- offering in-services to teachers and parent groups to increase awareness of the stages in children's development;
- suggesting approaches, activities, and materials which help children to develop as happy, confident individuals who can experience success once they enter school.

Contact Person: Juliette Sabot
944-7887

English Language Development Program

Many Native children have special needs in English language development. The Branch enables teachers to meet these needs by providing assistance with:

- curriculum adaptation and program development;
- identification and development of relevant language development materials;
- suggestions on classroom methods and teaching strategies;
- in-services in any area of English language development.

Contact Person: Jim Frey
944-8161

Career and Guidance Program

School counsellors play an important role in helping Native students to achieve success in school and to plan for the future. The Branch facilitates counselling programs by:

- conducting workshops and in-services for counsellors of Native students;
- developing and modifying materials and teaching strategies for guidance programs;
- providing counsellors with current information from other agencies such as universities, community colleges and the Department of Labour and Manpower;
- notifying counsellors of workshops sponsored by various groups.

Contact Person: Doreen Emms
944-7889

Native Studies/Social Studies Program

Most Native students follow the courses of study outlined in the provincial curriculum guides. However, it is necessary to adapt the curric-

ulum, through identification of support materials and teaching strategies which are relevant to Native children's cultural experiences. The Branch provides in-services to familiarize teachers with Native studies/social studies programs.

Contact Person: Diane Cooley
944-8143

Native Education Project

The Native Education Branch is working directly with the Winnipeg School Division #1 on a program designed to address the English language needs of Native students in approximately ten inner-city, elementary schools. To date, project activities have included:

- providing commercial language development materials;
- developing culturally and environmentally relevant material;
- providing additional consultative services.

While the English language development program has been the priority for the Project's first year, plans for Heritage language programs are being developed for future implementation.

Contact Person: Florence Paynter
944-7882

RESOURCE MATERIAL

Most support materials developed by the Branch are listed in the Manitoba Text Book Bureau Catalogue and may be purchased by schools and interested individuals. Other Indian, Inuit and Metis resource material may be obtained from the Branch or borrowed from the Department of Education Library.

CLERICAL STAFF

Director's Office	Nancy Trimble (944-7883)*
Native Languages Program	Caroline Gordon (944-7882)*
Early Childhood Education	(944-7887)*
Native Education Project	(944-7885)*
English Language Development Program	Louise Lambert (944-8161)*
Native Awareness Program	(944-7888)*
	(944-7884)*
Career and Guidance Program	(944-7889)*
Native Studies/Social Studies Program	(944-8143)*

General Office Address:

Native Education Branch
408-1181 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G 0T3

Telephone: 944-7886
Toll Free: 1-800-262-8848

*New telephone numbers effective June 30, 1983.

Native Education Branch Materials

Department of Education 1983

The following Native Education Branch materials are available from the Department of Education Library. Items marked (+) may also be purchased from the Manitoba Text Book Bureau (see pages 57-58 in the 1983-84 Catalogue for listings).

Annotated Bibliographies

- +Children's Literature Pertaining to Indian and Metis Culture (1977)
- +Native Peoples: Department of Education Resources Pertaining to Indians, Inuit, and Metis (1982)
- +Native Languages: Resources Pertaining to Native Languages in Manitoba (1981)

Booklets

Anthology of Stories from Basal Readers
+Handbook on Early Childhood
+Murdo's Memoirs: The Early Days in Northern Manitoba
Native Games
Traditional Lifestyles
Oak Lake Sioux Reserve

Kits (filmstrip, type script and/or audio cassette)

Beadwork
Birchbark
Churchill
Fishing
Hides
Indian Festivals
The Metis
Metis Tour Guide
Porcupine Quill Work
Seneca Root
The Tipi
Transportation to the North
Wecase (Wild Ginger Harvest)
The Dene
+Families
+More Than a Marathon
+Native People in Canada's Wars
+Native People and Their Careers I
+Native People and Their Careers II
+Native Story Telling - (audio tape only)
+A Visit to Fisher River Reserve
+A Visit to Sandy Bay Reserve
+A Visit to Sioux Valley Reserve

Language Materials

Cree

- +Basic Cree Dictionary
- +Cree Readers (syllabics, Roman orthography)
- +Cree Stories from Moose Lake
- +Guide to Spoken Cree
- +How to Learn to Read and Write Cree Syllabics
- +Songs and Poetry in Cree and English
- +Tanisi Readers (Cross Lake dialect)
- +This is Hunting (English and Cree)
- +Syllabic Chart

Odjibwe-Saulteaux

- +Collections of Saulteaux Lessons
- +Guide to Spoken Odjibwe
- +How to Learn to Read and Write Odjibwe Syllabics
- +Odjibwe Phrases
- +Odjibwe Readers (Berens River dialect)
- +Odjibwe Readers (Fort Alexander dialect)
- +Syllabic Chart

Miscellaneous

Native Language Instruction Guide (Levels 1-7 available to teachers on request from the Native Education Branch)

- +Northern Experience Readers (English)

Posters, Picture Sets

- +Action Charts (language development)
 - + "Good Food" Poster
- Northern Experience Charts

RECOMMENDED SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS MISCELLANEOUS

75306. Action Charts: The charts measure approximately 14" x 20" should be useful to promote development of English action words (verbs) in primary grades. Set of 12 (NEB)	9.80	77381. Northern Experience Readers (set in English) (NEB)	10.35
Anamikakweini Readers, The - set of 30 Ojibwe Readers (Berens River dialect) Primary Level (NEB) - Out of Print Animal Booklets (with 30 picture cards) - (NEB)		77451. Ojibwe Phrases - Units 1-7 (NEB)	3.00
75381. Cree	14.05	77456. Ojibwe Readers (set in Fort Alexander dialect) (NEB)	10.35
75481. Basic Cree Dictionary (NEB)	3.50	77751. Resource Materials Teacher Handbook pertaining to Indian, Inuit and Metis cultures (NEB)	1.15
75651. Children's Literature Pertaining to Indian and Metis Cultures (NEB)	2.50	77851. Six Metis Communities (1974) (PP)	2.20
75676. Collection of Saulteaux (Ojibwe) Lessons (NEB)	3.00	77876. Social History of the Manitoba Metis, A (PP)	4.65
75701. Cree Kit (booklet and posters) (NEB)	4.60	77881. Songs and Poetry in Cree and English (NEB)	2.30
75702. Cree Readers (set in syllabics and Roman orthography) (NEB)	7.05	77926. Stories of the Metis (PP)	3.35
75703. Cree Stories from Moose Lake (in Syllabics, Roman Orthography and English) (NEB)	5.00	Syllabics Charts (NEB) -	
76001. Families (examines family structure) (kit) (HAE)	36.00	77996. Cree	7.00
Famous Manitoba Metis (PP) - Out of Print		77997. Ojibwe	7.00
76276. Good Food for our Bodies - poster (NEB)	1.10	78026. Tanisi Readers, The - set of 30 Cree Readers (Cross Lake dialect) - Primary Level (NEB)	29.70
76326. Part 1 - Lessons 1-24	3.45	Tawow Kit - see stock No. 11150	
76327. Part 2 - Lessons 25-102	4.60	The Other Natives - Les Metis (PP)	
76328. Part 1 - Lessons 1-24	3.45	78126. Volume I (1700-1885)	5.85
76329. Part 2 - Lessons 25-102	4.60	78127. Volume II (1885-1978)	6.85
76356. Handbook on Early Childhood (NEB)	3.45	This is Hunting (NEB)	
76376. Henry Letourneau Reconte (PP) (written in French)	4.70	78141. Cree and English	4.05
How to Learn to Read and Write Cree Syllabics, (NEB)		78501. Visit to the Fisher River Reserve, A - (audio-visual kit) (HAE)	40.00
76401. Student's handbook	4.10		
76402. Teacher's Edition	5.40		
How to Learn to Read and Write Ojibwe Syllabics, (NEB)			
76403. Student's handbook	3.75		
76404. Teacher's Edition	3.45		
In Search of a Future (1976) (PP) - Out of Print			
77126. Metis: Canada's Forgotten People: Sealey & Lussier (PP)	6.65		
Murdo's Memoirs - set of 3 books - Canoe Freighting in the North, Life on the Trapline, Trail Blazers of the North (NEB)			
77226. Set in Cree	4.05		
77227. Set in English	4.50		
77229. Experience Charts	3.45		
77274. Native People & Their Careers: Part I (Teacher, Nurse, Secretary, Airport Manager, Hockey Player, Member of Parliament) (kit) (HAE)	38.00		
77275. Native People & Their Careers: Part II (Beautician, Pilot, Social Worker) (kit) (HAE)	48.00		
77276. Native People in Manitoba Resource Materials, Teacher's Handbook (NEB)	1.15		
77281. Native Storytelling - (1982 Ed.) Teacher notes and 40 min. cassette containing Wesakachak legends and an explanation of the traditional role of story- telling in native culture (NEB)	3.85		
77286. Native Tribes of Canada (soft) (GA)	12.90		

Additions/Summer '83

- . More Than a Marathon (AV Kit)
- . Native People in Canada's Wars
(AV Kit)
- . Visit to Sandy Bay Reserve
(AV Kit)
- . Visit to Sioux Valley Reserve
(AV Kit)

Available from:

The Manitoba Text Book Bureau
277 Hutchings Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2X 2R4

Phone: 633-6505

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

NORTHERN CAREERS PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To provide for equal access to employment and to increase the number of Native people in middle and senior levels in the Public Service of Canada.

METHOD: Identification and development of training opportunities in various Federal government departments and agencies where potential management employees can be trained. The program recruits northern natives with the ability for comprehensive on-the-job or classroom training in appropriate organization operating in the North. At completion of training Northern Careers employees apply to open/closed competitions for a permanent position in the north.

ELIGIBILITY: Sponsorship is open to Status Indians, Metis, Non-Status Indians, and Inuit/Dené, who have lived in the Yukon or Northwest Territories north of 60 for at least five years and who wish to remain in the north. A selection committee will review applications to assess supervisory or leadership ability and abilities to organize, plan, budget and make decisions.

INFORMATION: Northern Careers Program Officer
Yellowknife
9th Floor Precambrian Building
4922-52nd Street
P.O. Box 2730
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R1

telephone: (403) 873-3545

or

Whitehorse
Suite 200A, Yukon Centre
4114-4th Avenue
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 4N7

NATIONAL INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To provide native people the opportunity to gain experience in supervisory, middle and senior management positions. To increase the number of indigenous people holding managerial and advisory positions in the Public Service throughout Canada.

METHOD: On-the-job developmental assignments and formal training.

ELIGIBILITY: Status Indians, Metis, Non Status Indians and Inuit throughout Canada with demonstrated leadership abilities who have the desire to assume senior management responsibilities.

INFORMATION: Office of Native Employment
Public Service Commission of Canada
1100 L'Esplanade Laurier, West Tower
300 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7

telephone: (613) 992-4824

or

Office of Native Employment
Public Service Commission of Canada
Room 500 Credit Foncier Building
286 Smith Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K6

telephone: (204) 949-2481

INDIGENOUS PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (I.P.P.)

* NOTE: This is a service program.

PURPOSE: To promote the participation of Native people in the Public Service of Canada through interface with departments, other parts of the Branch, the Public Service Commission and with Regional Office of Native Employment Coordinators.

METHOD: Stress the implementation of Public Service Commission policies and programs through liaison to Departments.

ELIGIBILITY: Status Indians, Non Status Indians, Metis and Inuit are encouraged to access I.P.P. if interested in a career in Public Service or if seeking information of Public Service Programs.

INFORMATION: Indigenous Participation Program
Public Service Commission of Canada
1100 L'Esplanade Laurier
West Tower
300 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7

OFFICE OF NATIVE EMPLOYMENT

* NOTE: This is a service program.

PURPOSE: To work in cooperation with various Native Associations and Federal Departments to implement a policy designed to increase the number of native persons participating in the decision making process at every level of the Federal Public Service.

METHOD: O.N.E. liaises with Native Associations, communities and educational facilities, identifies qualified Natives for inventory and referral purposes. Liaison with Federal Departments includes identification of Native Content positions, developmental opportunities for which natives might qualify. O.N.E. provides advise and career counselling to native clients.

ELIGIBILITY: Status Indians, Non Status Indians, Metis, Non-Status Indians, and Inuit are encouraged to access the Office of Native Employment if interested in a career in the Federal Public Service.

INFORMATION: Regional Native Employment Coordinator
Public Service Commission of Canada
500 Credit Foncier Building
286 Smith Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K6

MANITOBA HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION

MANDATE

To provide transportation facilities throughout the Province of Manitoba.

Remote communities, especially in the north, are provided with airstrips; initial construction funded jointly between the Provincial and Federal Government, maintenance and operation remaining the responsibility of the Department of Highways and Transportation.

Remote communities in north-eastern Manitoba are also accommodated by winter roads to facilitate the heavy bulk hauling. The construction and maintenance of these winter roads is directly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Highways and Transportation and is partially funded by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Patient transportation service from the remote communities is provided by the Department of Highways and Transportation through the Air Division.

The Department of Highways and Transportation has provided for surface transportation facilities (roads) to all the southern Indian Reservations by the Provincial Trunk Highway System, Provincial Road System or the Main Market Road System. Access through the communities where one of these systems parallels a reserve connection road is provided either on a shared basis or 100% provincial.

New ungraded access roads to the Indian Reserves are continually being negotiated with the Department of Indian Affairs. This work is usually shareable for initial construction. The annual normal maintenance is assumed by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

For further information contact: Mr. Jack Peacock,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

Source of Information:
Samuel Uskiw, Minister
Highways & Transportation.

MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS OFFERED TO TREATY AND STATUS INDIANS:

A. Treaty Indians living off Reserves:

Health services are provided by the Department of Health to Treaty Indians, adults and children, when outside of reservations, in the same way as for other Manitobans (not including Indians on Reserves). Basically these services include preventive medical services and public health programs. In general the services are communicable disease control, maternal and child health, school health services, adult health, mental health, general sanitation and health education. Where Indians are outside of reserves, in municipalities, the local health unit will provide health services to them as for residents of municipalities. Liaison by provincial health staff with the reserves is frequently required in this regard. The same is true in the case of dental clinics which may include services to Treaty Indians off reserves.

B. Treaty Indians living on Reserves:

Health and medical services on reserves have traditionally been the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Additional social services are provided to Indians who live outside of reserves and the Manitoba Department of Community Services and Corrections might be able to supply a current description of programs that are available (i.e. Probation, Vocational Rehabilitation and Child Welfare).

Source of Information:

H. Schmidt

Administrative Assistant

Community Health Operations.

MANITOBA HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION

Treaty and Status Indians who are residents of the Province of Manitoba and who are registered with the Manitoba Health Services Commission are eligible for benefits under the following Health Programs which are administered by the Manitoba Health Services Commission:

- . hospital services
- . medical services
- . prosthetic and orthotic services
- . optometric services
- . chiropractic services.

For information in respect to the benefits under the above-mentioned programs, we refer you to the brochure entitled "Information Regarding Health Insurance for Residents of Manitoba" and to the copy of Manitoba Regulation 190/82.

A treaty or Status Indian entering Manitoba from another province or another country is subject to the usual waiting periods which are also described in the brochure.

Source of information:
G.W. McCaffrey
Associate Executive Director.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Services, Manitoba Region's Responsibility:

- a) Health Services to all Registered Indians living On-Reserve
- b) Consultative function to other agencies where their involvement with Native People may affect the health status of Native Indians.
- c) Actively participate in the development of a consultative process in order to encourage more involvement of Native People in their own health delivery system.

I Community Health Program

Community Health is the science and art of:

- preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health and effectiveness through organized community effort.

The main objective is the prevention of disease and disability. Preventive and educative measures must be coordinated with other agencies and the community.

The Community Health Nurse (Public Health Nurse) is a nurse, teacher, counsellor and friend, and makes knowledge and skills available to people.

The Community Health Nurse plans and carries out activities with people, rather than doing things "to" or "for" them. The individual is considered in relation to his family, his environment and his culture and is encouraged to develop responsibility for and participate in his own health care.

1. Maternal Health

- Encourage women to attend prenatal clinics and instruction classes, as early as possible in pregnancy to be assessed and counselled as appropriate.
- Detect conditions that would create a risk to the mother or unborn child and refer for proper follow-up.

- Emphasize all patients to deliver in hospital.
- Visit the mother and child early after return to community.
- Encourage mothers to attend clinic and post-natal check, six weeks after delivery.

2. Infant and Pre-school Health Activities

- Visit the newborn baby at home early after delivery for counselling of mother and physical assessment of baby. High risk infants will be identified and followed up as appropriate.
- Provide regular immunization clinics to prevent diseases.
- Foster good parenting by individual counselling or group activities. This may be fostered at the well child clinics, on home visits or during special group sessions.
- Monitor growth and development of all pre-school children.

3. School Health Activities

- Conduct physical examinations of new pupils before or as soon as possible after school opening (pre-school physical). At the beginning of the year the nurse should meet with school personnel to discuss the school health program and the roles of the health team.
- Follow-up with parents, their children's development and learning difficulties so as to advise them on the care necessary.
- Arrange screening for vision and hearing difficulties as per Medical Services Guidelines.
- Participate on request in health education activities in the school.
- Arrange appropriate visits of dentists, doctors and other specialists to schools.
- Carry out the Immunization and Disease Control Program in school.
- Inform authorities of adverse environmental and sanitary conditions in school.

4. Activities for the Chronically Ill and the Elderly

- Encourage regular health check-ups to identify chronic conditions, special clinics may be held.
- Maintain a register of all persons with chronic conditions and follow-up at home or clinic as appropriate.
- Keep other agencies informed of needs of these groups.
- Encourage as needed, the provision of services to assist individuals at home.
- Advise families on the care of the aged and infirm.
- Arrange for provision of home treatment or home care equipment.
- Assist with applications for care needed beyond the home environment.

5. Communicable Disease Control

- Encourage and promote immunization according to Medical Services schedule.
- Search for cases of notifiable diseases in home visits, clinics and other contacts.
- Report all cases of notifiable diseases as required by the Provincial Government on appropriate forms.
- Isolate or arrange for the isolation of notifiable diseases in home or hospital as required.
- Instructs parents, teachers and other individuals and groups how to recognize early symptoms, carry out precautions to prevent the spread of infection and how to promote complete recovery.
- Promotes the improvement of home and community sanitation.

6. Community Mental Health Activities

- Participate in established programs by early detection of mental disturbances. Refer people with mental health problems to appropriate agency.
- Help the community to accept patients with mental problems. Support the community to explore methods of dealing with mental health problems.
- Support the patient's family of individual with mental health problem.

- Encourage the community to develop recreational activities.
- Provide follow-up when an individual returns to community such as counselling and medication supervisor.

7. Nutrition Activities

- Nutrition teaching is a part of all Community Health Programs.
- Encourage breast feeding of infants as a major thrust.
- Inform people of the nutritional value of foods and a balanced diet, and to avoid junk foods.
- The Regional Nutritionist acts as a consultant to the field units.

8. Occupational Health Activities

- Identify the work places in the community and the possible hazards to health and safety.
- Counsel workers on health hazards.
- Arrange for environmental inspections of the work place.

9. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Activities

- To assist Indian People to identify the nature of an alcohol abuse problem within the community.
- To provide funding and program consultation such that community members are able to develop an appropriate plan of action and implement a program of intervention and/or prevention in accordance with the needs and wishes of the community.
- To prevent medical and physical diseases, and social disintegration resulting from the abuse of drugs, particularly alcohol.

10. Dental Health Activities

- To provide or arrange for dental services for eligible Indians in Manitoba, in order to assist them in achieving a standard of dental health comparable to other Canadian citizens in the Province.

- To involve the Indian People, where possible, in order to create an interest in dental health and a responsibility for the service being rendered.
- To obtain the greatest value of services for the expenditure through an ongoing preventive dental education program.

11. Health Education Activities

Health Education is incorporated into all programs. The Region and Zone Health educators act as resource people for the field units.

- To promote a healthful lifestyle among communities and to produce an awareness of the necessity for good personal hygiene and environmental conditions.
- To help the people learn and adopt health practices which will reduce high morbidity and mortality rates, and contribute to a wholesome individual, family and community life.
- To support the broad thrust towards involvement of Indian People in their own health care.

12. Environmental Health Activities

- Encourage a safe, healthful environment in homes, schools and the community.
- Arrange the monitoring of drinking water supplies (microbiological and chemical).
- Arrange for the inspection of food and education about its safe handling and storage.
- Arrange for the monitoring of and advising about garbage and other waste disposal.
- Arrange for advice relative to housing and building construction, particularly in connection with water supplies and sewage disposal.
- Be alert for the contamination of the environment by such substances as oil, mercury, pesticides and other harmful chemicals.

13. Disaster Planning

- In all Medical Services facilities there is an "Internal" Disaster Plan in the event of a plane crash or similar disaster.
- "External" Disaster Plans may have been developed with other agencies in communities where Medical Services facilities are located. Airport disaster plans are in place.

II

Treatment Programs

- Treatment clinics run by physicians or resident nurses are provided in eighteen nursing stations in isolated communities and in satellite health stations in communities where no nurse resides.
- Dental clinics are also held in isolated communities by dentists or dental therapists.
- Medical Services arranges visits of doctors, dentists to isolated areas, and other health workers such as optometrists (eyeglasses) and physiotherapists.
- Medical Services operates two hospitals (Percy E. Moore Hospital at Hodgson and Norway House Hospital) and contracts for doctors to work in them.
- Medical Services establishes Advisory Boards, which include community members, in each of its hospitals.
- In areas that are not isolated, Medical Services facilitates travel for patients visiting doctors and hospitals so as to receive appropriate treatment.

III

Support Programs

1. Internal

a. Referral Unit (mainly in Winnipeg with clerks in Thompson and Lynn Lake.

A referral is a decision made by a doctor or nurse (in consultation with a doctor) to send a patient from his or her home community to another centre for treatment. While the patient is at the centre, the referral unit ensures that the following arrangements, as required, are made for the patient.

- Escort and interpreter services are provided upon arrival, while at the centre, and upon departure.
- Placement in a medical boarding home.
- Appropriate medical appointments are made including hospital admission, and whatever transportation is necessary.
- That the patient has the appropriate medication or prosthetics.
- Sends reports to the referring nursing station or health centre so the nurse can advise the patient's family about the patient's medical status and date of return home.
- Arranges for the patient's transportation home.

b. Social Service Unit (in Winnipeg)

This unit serves Registered Indians who are in Winnipeg for medical treatment, Registered Indian students studying in Winnipeg, and out-of-province Registered Indians requiring special medical services located in Winnipeg.

The following services are provided as required:

- Provides counselling regarding vocational training, marital problems, rehabilitation programs, plans for returning home (repatriation) drug and alcohol abuse problems, and child welfare concerns.
- Recruits and supervises children's medical boarding homes in Winnipeg.
- Visits children placed in medical boarding homes to monitor their progress.

Support Programs

- Advises parents/guardians about their child's progress by letters and photographs.
- Confers with the child's doctor to make further plans for the child while in Winnipeg, for repatriation to the reserve, or referral to child welfare authorities.

2. External

- a) First Nations Confederacy/Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak - Health Liaison Program

Medical Services Branch contracts with First Nations Confederacy and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak to provide health liaison workers, who work with Medical Services to interpret and advise on policies and programs.

- b) Southeast Resource Development Council - Medical Interpreters and Hospital Visitors Program

Medical Services Branch has contracted with the Southeast Resource Development Council to provide the following services related to Indian patients in Winnipeg:

- interpreting.
- orientation to the hospital.
- explanation of the illness and treatment.
- information sharing among patient, family, physician, and nurses.
- comfort and support.
- special diet arrangements with dietary staff to provide traditional Indian foods upon request.
- assist with transportation arrangements on weekends and evenings.
- assist with taking a family history.
- assist with referral of patients.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

INTRODUCTION

The Private Non-Profit Rental Housing Program is one of a number of federal programs which assists people who have difficulty finding affordable or suitable housing. The program supports the efforts of community-sponsored groups, whose members take responsibility for planning and operating modest housing on their own behalf or for other families and individuals of low and moderate incomes.

WHAT IS PRIVATE NON-PROFIT HOUSING?

Non-profit housing can take a variety of forms. It can consist of single or multiple family housing, hostel accommodation, care facilities or group homes. It can be provided by constructing new buildings or acquiring existing buildings and modifying or repairing them if necessary. Tenants in non-profit housing include families, senior citizens and/or persons with special housing needs, such as the disabled.

All private non-profit housing projects assisted by CMHC have several elements in common: they are developed and operated by non-governmental groups on a non-profit basis, the housing itself is modest and the residents benefit from on-going financial assistance from CMHC.

The program is designed so that, normally, tenants will have a range of incomes. In this way, an undue concentration of either low or higher income people is avoided and this income mix also helps to ensure the financial viability of the project. Lower income tenants pay rents which are geared to their incomes, while other tenants pay rents which correspond to the lower end of the range of rents for comparable housing in the private market.

WHO ARE THE SPONSORS?

The sponsoring group must be a private, non-profit corporation which is primarily dedicated to the task of providing rental housing, through motives other than profit, for lower income people, senior citizens or others with special needs. In formal terms, the group must be incorporated under provincial law and constituted exclusively for charitable purposes. "Charitable purposes" can have a very broad interpretation. The organization need not qualify as a charity for income tax purposes, nor need the articles of incorporation refer to charitable work, but the emphasis on the provision of non-profit housing is essential. CMHC reviews the charters of non-profit corporations which apply for assistance to ensure that these conditions are met.

It should be noted that the Council of an Indian Band is also eligible for the program without being required to incorporate as a non-profit body.

SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

CMHC provides various forms of assistance to eligible non-profit housing sponsors when the need for the proposed housing is evident in the community and funds are available. The assistance is based on provisions under the National Housing Act (NHA) and includes:

- . Financial assistance to develop the housing proposal to the point where a loan application can be made.
- . Loan insurance for up to 100% of the agreed-to cost of the project when mortgage financing is obtained from lenders approved by CMHC;
- . Financial assistance to subsidize mortgage payments from the going market interest rate to as low as 2%. This has the effect of reducing rents, especially for low-income tenants; and
- . Funding for repairs and modifications where existing housing is acquired.

There are three CMHC programs that currently have application on reserve. These are:

- (1) NON-PROFIT HOUSING (SECTION 56.1 NHA)
- (2) ON-RESERVE RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
- (3) RESIDUAL LENDER (SECTION 58 NHA)

(1) Public Non-Profit Housing Corporations :

A combination of loan and rent subsidy assistance is available to provinces and municipalities undertaking low-rental housing projects for families and individuals. NHA insured loans from private lenders may be for up to 100 per cent of the cost of new or existing projects. CMHC will contribute assistance equivalent to a reduction in interest on the loan down to two per cent to reduce project economic rents to the lower end of market rents and to provide additional subsidy assistance on a rent-to-income basis for those who cannot afford market rents.

Public Housing Assistance:

The PHA authorizes a Federal/Provincial partnership arrangement for the development of public housing to accommodate low-income families and individuals. The federal government provides 75 per cent of the capital and the province the remaining 25 per cent.

Rents are charged in accordance with tenants' ability to pay. Operating losses are shared by the federal and provincial governments on the same basis as the capital costs. CMHC may also enter into agreements with provinces to share in subsidies on projects owned by provinces and which are used for public housing. Under these arrangements, CMHC and the province equally share operating losses. In addition to this arrangement, provinces may enter into agreements with non-profit housing corporation, housing co-operatives and private owners of rental properties to subsidize the rents of low-income tenants in projects operated by any of these groups or individuals.

Rural and Native Housing Program:

The program is designed to assist families living in rural communities of 2,500 population or less in organizing and carrying out projects to improve their housing conditions. Federal support is provided through a variety of grant and loan arrangements for both new construction and the rehabilitation of existing dwellings.

(2) RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CMHC or approved lender loans are available to upgrade homeownership and rental housing in designated areas of selected municipalities. The assistance can also be utilized under the Non-Profit, Co-operative and Rural and Native Housing Programs. For homeowners, the maximum loan is \$10,000 of which up to \$5,000 can be forgiven, depending on income. Owners of rental accommodation can qualify for a CMHC forgivable loan of up to \$3,500 per unit (\$5,000 for non-profit corporations and co-operatives).

(3) RESIDUAL LENDER (Section 58 NHA)

CMHC can act as lender of last resort to resident's on-reserve where these residents are otherwise acceptable borrowers but cannot obtain a "mortgage loan" for a house on reserve.

In addition to the above, CMHC can provide loan insurance to approved lenders for high-ratio loans on-reserve. CMHC obtains a Ministerial Guarantee from the DIAND ensuring repayment in case of default. CMHC then insures the lender against loss. This loan insurance has the effect of encouraging lenders to provide "mortgage loans" where they would otherwise not do so.

For further information on these programs contact Mr. L. Freudenberg, Program Manager, Social Housing at 949-5656 or contact Mr. Joe Walsh, Regional Superintendent of Housing, DIAND.

Source of Information:

Ron Reader -

Federal Provincial Relations Officer

CMHC - Canada

Winnipeg Branch.

CANADIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

BACKGROUND:

In its report tabled September 28, 1970, the Royal Commission on the Status of Women recommended the creation of a federal Council on the Status of Women (recommendation 166).

In 1973, the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women was established as an independent organization funded by the government. The Council was granted legal status through Order-in-Council PC 1976-781, which stipulates that the CACSW is considered to be :

- "(i) an agent of Her Majesty in right of Canada; and
- (ii) a Commission for the purpose of subsection 32(3) of the Public Service Superannuation Act".

MANDATE:

The CACSW mandate is:

- "(a) to bring before the government and the public matters of interest and concern to women; and
- (b) to advise the Minister on such matters relating to the status of women as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration or as the Council may deem appropriate."

COMPOSITION:

The Council is composed of 27 part-time members, who are appointed by Order-in-Council for a term of three years with an option of renewal for either a one- or two-year period. There are three full-time members: the President and two Vice-Presidents. The Vice-Presidents represent the Eastern and Western Regions of the country respectively. The CACSW Executive Committee includes the President, the two Vice-Presidents and two other members elected by the Council for a one-year term.

Members are appointed on the basis of their individual background and expertise so that the Council collectively represents the regional, cultural, occupational and ethnic diversity of Canada. Appointments to the Council are made on the basis of mutual consultation between the Council President and the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women. The President makes recommendations to the Minister after consultation with national and regional women's groups.

ROLE:

The function of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women is to represent as fully as possible the concerns, values and aspirations of all Canadian women. The Council maintains an effective presence in all areas of the country through a regionally diversified structure, which consists of regional offices headed by Vice-Presidents in Vancouver and Montreal and a local office in Winnipeg. Council members formulate and pass Council recommendations, act as spokespersons for the women of their area and ensure a continuing liaison with women's organizations in their province or territory.

As an autonomous agency, the Council reports to Parliament through the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, thus allowing the Council to maintain a voice within Parliament while retaining the right to publish without ministerial consent.

WINNIPEG OFFICE:

The Winnipeg field office, which was established in 1973, continued its liaison and information activities with women in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Northern Ontario. Under the direction of Zoe Budd, the office contributed materials to such organizations as the Equal Opportunities for Women Program of the City of Winnipeg, the Saskatoon Regional Community College, the Manitoba Federation of Labour, the Provincial Council of Women, the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation, the Catholic Women's League and the Council of Women in Winnipeg.

In conjunction with the office, Berenice Sisler, CACSW member from Winnipeg, organized three liaison meetings of approximately twenty Winnipeg women's groups during the year. The office represented the Council at several governmental sessions focusing on women's concerns, including sessions on family law and an economic development forum.

The office operates a resource centre widely used by students, researchers and women's groups.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT NATIONAL WOMEN'S GROUPS MEETINGS:

Native Women (March 4, 1983)

That the equality clause of the Canadian Constitution include the following: "Notwithstanding anything in this part, the rights of aboriginal people of Canada are guaranteed equally to male and female persons".

NATIVE WOMEN:

1. The CACSW recommends that, as a step towards remedying the discrimination suffered by native women, the government take immediate action to implement the recommendations of the Sub-committee on Indian Women and the Indian Act of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development of the House of Commons.
2. The CACSW recommends that the government allocate funds for native women's groups to hold regional meetings on the questions arising from the implications of reinstatement and reintegration for persons and their descendants who have lost Indian status through the operation of the Indian Act.

Source of Information:
Ms. Zoe M. Budd, Director
Phone #949-3140

INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE & REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

SPECIAL ARDA

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM - (AGREEMENT REFERENCE - PREAMBLE)

- (1) The purpose of the Special ARDA Agreement entered into under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act is to assist in the economic development and social adjustment of residents of rural and remote areas, particularly those of Indian Ancestry, who have previously had little or not access to regular earning and employment opportunities. The creation of jobs, improvement of incomes and the economic and social advancement of rural and remote communities including the development of basic community economic structures by reducing dependence on external services and activities are all considered desirable outcomes of the Special ARDA Program.

Development is a dynamic process at the community level involving identification of opportunities, information collection, analysis, choice, action and follow-up. This agreement offers resources to support and respond to people involved in the development process. By offering financial as well as education supports to projects, the project sponsors will develop further skills to face the changes taking place in society and benefit from these changes. The part the Program plays in the development process should be consistent with economic development and social change strategies, policies and programs of the federal and provincial governments.

- (2) (Agreement Reference: No Specific Clause)

Assistance under this Program is intended to supplement, but not replace nor duplicate, the assistance provided under other federal or provincial programs. Assistance for projects under this Program will be made available when adequate support is not available for such projects under these other programs. The amount of assistance to be provided will take into account the financial contributions which can be provided by the applicant and also any support which may be provided by federal, provincial or private agencies, including commercial lenders.

The special needs of Manitoba's native peoples are the focus of a co-operative effort by the governments of Canada and Manitoba.

Called Special ARDA, the program is made possible by an Agreement between Canada and Manitoba under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act.

The program is administered by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) for Canada and by the Department of Northern Affairs for Manitoba.

The orientation of native people to an economic frame-work within the Canadian economy is the goal of the Special ARDA program.

The general strategy calls for Special ARDA to support native economic initiatives in rural and remote areas in Manitoba.

PROGRAM PROVIDES ECONOMIC INCENTIVES

The Special ARDA Agreement provides incentives to groups, individuals and communities to help people take advantage of economic opportunities and improve income and employment potential of native people.

Financial incentives available are intended to assist in the development of basic economic structures and reduce the native community's dependence on external services and activities.

As well, native communities and organizations are encouraged to develop local resources involving local people and to broaden their participation in major development ventures.

Native entrepreneurs are provided with financial incentives through Special ARDA to encourage local ownership and to provide people with enhanced income and employment opportunities.

COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

Where it can be shown that substantial benefits accrue to native people, Special ARDA can help finance the start, purchase, expansion, modernization or revitalization of commercial undertakings. Businesses helped by the program include stores, garages, fishing lodges and trucking and air service companies.

PRIMARY PRODUCING ACTIVITIES

Native people engaged in primary producing activities based on such natural resources as fish and furs, have also been helped through Special ARDA. The program has provided assistance to fishermen and trappers to purchase a new equipment and to producer groups to establish fur and fish handling facilities.

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Where necessary, Special ARDA also helps with the provision of "threshold" public infrastructure where this would directly benefit or initiate viable commercial projects. This has included provision of access roads, special sewer and water services and energy sources in areas where businesses would not have been established without this assistance.

PROJECTS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

All Special ARDA proposals are reviewed by a committee which includes native representatives and the concerned government departments. Their review and recommendation always precedes the approval of financial incentives.

More information on the Special ARDA program is available from:

Department of Regional Economic Expansion
P.O. Box 981
400 - 3 Lakeview Square
185 Carlton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2
Telephone 949-3008

OR

Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Room 210, 74 Caribou Road
Evergreen Place
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0L3
Telephone 778-5995

For projects other than Commercial Undertakings please contact the following office:

Department of Northern Affairs
Special ARDA Program
920 - 405 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3L6
Telephone: 944-2510

Source of Information:
T.R. Johnston, Acting Manager
Special ARDA Program

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION CANADA

Farm Credit Corporation Canada was established to provide long-term mortgage credit to assist farmers and those wishing to become farmers to purchase, develop and maintain sound farm businesses.

TYPES OF LOANS

Loans may be made to farmers individually or jointly with others and to farming corporations or cooperative farm associations.

- (a) Standard Farm Loans - Applicants must, after the loan is made, be principally occupied in farming.
- (b) Loans to Beginning Farmers - Applicants may retain off-farm employment while developing an economic farm business, providing farming becomes their principal occupation within five years.

GENERAL ELIGIBILITY FACTORS

Some of the factors that must be considered by Farm Credit Corporation Canada before a loan is approved are:

- Age - Applicants must be of legal age to enter into a mortgage contract.
- Citizenship - Applicants must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents.
- Management and repayment capacity. The applicant must demonstrate that the income generated by the farm business under his or her management, together with any supplementary income, will be sufficient to meet all financial obligations and provide a reasonable standard of living. The applicant is required to submit a plan of operation for the proposed farm business.
- Need for FCC financing - Where, in the opinion of the Corporation, an applicant has the resources necessary to establish an economic farm unit, the Corporation may decline to make a loan or limit the amount to be made.

FARM SYNDICATES CREDIT ACT

Farm Credit Corporation Canada provides the financial means for groups of farmers to purchase machinery, buildings and fixed equipment.

By providing intermediate-term credit to syndicates, the Corporation enables farmers to act cooperatively in reducing the cost of individual ownership of machinery and facilities that can be shared to mutual advantage.

Syndicates can provide the framework for farmers to work together to increase their operating efficiency and strengthen their competitive position in agriculture. Some of the advantages to an individual farmer that can result from these sharing arrangements are as follows:

- improved mechanization and building facilities at a reduced capital and maintenance cost;
- lower annual depreciation losses;
- more effective use of labor resources;
- the use of equipment and facilities that a farmer otherwise might not be able to afford;
- release of capital for other productive purposes.

LOAN USE

Loans may be used by the syndicate to:

- purchase farm machinery;
- purchase, erect, or improve buildings; or
- purchase or improve the site on which buildings are to be erected.

With respect to loans to Indians on reserves, Section 19 of the Farm Credit Act reads as follows:

"With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Corporation may enter into an agreement with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the purpose of enabling loans to be made under this Act to Indians on reserves, to farming corporations and cooperative farm associations the shareholders or members of which are Indians on reserves and to bands engaged in farming operations on reserves".

This means that instead of securing our loans with a mortgage we secure our loans via the agreement with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Qualifying applicants for our loans must have tenure on the reserve lands for a period of not less than the amortized term of our loan. All other provisions of the Farm Credit Act and the Farm Syndicates Credit Act apply to Indians on reserves in the same way that they apply to applicants off reserve lands.

For further information contact Don McRuer, telephone 949-4035.

Source of Information:
Brian H. Strom, Regional Manager
Farm Credit Corporation Canada

ENVIRONMENT - CANADA

INTRODUCTION:

Canada's Department of the Environment officially came into being January 11th, 1971. The primary objective of the Department of the Environment (D.O.E.), commonly referred to as Environment Canada is to preserve and enhance the quality of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations of Canadians.

SUBJECT - CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Canadian Wildlife Service is responsible for the protection and management of migratory birds through development and enforcement of regulations, habitat management and supporting research and surveys. With the provinces and territories, the service undertakes programs of research, management and interpretation related to other wildlife where there is a national interest. CWS carries out wildlife research for the national parks and advises other federal agencies on wildlife matters. It participates for Canada in international agreements and programs on wildlife conservation.

Major work in CWS includes:

- Nationwide surveys of migratory bird populations for regulation and management.
- Developing a national waterfowl management plan.
- Acquiring and managing areas critical to protection of migratory birds and other wildlife; with the provinces, developing a national habitat strategy.
- Native concerns: wildlife management is an important part of land claim settlement; CWS is working to identify native harvest levels of migratory birds and to increase native participation in wildlife management.
- Research on and protection of endangered species and their habitats through the federal, provincial and NGO (non-government organization) Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.
- Research on national parks wildlife and habitat, and advice on their management.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES): an agreement that regulates trade in more than 1 000 of the world's most endangered species is administered in Canada by the CWS.

The signing of the Migratory Birds Convention between the United States and Great Britain on behalf of Canada in 1916, and the passage of the Migratory Birds Convention Act in 1917, created a need for administration of the act. The employment of an ornithologist in the National Parks Branch, Department of Interior, in December 1918 began what became known as the Dominion Wildlife Service. From its original responsibility for migratory birds, the service added staff to deal with mammal research and management in the national parks and territories, and fishery and aquatic biology in the national parks. Later development included wildlife pathology and the effect of pesticides and other toxic substances on wildlife.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN REGION:

CWS pursues federal government objectives in the Western and Northern Region from the regional office in Edmonton. District offices are located in Winnipeg and Yellowknife and a Prairie Migratory Bird Research Centre is located in Saskatoon. Other facilities include a peregrine falcon breeding centre at Wainwright, Alberta, the Prairie Wildlife Interpretation Centre at Webb, Saskatchewan, and 33 migratory bird sanctuaries. From May to September, field work is conducted throughout the region with several temporary research camps set up in the Northwest Territories.

Since 1972 the federal government (through CWS and Agriculture Canada) has cooperated with the governments of the three prairie provinces in a prevention and compensation program for cereal grain damage caused by migratory waterfowl.

The CWS is concerned about the decline in recent years of the population of the Kaministiquia and Beverly herds of barren-ground caribou, which migrate between the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan and Manitoba. A management board has been formed, with representatives from the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, N.W.T. and native groups to cooperate in preserving these two herds. They will have the task of setting harvest quotas and making other management recommendations to their ministers. The region has also undertaken programs to strengthen the populations of the peregrine falcon, whooping crane and wood bison.

The Ecological Assessment Section provides documentation on the effects proposed developments will have on wildlife. These assessments, of particular significance in Canada's North, are often presented to Environmental Assessment and Review Process panels, public hearings and meetings with public and private interests.

Source of Information:
Garth Norris, Director
Public Affairs, Western &
Northern Region - Phone
(403) 420-2546.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES IN NATURAL RESOURCES

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANTS PROGRAM

MANITBA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

January, 1983

What is a Resource Management Assistant?

A resource management assistant is a person receiving on-the-job training in one or more resource management fields. Developed by the Department of Natural Resources, the program will provide both training and employment opportunities close to a person's home community.

The RMA program is a flexible one, covering many different jobs at different times of the year. Individuals can choose a particular area - for instance, trapline management, and obtain certification in that specialty. This certification will qualify the RMA for employment in the Department of Natural Resources in that field.

Other RMA's may choose a broad-based program covering many kinds of jobs. Then the RMA would be eligible for jobs in each topic of certification.

Some RMA's may choose to go on to resource training school and seek full qualifications as a conservation officer or resource technician. While conservation officers and resource technicians relocate regularly for career development purposes, RMA's will generally not move, remaining in their community to fill the job function for which they are qualified.

What are the Program's Objectives?

The program's objectives are three:

- (1) To train and employ people as Resource Management Assistants (RMA's) in a diversity of fields and for flexible periods of time each year ranging from 4 to 12 months.
- (2) To match training and employment opportunities for RMA's with resource management needs of the immediate area, so that participants can live in or near their own community.
- (3) To provide training and work experience in resources management that will qualify participants for advanced level entry to resources schools leading to careers as conservation officers, resource technicians or industry representatives, e.g. with Manfor, Freshwater Fish Marketing Board.

Who is Eligible?

Any Manitoban with an interest in working in natural resources is eligible to become an RMA. Grade 12 standing is not required.

The program will focus initially on communities covered by the Northern Flood Agreement, later expanding to the rest of the province. Emphasis will be on resource based communities.

How Will the Program Work?

The RMA program will be community centred. Participants will be able to live in or near their home community.

Job training opportunities vary depending on location and time of year. The Department of Natural Resources will identify specific needs and opportunities that relate to adjacent communities. For example, at one community opportunities may exist related to trapping, commercial fishing and fire management. Another community may have opportunities in fish hatchery operations, administrative duties and problem wildlife. At a third location, the opportunities may be focused primarily on timber operations, fire management and sport fishing enforcement. Each of these requires trained persons for various times of the year, each and every year. This is portrayed in Figure 1.

Each topic will combine extensive on-the-job training with formal learning units. A job classification for RMA will be developed. Participants, however, will carry the working title appropriate to the job e.g. Trapline Officer.

The following is a brief sampling of job opportunities and associated training packages that will be developed by the Department of Natural Resources in conjunction with other agencies.

- Wildlife
 - Trapline Management
 - Wildlife Population Surveys
 - Range Evaluation
 - Problem Wildlife
 - Laboratory Services
 - Fisheries
 - Lake Surveys Including Netting & Depth Contours
 - Hatchery Operation & Fish Stocking
 - Commercial Fisheries Management (Licences, Quotas, Checking)
 - Sport Fisheries Management
 - Forestry
 - Timber Cruising and Scaling
 - Seed Collection and Control
-

Figure 1.

Community Centred Program Planning

Location A

OCCUPATION		LENGTH OF TIME (In Months)
Trapline Management		6
Commerical Fishing		6
Fire Prevention		5
Fire Suppression		4
Fire Suppression		4
	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<u>25</u> Total

*Total of 2.04 staff years (5 jobs)

Location B

OCCUPATION		LENGTH OF TIME (In Months)
Hatchery Operation		12
Hatchery Operation		7
Administration Office		4
Problem Wildlife		5
Fire Suppression		5
	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<u>33</u> Total

*Total of 2.36 staff years (5 jobs)

Location C

OCCUPATION		LENGTH OF TIME (In Months)
Timber		7
Fur		5
Sport Fishing		5
Enforcement		<u>17</u> Total
	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	

*Total of 1.20 staff years (3 jobs)

RMA Certificate in Trapline Management

An example of the training package leading to certification in trapline management is outlined below.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Subject</u>
TL01	Location, Area & Mapping of Traplines
TL02	Species & Population Dynamics
TL03	Humane Trapping
TL04	Skinning, Drying - Raw Fur Processing
TL05	Fur Quality Assessment
TL06	Line Management
TL07	Long Hair, Short Hair Trapping
TL08	Marketing Options
TL09	First Aid and Safety
TL10	Skidoos and Minor Equipment Repairs
TL11	Returns, Documentation & Procedures
TL12	Fur Management Legislation

Jobs as RMA's would not necessarily be year-round or continuous. An RMA could therefore work part of the year and pursue other interest for the remainder. An individual could also pursue training in more than one area of resources management and thus would be qualified for employment in two or more jobs. For example, an individual may choose to seek certification in Fire Management with a view to summertime employment, while certification in Trapline Management would lead to wintertime employment. Thus, an individual could, if he or she so chooses, pursue fulltime employment in a variety of job functions related to resources management.

Employment as a conservation officer or resource technician in Manitoba normally requires grade 12 standing plus two years of study at a resource school. Manitobans who have attained several RMA certifications, however, may receive advance standing at resource school and be able to complete the resource school training in less time. A limited number of opportunities will be made available each year for RMA's and others who wish to become qualified as conservation officers or technicians.

What is the Role of the Department of Natural Resources?

Natural Resources will spearhead the implementation of the RMA program, co-ordinating inputs from other agencies such as the Department of Northern Affairs and Indian and Northern Affairs as needed.

A training co-ordinator and steering committee with representatives from Regional Services, Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry and Personnel have been appointed. Work has begun on the development of the program packages and training programs and the identification of RMA jobs. A classification and wage system is being developed in conjunction with the union and Civil Service Commission.

The program is set to begin in 1983. It will start with a limited number of trainees (up to eight) and as these achieve certification in a resource field, others will join the program. The trainees will be placed in term positions which will be defined based upon current practices in the Department of Natural Resources.

In time, the RMA program will have developed a second tier of trained personnel to assist in the diversity of jobs that are required each year for various periods of time. This will lead to a redefining of some casual and seasonal work as we now know it.

Where Can Someone Get More Information?

For more information or an application, contact the RMA program manager

Cec. Smith, Department of Natural Resources
Provincial Building
59 Elizabeth Drive
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 1X4

Telephone: 778-4411



ALCOHOLISM FOUNDATION OF MANITOBA

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES IN MANITOBA

- as of July, 1983

The effects of the misuse or abuse of alcohol and other drugs not only affects the user, but his family and friends as well. The Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba addresses itself to this problem.

The Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba has as its mandate the aims and objectives:

- to assist individuals with problems involving the abuse or misuse of alcohol and other drugs and substances to make the most effective use possible, the existence and potential facilities and services for the treatment and rehabilitation of those with chemical dependencies available through foundation or through other agencies, groups and associations;
- to disseminate information respecting the recognition, prevention and treatment of the abuse or misuse of alcohol and other drugs and substances, and respecting the services provided by the foundation and other agencies, groups and associations concerned with chemical dependencies; and
- to initiate, sponsor, conduct and promote a program of research in the field of prevention of chemical dependency and the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals with chemical dependencies, and experimentation in methods of treating and rehabilitating individuals with problems involving the abuse or misuse of alcohol and other drugs and substances.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.....786-3831

1031 Portage Ave., R3G 0R8

The A.F.M. is administered by an Executive Director who reports to the Board of Governors. Senior Management includes Directors of Support Services, Community Mobilization and Rehabilitation.

TRAINING SERVICES786-3831

1031 Portage Ave., R3G 0R8

Training of staff, other social service professionals and educators in basic information programs relating to early recognition, intervention, treatment and referral of alcoholism; family counselling and school programs are offered as well.

LIBRARY SERVICES786-3831

1031 Portage Ave., R3G 0R8

A specialized library including books, periodicals, journals, films, video tapes and reference materials for professional and public use on the aspects of problems related to drug use and abuse.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION786-3831

1031 Portage Ave. R3G 0R8

Used to evaluate A.F.M. programs in use and to formulate statistical data on alcohol and other drug use/abuse.

REGIONAL SERVICES (Contact the A.F.M. Office nearest you)

Rehabilitation Services

Detoxification Facilities - Established to allow persons suffering severe symptoms related to chemical dependency the opportunity to safely withdraw from their drug use and to be referred for ongoing rehabilitation.

Residential Rehabilitation Facilities - A live-in program of group and individual counselling for those clients who would benefit most from a more intensive, supervised rehabilitation program.

Non-Residential Rehabilitation Programs - Provides education, counselling and rehabilitation services to individuals suffering from chemical dependency as well as support and counselling for affected persons.

Community Mobilization

A.F.M. field Workers working in communities and with organizations to develop project-based programs in both prevention and rehabilitation contexts. The actual involvement of key people in community and organizational groups is an essential part of the strategy.

Education services are offered to conduct programs and activities as well as provide information to promote drug awareness, affect early intervention and, ultimately, to prevent problems associated with the misuse of drugs.

As well, Alcoholism Treatment Workers work in many communities as liaison between treatment facilities, prevention activities and the community.

The Foundation also conducts rehabilitation programs at both Provincial correctional institutes.

* (FA - denotes an A.F.M. funded agency - all others are direct A.F.M. services unless otherwise stated.)

WINNIPEG REGION

A.F.M. WINNIPEG786-3831

1031 Portage Ave., R3G OR9

- . Community Mobilization
- . Intake And Assessment

1041 Portage Avenue, R3G OR9

- . Detoxification
- . Male Residential/Youth Programs

Women's River Avenue Center

588 River Ave., R3L OE8

- . Women's Residential/Non-Residential Rehab.

Nassau House

100 Nassau Street, R3L 2H1

- . Aftercare

Christie Center

586 River Ave., R3L OE8

- . Non-Residential Rehab.

Main Street Project (FA)

105 Galt St., R3B OL1942-3448

- . Detox/Male Residential Rehab.

281 James St., R3B OP2942-0434

- . Crisis Intervention & Referral

Salvation Army

221 Rupert Ave., R3B ON3 (FA)943-6573/4

- . Male Detox Unit (subacute)
- . Male Residential/Non-Residential Rehab.
- . Crisis Intervention & Suicide Prevention Bureau (24 Hours)
- . Family Counselling
- . Community Diet Supplementation Program

205 Arlington St., R3G 1Y6 (FA)774-7823

- . Female Detox Unit (subacute)
- . Female Residential/Non-Residential Rehab.
- . Men's Halfway House
- . Employment Bureau

72 Martha St., R3B 1A5 (Non-FA)943-0478

- . Male Residential/Non-Residential Rehab.

175 Logan Ave., R3B OK5 (Non-FA)943-0478

- . Male Hostel Facility

Pritchard House (FA)586-8309

456 Pritchard Ave., R2W 2S7
. Male & Female Residential Rehab.

X-Kalay Fdn. Inc. (FA)269-3430

Box 250-3514 Pembina Hwy.
St. Norbert, R3V 1L6
. Therapeutic Community - Set up by former chemically dependent persons to help those individuals with alcohol, drug or social problems and to allow for the families of these individuals to be dealt with in an extended residential situation by embodying the principles of self-help, a drug-free lifestyle and work therapy.

Alcoholic Recovery Communities Fdn., Inc.582-3073

St. Andrew's Place
93 Cathedral Ave., R2W OW7
. Half-Way Houses - Home-like setting for the newly recovered chemically dependent person, created to provide the continuum of care needed to avoid possible relapses after rehab. Assists residents in gradually reestablishing themselves within the community.

Kia Zan Inc. (FA)772-9836

60 Balmoral St., R3C 1X4
. Long term (approximately 3 months) residential facility for young adults which facilitates responsible, independent functioning in the community. Counselling and a supportive chemical-free environment enable clients to deal with their problems while working or attending school outside the residence.

Chemical Withdrawal Unit (Hospital Service)787-3855

Health Sciences Centre
75 Emily St., R3E 1Y9
. Medical Detox & Other Drugs of Abuse for Referral

Chemical Dependency Unit (Hospital Service) 237-2715

St. Boniface General Hospital
Dept. of Psychiatry, McEwen Bldg.
409 Tache Ave., R2H 2A6
. Assessment & Referral
. Outpatient Treatment for Alcohol and other depressant drugs

Alcohol Program (Hospital Service) 837-8311

Grace General Hospital
300 Booth Dr., R3J 3M7
. Medical Detox & Referral

A.F.M. WESTMAN

Sun Centre727-6440 or
24-10th St., Brandon, R7A 5Z8 727-7900

- Intake & Assessment/Detox
- Male & Female Residential

Matheson House727-0468
1039 Louise Ave., Brandon R7A 0X9

- Intake & Assessment
- Non-Residential
- Community Mobilization

Willard Monson House447-2344
P.O. Box 282, Ste. Rose du Lac, R0C 1S0

- Intake & Assessment
- Male & Female Residential

A.F.M. Rossburn859-2375
General Delivery, Rossburn, R0J 1V0

- Community Mobilization

NORTHERN REGION

A.F.M. NORTHERN

23 Nickel Rd., Thompson, R8N 0Y4667-4541/2
• Intake & Assessment3/4
• Male & Female Residential Rehab.
• Non-Residential Rehab.
• Community Mobilization

The Pas Health Complex623-6431
P.O. Box 3103, The Pas, R9A 1M7
• Community Mobilization

P.O. Box 39, Gillam, R0B 0L0652-2636
• Community Mobilization

General Hospital687-7591
Flin Flon, R8A 0X4
• Community Mobilization

Rosaire House (FA)623-6425/6 or
623-6431
144 Ross Ave., The Pas, R9A 1K4ext. 120

• Detox/Intake & Assessment
• Male & Female Residential Rehab.
• Non-Residential Rehab.

Churchill Health Center (FA)675-8881

Churchill, R0B 0E0
• Non-Residential Rehab.

A.F.M. INTERLAKE

Johnson Memorial Hospital642-5162/3
P.O. Box 449, Gimli, ROC 1B0
. Non-Residential Rehab.
. Community Mobilization

A.F.M. CENTRAL857-9711

25 Tupper Street N., Portage la Prairie, R1N 1W7
. Community Mobilization
. Non-Residential Rehab.

A.F.M. EASTERN268-1412

Provincial Bldg., 1st Street
Beausejour, R0E 0C0
. Community Mobilization
. Non-Residential Rehab.

Sagkeeng Alcare Center (FA)367-8675

Fort Alexander Reserve
P.O. Box 280, Pine Falls R0E 1M0
. Male & Female Residential Rehab.

OTHER RESOURCES FOR REHABILITATION (Non-FA)

Alcoholics Anonymous (Wpg)

567 St. Mary's Rd., R2M 3L6 (Central Office)233-3508

- . Alcoholics Anonymous is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism. The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking. There are no dues or fees for AA membership; we are self-supporting through our own contributions. AA is not allied with any sect, denomination, politics, organization or institution; does not wish to engage in any controversy, neither endorses nor opposes any causes. Our primary purpose is to stay sober and help other alcoholics to achieve sobriety. (Other provincial phone numbers can be obtained in telephone directories or by calling the nearest A.F.M. representative for referral).

Alanon Family Services 943-6051

811-211 Portage Ave., R3B 2A2

- . A fellowship for the family and friends of alcoholics (also handles Alateen for children of alcoholics)

Narcotics Anonymous (Wpg) 786-3831
(info re Meeting)

- . Based on the same principles as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous (NA), for those addicted to narcotics, and Families Anonymous (FA), to assist parents of children with chemical dependency problems, offer fellowship groups for concerned persons.

Native Alcohol Abuse Programs (Manitoba Region)

Regional Consultant 949-6027

Native Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program, Manitoba Region

Medical Services Branch

500-303 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C OH4

Portage Friendship Centre 239-6333

21 Royal Road North

Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

R1N 3C5

Native Alcoholism Council of Manitoba947-1805

203-865 1/2 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R2W 3N9

Sagkeeng Alcohol Rehab Centre 367-8675

Box 508

Pine Falls, Manitoba

ROE 1M0

<u>D.O.T.C. Native Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	725-3560
702 Douglas Street	ext. 40
P.O. Box 322	
Brandon, Manitoba	
R7A 5Z2	
<u>Maria Portage Alcohol Education Centre</u>	462-2011
St. Theresa Point, Manitoba	
ROB 1JO	
<u>Pawapun Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	553-2017
Pukatawagan Indian Band	
Pukatawagan, Manitoba	
ROB 1GO	
<u>Cross Lake Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	676-2361
Cross Lake Indian Band	
Cross Lake, Manitoba	
ROB OJO	
<u>Ka-Wee-Choo-Wasik Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	5012
York Landing, Manitoba	OPERATOR
ROB 2BO	
<u>Split Lake Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	5011
Split Lake, Manitoba	OPERATOR
ROB 1PO	
<u>Pembina Rehabilitation Centre</u>	836-2152
P.O. Box 276	
Swan Lake, Manitoba	
ROG 2SO	
<u>Easterville Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	329-2161
Chemawawin Indian Band	
Easterville, Manitoba	
ROC OVO	
<u>Norway House Resource Centre</u>	359-6313 or
P.O. Box 345	359-6972
Norway House, Manitoba	
ROB 1BO	
<u>Roseau River Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	427-2139
P.O. Box 30	
Ginew, Manitoba	
ROA OHO	
<u>Little Grand/Pauingassi Weecheitoowin Project</u>	397-2414
Little Grand Rapids Indian Band	
Little Grand Rapids, Manitoba	ROB OVO
<u>Nelson House Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	484-2332
Nelson House Indian Band	
Nelson House, Manitoba	
ROB 1AO	

<u>Dakota Rehabilitation Centre</u>	855-2547
P.O. Box 117	
Griswold, Manitoba	
ROM OSO	
<u>Opasquia Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program</u>	623-5483
The Pas Indian Band	
P.O. Box 297	
The Pas, Manitoba	
R9A 1K4	
<u>Waterhen Alcohol And Drug Abuse Program</u>	628-3427
Waterhen Band	
Skownan, Manitoba	
ROL 1YO	
<u>IRTC Native Alcoholism Program</u>	768-3062
P.O. Box 218	
Ashern, Manitoba	
ROC OEO	
<u>Bloodvein Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program</u>	276-2040
Bloodvein Band	
Bloodvein, Manitoba	
ROC OJO	
<u>God's Narrows Native Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	335-2348
God's Lake Band	
God's Narrows, Manitoba	
ROB OMO	
<u>Shamattawa Native Alcohol Abuse Program</u>	6020
Shamattawa Band	OPERATOR
Shamattawa, Manitoba	
ROB 1KO	
<u>Hollow Water Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program</u>	363-7278
Hollow Water Indian Band	
Wanipigow, Manitoba	
ROE 2EO	
<u>Sandy Bay Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program</u>	843-2462 or
Sandy Bay Band	843-2874
Sandy Bay Health Centre	
Marius PO, Manitoba	
ROH OTO	
<u>Rolling River Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program</u>	636-2211 or
Rolling River Band	636-2507
P.O. Box 145	
Erickson, Manitoba	
ROJ OPO	

Fox Lake Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program 652-2219
 Fox Lake Band
 P.O. Box 369
 Gillam, Manitoba
 ROB OLO

Moose Lake Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program 678-2113
 Moose Lake Band
 Moose Lake, Manitoba
 ROB OYO

Poplar River Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program244-9900
 Poplar River Band
 Neegginan P.O., Manitoba
 ROB OZO

Dakota Tipi Band Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program857-3393
 Dakota Tipi Band
 P.O. Box Portage la Priarie, Manitoba
 RLN 3C3

Tadoule Lake Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program 6020
 Churchill Indian Band
 Tadoule Lake, Manitoba
 ROB 2CO
 OPERATOR

S.E.R.D.C. Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program 477-6050
 Southeast Resource Development Council
 Room 201-511 Ellice Avenue
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 R3B 1Y8

Little Black River Alcohol/Drug Abuse Program 367-2256
 Little Black River Band
 O'Hanley P.O., Manitoba
 ROE 1KO

- . Community Outreach - offers supportive help to the community through information, rehab. referral and aftercare in areas identified to meet social needs in the community in which help is lacking. The services listed here are offered by the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs (NNADAP) in connection with the Federal Government.

REFERRAL TECHNIQUES

1. Know Yourself - Be sure of your attitude toward the alcoholic. The alcoholic, probably even to a greater degree than other persons seeking help, can sense rejection or indifference. If you cannot genuinely accept the alcoholic person as a sick person and worthy of help, you should not be working with him/her and he/she should be referred to another helping organization. This attitude must include the belief by the worker that the client has the capability of changing his behavior.
2. Listen to Your Client - Your client can best give you the clues as to means of motivation (his feeling toward job, family, social standing, fears, etc.) and any ancilliary problems which may need attention concurrently with the drinking problem.
3. Remember that the alcoholism is a family disease and include the family when possible in the educational process, treatment plan and problem solving. The family members almost always need special help by the time alcoholism is recognized and the alcoholic comes for help. Al-Anon and Alateen are available in most communities.
4. As simply as possible, explain the disease concept of alcoholism, including the progression of symptoms. This often is a means of helping the client recognize and accept his condition as a condition which must be treated. Be honest with the client. Let him know what you are doing, limits of help he can expect and his responsibility in the process.
5. Establish realistic short-term goals. Unrealistic long-term goals can lead to frustrations and/or failure, which will add to the alcoholic's sense of worthlessness and guilt.
6. Know your resources. Find your allies and learn how to use them most effectively.
7. On an individual basis, determine the referral source needed. Remember that often more than one problem will present itself, so determine priorities and act accordingly. (e.g. medical care, financial crisis, housing, family problems, legal problems.)
8. Make referral on person-to-person basis - do not refer to such-and - such an agency. Let a specific individual know you have referred, give client information about resource being used to alleviate fear of a new(and difficult) situation. When possible, arrange for someone to accompany client (in AA, this would be arranging a sponsor.)
9. Don't dump your client on a referral agency. Be willing to provide assistance if needed by the new worker (interpretation, providing information when needed re another resource, etc.)
10. Let your client know that you are available for further consultation if this referral is not satisfactory, or if he needs further help in the future.

Source of Information:
Herb Thompson, Director, Program Delivery
ALCOHOLISM FOUNDATION OF MANITOBA

NORTHERN JOB CREATION PROGRAM

The Manitoba Jobs Fund, through the Department of Northern Affairs, has established a Northern Job Creation Program which will be in effect from October 10, 1983 to March 16, 1984.

The purpose of the program is to provide funding to projects having the greatest potential to create employment and long-lasting assets for persons resident in remote communities and on Indian Reserves in northern Manitoba.

The objectives of the program are:

- ° to provide unemployed persons with employment;
- ° to support locally initiated projects which contribute to the benefit/development of the community; and,
- ° to support projects which will provide workers with experience adaptable to future job opportunities.

Project Sponsors

The program will consider applications originating from official community groups such as: community councils/committees; band councils; organized non-profit community groups in remote northern communities and communities which have similar characteristics that are situated in Local Government Districts within the boundaries of Northern Affairs.

Eligible Projects

Projects must clearly provide for community benefit, employing local people and may include community improvement, recreation and tourism, and the construction of community facilities and other community improvement projects.

Contact Person: Donna Stewart
944-2508

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO TREATY AND STATUS INDIANS

Court Communicators
Provincial Judges Court
Law Courts Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8
Telephone: (204) 943-0621

Chief Court Communicator: J. G. (Al) Chartrand
620 - 504 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1B8

Court Communicators are available to Native people involved in the Criminal Court and Family Court process who require guidance on the best course of action. The Communicators act as liaison with police, advise the accused of the various courses of action open to them, assist the accused in contacting legal counsel, assist in communication between counsel and accused, assist in obtaining legal aid where necessary, assist those in custody to be released on bail, assist in contacting relatives and/or appropriate social agencies, act as liaison with Probation Services, maintain contacts with reserves and with Indian and Metis organizations.

Workers:

Winnipeg

Richard Cameron, Rosalie Dickinson, Marie Wescoupe
3rd Floor, Public Safety Building
151 Princess Street
Telephone: 942-6829

Brandon

Richard Kenny
836 Lorne Avenue
R7A 0T8
Telephone: 727-8217

Dauphin

Rosemarie McPherson
27 - 2nd Avenue
R7N 3E5
Telephone: 638-9111

Cross Lake

George McIvor (part-time)
R0B 0J0
Telephone: 676-2063

Fort Alexander

Bert Fontaine
Fort Alexander Band Office
R0E 0P0
Telephone: 367-2208

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO TREATY AND STATUS INDIANS CONT'D

Grand Rapids

Ronald Ballantyne (part-time)
ROC 1E0
Telephone: 639-2276

The Pas

Stan Guiboche
P.O. Box 2114
R9A 1L8
Telephone: 632-5474

Pakatawaden

Jeremy Cariboo (part-time)
ROB 1G0
Telephone: 553-2139

Swan River

Sara Cote
ROL 1Z0
Telephone: 734-9221

Portage la Prairie

Lorne Atkinson (part-time)
P.O. Box 1118
R8N 3C5
Telephone: 857-5896

Thompson

Mrs. Lillian Patton
6 - 51 Laval Road
R8N 0H8
R8N 0H8
Telephone: 778-5159

Legal Aid Manitoba

325 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B9

Executive Director: Robert Freedman

Legal Aid operates to advise, assist or represent legally aided clients, as well as to provide the community with information regarding the law and the availability of legal services. Financial eligibility for Legal Aid is determined according to income guidelines. Regardless of eligibility for Legal Aid, matters such as appearances, bail applications, remands and speaking to sentence are handled for everybody.

Ellen St. Community Law Centre

395 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Telephone: 943-0491

Lasen Community Law Centre

401 Provencher, St. Boniface
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Telephone: 233-4538

Main Street Community Law Centre

862 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Telephone: 586-9711

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO TREATY AND STATUS INDIANS CONT'D

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
333 Maryland Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G 1M2
Telephone: 775-7821
Rural Manitoba: 1-800-362-3340

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board will compensate an injured victim of a crime or a person injured while assisting a Peace Officer. The surviving dependents of a victim fatally injured as a result of crime or while assisting a Peace Officer may also receive compensation.

Victim Witness Assistance
373 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Telephone: 944-3594

Witness Assistance assists anyone who is a victim of or witness to a crime and is subpoenaed to testify in court with respect to that crime by helping him/her to understand the procedure.

The Manitoba Human Right Commission
Winnipeg Office
1007 - 330 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0C4
Telephone: 944-3007 or 944-3008
Visual Ear: 944-3442

The Pas Office
Room 1, Provincial Government Building
P.O. Box 2550
The Pas, Manitoba
R9A 1M4
Telephone: 632-6411 (ext.270)

All other locations within Manitoba outside of Winnipeg,
telephone: 1-800-282-8069

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission includes a civil service staff which carries out the investigation of discrimination complaints. Assistance is provided in the investigation and conciliation of complaints which fall within the Commission's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO TREATY AND STATUS INDIANS CONT'D

Small Claims Court
405 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Telephone: 944-3138

Civil claims of \$1000 or less can be dealt with in a forum known as "Small Claims Court". The evidence is heard by a clerk who then makes a decision. Litigants need not be represented by counsel. The party against whom the claim is being advanced must consent to having the matter dealt with in Small Claims Court.

NORTHERN JOBS FUND
PROJECTS ANNOUNCED

-\$-
\$4.68 Million Program
Cited as Major Thrust

The Manitoba Jobs Fund will sponsor a \$4.68 million Northern Job Creation Program as the centerpiece of a number of Jobs Fund projects for northern Manitoba, Premier Howard Pawley, chairman of the Jobs Fund board, and Northern Affairs Minister Jay Cowan have announced.

Administered by the Department of Northern Affairs, the Northern Job Creation Program will be in effect from October 10, 1983 to March 16, 1984, and will provide wage assistance funding to projects having the potential to create jobs and long-term assets in remote communities and on Indian Reserves in northern Manitoba. Materials costs will also be funded in some instances.

Mr. Cowan said official community groups such as community councils or committees, band councils and organized non-profit groups are eligible to apply for the program, and that information and application brochures will be mailed to most of these groups. Information will also be forwarded to any group or individual upon request to the Department of Northern Affairs, and will be available at the Northern Assembly of Community Councils to be held in Winnipeg, August 23-25.

Premier Pawley noted that Northern Job Creation Program funding also includes \$100,000 which will be used to expand the Northern Youth Corps Program, a \$459,000 program being operated in the north by the Department of Labor and Employment Services. This program provides wage assistance to project sponsors such as communities, Indian bands and local organizations to hire young people between the ages of 15 and 24 to work at jobs providing benefits to the community.

The premier further noted Jobs Fund support for a number of additional capital projects in northern Manitoba that are not a part of the Northern Job Creation Program.

These include \$570,000 for sewer and water projects in the Community of Cross Lake and \$300,000 for the extension of safe water supply to 20 new lots in Pikwitonei; \$616,000 toward construction of new nursing station facilities at Moose Lake, Cormorant, Grand Rapids, Sheridan and Pikwitonei, and renovation of nursing stations at Easterville, Thicket Portage, Ilford and Wabowden, school additions at Cranberry Portage (\$1 million) and Crane River (\$750,000); and a \$600,000 addition to the Clearwater Forest Nursery.

NORTHERN JOBS FUND

In total, he said, the Jobs Fund has now allocated over \$11 million to projects and programs in the north.

"Assisting job creation in northern Manitoba and development of northern communities are important objectives for the provincial government," Premier Pawley said. "The Jobs Fund's Northern Job Creation Program is a special application of resources to help northern Manitobans develop community projects which are priorities for them."

"Other Jobs Fund capital projects will provide important local jobs in a number of communities this year while improving the standard of living, education and health care in the North."

INVENTORY OF LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMS & SERVICES IN MANITOBA

OPERATED BY THE PROVINCIAL & FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1983/84

INTRODUCTION

This inventory has been prepared to provide a ready reference of major training, job creation, and labour adjustment programs currently operated by the governments of Canada and Manitoba. The document is designed to delineate the area of labour market programming in Manitoba in terms of general program description, identification of clients, input in dollars invested and output in terms of clients served and jobs created. This document supercedes the previous inventory prepared for 1982/83.

The inventory is not intended to provide an in-depth description and analysis of each program. Additional information such as qualifying criteria, client selection, application procedures, etc. can be obtained by contacting the delivery agent indicated.

Section "A" of the inventory describes all major labour market programs and services including job creation initiatives, delivered by the Manitoba Government as authorized at August 19, 1983. Section "B" describes federal government programs and services, authorized at this same date, which are delivered by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Federal programs exclude job creation activities announced in the April 19, 1983 federal budget and delivered by federal departments and agencies other than the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (e.g., Special Employment Initiatives Program under existing government construction programs, Extended Youth Training and Employment by the Department of National Defence).

It should also be noted that the nine federal job creation and employment programs shown on pages B-3 to B-6 will be consolidated into four programs during the Fall of 1983 which will be known as Need Canada, Local Employment Assistance and Development (LEAD), Job Corps and Access.

General comments or enquiries about this inventory can be directed to:

Research and Planning Branch
Department of Labour and
Employment Services
409 Norquay Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8
Phone - 944-2310

OR

Planning and Analysis Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
710 Eaton Place
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4R9
Phone - 949-4056

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

N.T.A.	-	National Training Act
N.I.T.P.	-	National Institutional/Industrial Training Program
G.I.T.	-	General Industrial Training Program
C.T.S.T.	-	Critical Trades Skills Training
D.R.E.I.	-	Department of Regional Economic and Industrial Expansion
C.E.I.C.	-	Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
R.R.C.C.	-	Red River Community College
A.C.C.	-	Assiniboine Community College
K.C.C.	-	Keewatin Community College

SECTION A

INVENTORY OF LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN MANITOBA

OPERATED BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

1983/84

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
I. TRAINING & EDUCATION a) Institutional Based 1. Community College Training	Community Colleges Branch, Post-Secondary Adult & Continuing Education Division of the Dept. of Education, Contact: E.A. Ramsay 632-2321	Provision of institutional training for work skills, academic upgrading, language and work adjustment.	Youth leaving the public school system, employed, unemployed and marginally employed youth and adults seeking training, re-training and academic upgrading.	40.4* *Gross operating budget of colleges before federal recovery of \$19.8 million under NITP of the N.T.A.	Approximately 14,000 day students and about 22,000 evening students.
2. High School Vocational Industrial and Vocational Business Education	Local Boards Contact: Curriculum Development and Implementation Branch, Dept. of Education E. Bulier 786-0295	Provision of vocational industrial and vocational business training/education within the high school system - grades 10, 11 and 12. The programs are of approximately 1,200 hours duration during the three years of high school.	Youth - students enrolled in the public school system.	3.8 for Vocational industrial only. (\$ support and enrollment for Vocational Business not reported).	6,185 enrolled in Vocational industrial
3. University	Universities - Contact: A.D. Goldstine Acting Executive Director University Grants Commission 775-8621	Provision of undergraduate and post-graduate education and training to students enrolled in the various faculties at the four Manitoba institutions.	Youth and adults	148.3 grant support from Universities Grants Commission.	18,952 full-time 24,456 part-time

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
I. <u>TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued) b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> 1. Apprenticeship	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Apprenticeship & Fed-Prov Program Coordination Branch Contact: D. McCulloch 944-3339	Apprenticeship training enables individuals to become trained to the level of certified trades persons within designated trade areas. Opportunities are also provided for persons with experience and who satisfy certain conditions, to write qualifying exams for certificates of qualification in the designated trades. Licenses are issued and examinations are conducted in barbering, hairdressing, manicuring and beauty treatment trades. In-school training of apprentices is funded by the federal government under the National Training Act. (N.T.A.).	Persons of at least 16 years of age who wish to train to a degree of full proficiency or Journeyman status in a designated trade.	1.1	2,500 to 3,000 active apprentices.
2. Training of Persons in Local Government	Dept. of Northern Affairs, Contact: Manager of Municipal Support 778-4411, Ext. 235	Training of elected representatives and municipal employees in 50 northern Manitoba communities.	Elected Reps; constables, clerks, public employees (e.g., fire fighters), election officials. About 90% are of Native ancestry.		About 600 trained/year.
3. Special ARDA	Dept. of Northern Affairs, Contact: P. Williams 944-2535.	Industrial based training in the north not funded under NTA Act. Cost shared with Federal government.	Northern residents.	.1	About 70 - 80 trained/year.

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>1. <u>TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued)</p> <p>b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued)</p> <p>4. New Careers</p>	<p>Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Contact: Orval Refvik, Director, 944-3161</p>	<p>An on-the-job training and education program providing an entry to jobs in the provincial civil service, publicly funded agencies and the private sector. The program receives federal assistance under the GIT Program of NTA and DREI. The program trains unemployed/underemployed unskilled persons to a level of competency which enables them to obtain positions within the public or private sector of the labour market.</p>	<p>Disadvantaged adults with a history of unemployment and under-employment. A large proportion of clientele is of Native ancestry. A large proportion is single parent, female.</p>	<p>South 1.6 North 1.8 <u>3.4*</u></p> <p>*Gross operating budget before federal recovery estimated at \$1,117.4 DREI \$500,000 GIT</p>	<p>South</p> <p>Grads 47 Trainees <u>110</u> <u>157</u></p> <p>North</p> <p>Grads 25 Trainees <u>94</u> <u>119</u></p>
<p>5. Selkirk Training Plant</p>	<p>Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Apprenticeship & Fed-Prov Program Coordination Branch, Contact: W. Blackburn 944-4980</p>	<p>The plant, in cooperation with CEIC, provides an initial 2 month industrial life skills program followed by 4 - 5 months of on-the-job training in woodwork and metalwork skills. Products are sold to Manitoba government departments.</p>	<p>Individuals experiencing severe difficulties in obtaining and retaining employment due to lack of skills or experience.</p>	<p>0.9*</p> <p>*Gross operating budget before federal recovery of \$205,000 - GIT also \$200,000 in sales to other provincial departments.</p>	<p>90 trainees</p>

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
1. <u>Training & Education</u> (continued) b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued) 6. Work Activity Projects	Dept. of Community Services & Corrections, Contact: Prov. Coordinator, R. Griffen 944-6909	The program provides an in-depth approach to dealing with problems, attitudes and poor work habits exhibited by the target group through controlled work experiences, special vocational, academic and social skills training. Seven Projects Located at: Brandon Winnipeg Gimli Portage La Prairie Dauphin Beausejour The Pas	Persons who demonstrate unusual or particularly complex social and vocational problems and as a result have difficulty in attaining and retaining employment. Of those leaving 20% will be referred to other more appropriate resources and 45% - 50% will enter employment or further training.	3.9	1,250 participants will be served during the year with approximately 475 remaining on the project at year end.
7. BUNTEP (Brandon University Northern Teacher Education Program)	Brandon University Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	A four year teacher training program leading to a B.Educ. degree with bulk of training taking place in the home community (Norway House, Split Lake, Fairford, Peguis, Gods Lake, Grand Rapids, Island Lake, Thompson).	Disadvantaged Northern adults, primarily of Native ancestry.	3.1	110 enrolled 20 graduates
8. Brandon General Hospital Mature Student Nursing Program	Brandon General Hospital & Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	R.N. training of disadvantaged, this program is being phased out.	Disadvantaged, particularly persons of Native ancestry	0.2	20 enrolled 5 graduates

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
1. TRAINING & EDUCATION (continued) b) Work Experience & Industrial Based Training (continued) 9. University of Manitoba Access Program	University of Manitoba/Dept. of Education, Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Variety of professional training and education opportunities.	Disadvantaged, particularly Northern Natives	0.9	50 enrolled 12 graduates
10. Red River Community College Access Program	Red River Community College, Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Variety of technical training and education opportunities.	Disadvantaged, particularly Northern Natives.	0.6	45 enrolled 10 graduates
11. Special Pre-medical Studies Program	University of Manitoba/Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Training of native persons to encourage and assist access into the faculty of medicine and other health related professions.	Native persons	0.5	30 enrolled 10 graduates
12. Native Medical Program	University of Manitoba/Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Medical and dental training for Natives.	Native persons	0.1	3 enrolled
13. Winnipeg Education Centre	University of Manitoba/Dept. of Education, Contact D. Unruh 944-6193	Teacher education program leading to B.Educ. degree.	Inner city disadvantaged of which 50% are Native.	0.8	60 enrolled 12 graduated

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<u>I. TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued) b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued)					
14. Inner City Nursing Program	Red River Community College, Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Diploma nursing education program leading to an R.N.	Inner city disadvantaged	0.4	30 enrolled
15. Inner City Social Work Program	University of Manitoba/Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Four year social work program leading to a B.S.W. degree.	Inner city disadvantaged	0.6	30 enrolled
16. Northern Nursing Program	Red River Community College, Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Diploma nursing education program leading to an R.N. (start up January 1983)	Disadvantaged Northern residents, primarily of Native ancestry	0.5	15 enrolled
17. Northern Social Work Program	University of Manitoba/Dept. of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Education program leading to a B.S.W.	Disadvantaged, particularly Northern Natives	0.2	15 enrolled
18. Northern Management and Administration Training Program	Department of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Provides a variety of training and employment opportunities.	Northern disadvantaged	3.0	400 positions

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
I. TRAINING & EDUCATION (continued) b) Work Experience & Industrial Based Training (continued)					
19. Core Area Training and Employment Agency	Department of Education Contact: D. Unruh 944-6193	Provides a variety of training and employment opportunities.	Inner city disadvantaged	3.0	400 positions
20. Co-operative Development Training	Dept. of Co-op Development, Contact: H.J. Koepfel, 944-3562	Training is given by development officers in the areas of merchandising, accounting and management skills.	Members, directors, management and staff of all cooperatives in Manitoba.		100 (Approximate annual enrollment)
21. Volunteers in Public Service	Dept. of Labour and Employment Services, Employment Dev. & Youth Services Branch Contact: G. Thomson 944-3591	This program places coordinators of volunteers in selected provincial government agencies to develop and operate training in a variety of management skills. Volunteers recruited for the volunteer jobs can obtain work experience, develop new skills, establish job contacts and explore career interests.	Youth, students (secondary and post-secondary), unemployed people wanting to return to the labour market, employed people, retired people, etc.	.16	9 Coordinators of Volunteers term positions 350-400 volunteers, 9 provincial government agencies in Winnipeg and rural Manitoba
22. Pre-trades Training For Women	Community Colleges Branch Post-Secondary & Continuing Education Div. of the Dept. of Education Contact: F. Yadao 632-2458	A 12 week course offered by R.R.C.C. to women 3 times per year to familiarize them with trade areas applicable to the manufacturing industry in Manitoba. Students are given experience through a variety of work experience situations. The program consists of 3 main areas: - classroom component - laboratory component - work exploration in industry	Women entering the labour market or who are underemployed.	Part of Community College budget. Funding supported under NITP	45 enrolled annually

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>I. <u>TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued)</p> <p>b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued)</p> <p>23. Employment Orientation Strategies For Women</p>	<p>Community College Branch Post-Secondary Adult & Continuing Education Div. of the Dept. of Education Contact: R.R.C.C.- F.Yadao 632-2458 ACC - P. Porter 725-4530 K.C.C. - A. McDonald 623-3416</p>	<p>This is a course offered by the Community Colleges designed to provide women with the information, self-confidence and skills required for entering or re-entering the work force and in making a career decision.</p>	<p>Women entering the labour market or who are underemployed.</p>	<p>Part of the budget of the Provincial Community Colleges</p>	<p>24-36 trainees</p>
<p>24. Cooperative Vocational Education Program</p>	<p>High schools in cooperation with Department of Education Contact: Paul Youk 786-0169</p>	<p>Grade XII students are placed in industry on a full-time basis for 30 weeks. Four days each week are spent on the job, one day in the classroom on related theory. A three-week introductory period in a school shop prepares students for the experience. A one-week classroom period at the conclusion of the program serves as review and preparation for a final test. The program is available in the mechanical repairs and metal machining areas.</p>	<p>Secondary students.</p>		<p>Students will have obtained trade skills and knowledge comparable to those obtained after three-year vocational industrial high school courses. (60 students on pilot basis).</p>

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<u>1. TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued) b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued) 25. Training in Natural Resource Skills - Trapper Education	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: S. Ransom 944-7767	1. Fur displays presented in public places and general information provided. 2. Training provided to the Manitoba Trappers Association 3. Training provided to Natural Resources Staff	Persons employed in trapping, those preferring to become trappers, students and the general public wishing more information on the fur trade in general.		1. Public places contact 10-15,000. 2. Trapper Education Average of about 250-500 per year. 3. Classroom students - 3-4,000 per year.
- Guide Training	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: A. Campbell 786-9152	Training provided at the request of lodge owners or Band Councils. This is a 10 day course for persons employed as guides.	Persons employed as hunting and fishing guides. Majority are native residents of the remote North.	.02	75 per year
- Timber Scaling	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: Forestry W. Middlebro 477-4599	The bulk of this training is directed toward Natural Resource Officers employed by the Province. However, training is also given to persons employed in the private sector e.g. (Manfor), small timber operators, community operations and others.	Persons employed in the Forestry and logging industry in Manitoba's forested areas who are interested in becoming certified timber scalers.		20 scalers

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>1. <u>TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued)</p> <p>b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u></p> <p>- Forest Fire Management and Suppression</p>	<p>Dept. of Natural Resources, Contact: Fire Management Art Briggs 786-9174</p>	<p>Forest fire suppression training is given to form special attack crews which are available at any time to fight forest fires.</p>	<p>Most are residents of remote and/or northern communities. A high percentage are Native persons.</p>	<p>Cost minimal - students and instructors are employees of various agencies.</p>	<p>Fire Tac crews - 140, Helltac crews - 72 Members of the Native Clan Organization - 10, Indian Reserve Fire Brigade - 60, Northern Community Fire Brigade - 60</p>
<p>- Silviculture</p> <p>- Stand Improvement & Forest Renewal</p>	<p>Dept. of Natural Resources, Contact: L. Yarn 944-7994</p>	<p>Tree planting and stand improvement - thinning, proper spacing and tree planting training will be given to the target group prior to the start of operational programs</p>	<p>Persons throughout rurally forested Manitoba in general and in particular persons in the Egg Lake Rehab Camp and the Native Clan Camp at Blueberry Lake in Northern Manitoba.</p>	<p>Nil (Staff time and salaries already accounted for normal budget.)</p>	<p>20 to 50 persons. During the planting season up to 300 persons have been employed for periods of two to ten weeks.</p>
<p>- Dutch Elm Disease</p> <p>- Tree Injection Course</p> <p>- Demonstration Area</p>	<p>Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: G. Munro 944-7867</p> <p>as above</p>	<p>Four day training course on the principles and techniques of injecting pesticides and natural control materials directly into the water conducting system of trees.</p> <p>Demonstrate the proper principle and techniques in carrying out successful integrated programs for the control of Dutch elm disease.</p>	<p>Tree Service Industry and municipal and provincial government personnel involved in pest control.</p> <p>Urban and rural municipal authorities in the southern part of the province as well as interested homeowners and residents.</p>	<p>Nil (Staff time and salaries accounted for in normal budget).</p> <p>Minimal (participants will be mainly employees at municipal agencies).</p>	<p>Average 20-25 per year</p> <p>Not determined</p>

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>I. <u>TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued)</p> <p>b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued)</p> <p>26. Manitoba Fire College</p>	<p>Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Contact: W. Hewitt Brandon 1-728-7000</p>	<p>This program is under the office of the Provincial Fire Commissioner and is operated in cooperation with the Assiniboine Community College. Through training standards and core training programs the fire college provides and administers all fire suppression and fire preventative training currently conducted within the province. Training centres are located at Brandon, Thompson and Winnipeg. New courses have been developed for health care staff, hotel staff and industry and are given throughout the province.</p>	<p>Paid and volunteer fire-fighters from municipal fire departments, provincial government agencies, federal and municipal law enforcement agencies, employees of public and private corporations, and training of Treaty Indians on reserves.</p>	<p>Part of the Fire Prevention Appropriation</p>	<p>- 6,000 enrolled - 92 in-station courses to City of Winnipeg Fire Dept. - 240 courses run throughout the Province.</p>
<p>27. General Industrial Training Program (GIT)</p>	<p>Federal - CEIC Contact: H. Playle 949-6381</p> <p>Provincial - Contact: J.D. Feindel, Dept. of Economic Development & Tourism 944-2425</p> <p>College Contact: E.A. Ramsay 632-2321</p>	<p>Training is given under contract between the employer and the federal government (CEIC). The federal government reimburses the employer for the cost of training as well as a percentage of the employee's wages. The provincial government acts in a consultative, advisory and monitoring role, actively assisting with the program among employers (including development of training packages).</p>	<p>Persons employed in the private and public sectors.</p>	<p>Training funds flow directly from Federal CEIC to employers. CEIC reimburses province for agreed upon administrative costs.</p>	<p>About 2,600 trainees.</p>

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>I. <u>TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued)</p> <p>h) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued)</p> <p>28. Canada Manpower Critical Trades Skills Training Program (CTST)</p>	<p>Federal - CEIC Contact: H. Playle 949-6381 and Provincial Dept. of Labour and Employment Services, Contact: D. McCulloch 944-3339</p>	<p>This is a federally funded program designed to increase the supply of highly skilled workers in selected occupations experiencing serious skill shortages and reduce the Province's dependence on imported workers. Training is given through a combination of on-the-job training and classroom instruction. The provincial government participates in this program by designing curricula, promoting, and providing classroom training.</p>	<p>Persons employed in the private sector. Most trainees are registered as provincial apprentice trainees.</p>	<p>Training funds flow directly from CEIC to employers for cost of on-the-job training and the Community Colleges receive funding under NITP to cover their cost of classroom training. Prov. Admin. costs are reimbursed to the province.</p>	<p>Approximately 406 trainees</p>
<p>29. Small Business Development</p>	<p>Dept. of Economic Development & Tourism, Small Enterprises Development, Contact: L.H. Tough, 944-2422</p>	<p>This program provides seminars, workshops and 30 hour courses especially designed and organized for existing or potential small business operators. The purpose is to strengthen the management skills of small business operators. These courses are offered through the Winnipeg Enterprise Development Centre throughout Manitoba in association with local chambers of commerce, regional development corporations and other business organizations.</p>	<p>Existing and potential small business operators.</p>	<p>Part of Small Business Development appropriation</p>	<p>Approximately 900 reentrants per year.</p>

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p><u>1. TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued)</p> <p>b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued)</p> <p>30. Technical Seminars - Technology Centres, - Industrial Technology Centre, Winnipeg - Canadian Food Products Development Centre, Portage la Prairie</p>	<p>Manitoba Research Council, Contact: 255-9630 (Wpg.)</p> <p>857-7861 (Portage la Prairie)</p>	<p>Technical assistance is given through seminars on various aspects of Manitoba industry in general and the food industry in particular (e.g., quality assurance, productivity improvement, computer aided design, manufacturing, etc.)</p>	<p>Individuals and companies involved in activities which can be made more effective through an awareness and the application of technology.</p>	<p>Part of MRC Industrial Technology Centre and Canadian Food Products Development Centre budget appropriation.</p>	
<p>31. M.B.A. Student Consulting Program</p>	<p>Small Business Centre, Department of Economic Development & Tourism, Contact: J. Rogers, 944-7628; S.T.E.P., Dept. of Labour and Employment Services; University of Manitoba Faculty of Administrative Studies</p>	<p>The M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) Student Consulting Program has been designed to fulfill a two-fold purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to benefit small and medium size businesses in Manitoba which would normally be unable to afford the services of business or management consulting firms and, 2. to provide a useful learning experience for the student consultants themselves. The program is jointly funded by the Manitoba Department of Economic Development and Tourism and the Manitoba Department of Labour and Employment Services. <p>The program runs for 16 weeks, during the summer (normally from early May to mid-August).</p>	<p>To be eligible for consulting assistance under the M.B.A. Student Consulting Program a firm must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be Manitoba-owned; 2. employ not more than 75 employees; 3. generate not more than \$3 million sales; and 4. be located anywhere in Manitoba 	<p>S.T.E.P. funds consultants' salaries</p>	<p>40-45 projects are usually handled each summer</p>

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
1. <u>TRAINING & EDUCATION</u> (continued) b) <u>Work Experience & Industrial Based Training</u> (continued) 32. Refugee Community Workers Training Program	Core Area Training and Employment Agency and New Careers under the sponsorship of the Manitoba Joint Refugee Coordinating Council Contact: R. Candler 944-5779	A two year training program (one intake only) designed to provide trainees with the skills necessary to secure employment in human service system. The first year will be primarily academic with a field placement component. The second year of the program will be an internship year.	Core area resident immigrants and refugees with training and/or experience in their country of origin in the helping professions.	General Industrial Training .259 New Careers .094 Core Area Training & Employment Agency .361	18 trainees for two years

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
c) <u>Income Support & Allowance</u>					
1. Manitoba Student Aid Program (Manitoba Govt. Bursaries and Canada Student Loans)	Dept. of Education, Student Aid Branch Contact: R. Hullen 944-6306	Provision of student loans and bursaries based on a means test. Maximum award for 8 month programs is \$7,160 per year; 10 month programs are eligible for up to \$8,570 per year.	Students enrolled in any approved post-secondary institution, public high schools, private trade schools, universities, community colleges, schools of nursing, and church-related colleges.	Bursary - 6.4 Loan - 28.0	18,000 applications 14,000 awards
2. Student Social Allowances (Income Security)	Dept. of Community Services & Corrections, Contact: R. Gollnoski 944-6100	Provides social allowances supplement to adult students in need who are enrolled in approved under-graduate academic or technical vocational training.	Students who do not meet eligibility for other existing financial programs or students whose basic needs exceed the resources available through other programs - i.e., Student Aid, Loans and Bursaries, C.E.I.C.	3.0	Approximately 1,800 annually

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
11. JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
a) <u>Jobs Fund*</u>						
1. Southern Sewer and Water	Agriculture Contact: E. Griffin (MWSB) 727-5358	The normal program level for the Manitoba Water Services Board is \$3,000,000. Through the Jobs Fund, the M.W.S.B. has been given authority to expend an additional \$1,500,000 on sewer and water upgrading and expansion projects in several southern Manitoba communities.	Southern Manitoba communities (To be completed during 1983/84)	1.5	320	1,920
2. Accelerated Capital Works	Agriculture Contact: E. Griffin (MWSB) 727-5358	A continuing project providing for the acceleration of regularly scheduled improvements to sewer and water systems in four communities initiated under the ERIC job creation program in 82/83.	Four Southern Manitoba communities: - Kleeferfield - St. Jean Baptiste - Powerview - Portage la Prairie (To be completed during 1983/84)	.354	80	480
3. University of Winnipeg Field House	Education Contact: A. Goldstine (UGC) 775-8621	A project to provide recreation and athletic facilities including basketball courts, racquet courts, exercise rooms, track, faculty offices, lecture theatre, seminar rooms and labs for the University of Winnipeg.	University of Winnipeg students (To be completed March 31, 1985)	3.0	32	1,696
4. Cranberry Portage Elementary School - Addition (Frontier S.D. #48)	Education Contact: V. Farquhar 775-9741	A 7,500 square foot addition, including 4,500 square feet for 2 classrooms and gymnasium, replacing old temporary facilities.	Cranberry Portage students and community members (To be completed January 1984)	1.04	11.5	325
5. Crane River School - Addition (Frontier S.D. #48)	Education Contact: V. Farquhar 775-9741	A 5,800 square foot addition, consisting of a science laboratory, material resource centre and two classrooms, replacing old temporary facilities.	Crane River students and community members (To be completed January 1984)	.675	14	396

* In the case of Jobs Fund programs, general target group description has been given to indicate beneficiaries of the completed project (i.e., user groups). In terms of employment generated, these programs are directed primarily to employ workers either laid-off or about to be laid-off.

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
II. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u>					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
a) <u>Jobs Fund</u> 6. Earth Sciences Building - University of Manitoba	Education Contact: A. Goldstine (UGC) 775-8621	A new 80,160 foot building consisting of student and research laboratories, staff offices, student study space, classrooms and lecture theatres, museum, and storage areas for the University of Manitoba.	University of Manitoba students (To be completed Spring 1985)	3.5	52	2,340
7. Mosquito Abatement Program	Environment Contact: W. Boehm 888-5203	A program intended to provide participating municipalities with trained personnel to survey, identify and map mosquito larva breeding sites within a three to five mile radius of their community.	Manitoba cities, towns, villages, provincial parks, and Indian reserves. (To be completed by October 1983)	.374	64	1,300
8. Interlake Training Centres	Fitness, Recreation and Sport Contact: A. Miller 944-3764	A project to expand and improve the low cost residential multi-purpose training facilities at Gimli and Hnausa. Construction involves washrooms, showers and sleeping accommodations for 8 to 12 more people at the Hnausa Centre, and addition of one 8 bedroom sleeping unit and handicapped access measures at the Gimli Centre.	Various public and private groups and organizations. (To be completed during 1983/84).	.35	12	160

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u>					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
a) <u>Jobs Fund</u>						
9. D.G.S. - Minor Projects	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A number of smaller projects involving minor construction, renovations and repairs to various government facilities.	Various Provincial government facilities including courthouses, sheriffs' offices, mental health centres, hospitals, correctional institutes, child welfare offices, the Legislative Building, etc. (To be completed during 1983/84)	2.0832	--	821
10. D.G.S. - Additional Capital Works	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	Acceleration of activity on a number of smaller capital works projects involving upgrading, repairing, and renovation of various government facilities - completion of accelerated projects from ERIC 1982/83.	Various provincial government facilities including office buildings, schools, park buildings, etc. (To be completed during 1983/84 - 1984/85)	.6286	--	709
11. Red River Community College - Diesel/Auto Shop Expansion Project	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project to construct a 60,970 square foot, low energy expansion including 14 classrooms, staff office area, student locker and lounge area, 25 bay Auto Repair Shop, teaching areas, Dynamometer room and 26 bay Diesel Live Shop.	Red River Community College students (To be completed during 1983/84)	2.7	--	1,179
12. Red River Community College - Diesel/Auto Shop Renovation Project	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project to renovate the former Auto Diesel Shop into space suitable for providing instruction in critical skills metal trades relating to aerospace, manufacturing and other high technology industries.	Red River Community College students and high technology industries (To be completed during 1983/84)	.5064	--	190

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u>					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
a) <u>Jobs Fund</u>						
13. Northern Nursing Stations	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project to provide for upgrading, renovation, repair or replacement of a number of Northern Nursing Stations to improve working conditions and services provided.	Northern Manitoba communities and health care staff	.6158	N/A	N/A
14. Canadian Food Products Development Centre	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project to expand the existing facility by 350m ² including construction of office space, library and conference room facilities, reception area, washrooms, stationary room, meat inspector's office, additional freezer and food storage capacities, and larger dry mix, high ceiling process, and shipping and receiving areas.	Manitoba food, beverage and feed industries (To be completed during 1984/85).	.4995	--	190
15. Manitoba Fire College	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project intended to provide a regional facility for training fire fighters, rescue personnel, and emergency response to dangerous goods incidents. Construction includes office and classroom space, storage space, all season training enclosure and fire tower, and a "burn house" to simulate actual fire-fighting situations for training purposes.	Potential and employed firefighters and rescue personnel in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and North-western Ontario. (To be completed by October 1984)	1.8748	--	210
16. Selkirk Mental Health Reception Building - Fire Safety Upgrading	Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project to upgrade fire safety provisions including an early warning fire alarm system of pull stations, smoke and heat rise detectors, a sprinkler system to 100% of the building, construction of fire separations, additional egress and new close detention areas, and emergency power for all building systems.	Residents and staff of Selkirk Mental Health Centre (To be completed during 1983/84)	1.70	--	781

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
<u>11. JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u>						
a) <u>Jobs Fund</u>						
17. Manitoba Employment Action Program	Dept. of Labour and Employment Services Contact: G. Magorel 944-3588	A program designed to create employment opportunities for unemployed people from Winnipeg and Southern Manitoba between January 17 and June 5, 1983 through wage subsidy and employee benefit allowances to eligible employers.	Unemployed persons and non-profit and community organizations, businesses and farms in Southern Manitoba and Winnipeg. (Program runs from January 17 to June 5, 1983)	4.4	1,553	10,950
18. Careerstart	Dept. of Labour and Employment Services Contact: G. Magorel 944-3588	A program designed to create additional jobs for Manitoba's unemployed youth 16-24 years of age and students through wage assistance grants to eligible employers.	Unemployed youth ages 16-24 years of age, full-time students, and non-profit and community organizations, municipalities and local governments, businesses and farms in Manitoba. (Program runs from May 2 to October 16, 1983)	9.1	6,500	76,600
19. N.E.E.D.	Dept. of Labour and Employment Services Contact: W. Blackburn 944-4980	A program established as a federal/-provincial job creation initiative providing sponsors with assistance for wage and other project costs in order to employ U.I. benefit exhaustees for 12 to 52 weeks.	U.I. benefit exhaustees and a wide range of project sponsors (Program runs from January 1983 to June 1984)	7.7	1,844	36,880
20. Western Canada Aviation Museum	Dept. of Labour and Employment Services Contact: P. Ferris 944-5836	A project to enable the W.C.A.M. to expand its facilities through the purchase and renovation of the C.A.E. complex at the Winnipeg International Airport utilizing federal, provincial and private source funds.	Western Canada Aviation Museum visitors from Manitoba and beyond.	.450	N/A	780

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
					<u>JOB</u> <u>RS</u>	<u>WORK</u> <u>WEEKS</u>
11. JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT a) Jobs Fund 21. Engineering and Science Graduates	Dept. of Labour and Employment Services Contact: A. Paul-Freedman 944-3802	A project designed to encourage Manitoba companies to hire 1983 Engineering and Science graduates from Manitoba universities to fill new permanent technical positions. Upon application approval, the program offers wage assistance for up to one year equaling the lesser of 60% of the employee's annual wage up to a maximum of \$12,675 per annum. Each participating company may receive up to \$50,000.	Manitoba companies receiving additional engineering and scientific staff (Ongoing from July 1983 to August 1984)	.725	75	2,100
22. Homes In Manitoba	Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation Contact: S. Schuhert 944-4695	A program created in 1982 as a housing initiative to encourage construction, purchase, and/or renovation of homes through mortgage assistance, income subsidies and other incentives. Primary elements include Affordable New Homes*, Buy and Renovate, and Non-Profit Rental Housing Programs. *The Affordable New Homes component expired May 31, 1983, but expenditures will continue on construction of units for some time.	A wide range of potential home owners especially in Winnipeg's Core Area, and housing and related industries (Ongoing)	57.8	N/A	120,224
23. Manfor - Forestry Renewal	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	A project intended to provide worthwhile forestry work to Manfor Woodlands and sawmill employees during their lay-off period.	70 Manfor employees in Northern Manitoba and support staff (Project runs through July 1983)	.0672	79	632

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
11. JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
a) <u>Jobs Fund</u>						
24. Moose Lake Loggers - Forestry Renewal	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	A project intended to provide worthwhile forestry work to Moose Lake Loggers Limited employees during their lay-off period.	56 Moose Lake Loggers employees in Manitoba and support staff. (Project runs through July 1983)	.2378	62	744
25. Pineland Forest Nursery	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	A project to expand the capability of the Southern Provincial Forest Nursery to produce containerized seedlings for forest renewal to ensure future availability of timber requiring construction of 2 greenhouses, a shade frame and a seed line building.	Forest related Industries of Manitoba (To be completed by December 31, 1983)	.167	9	150
26. Clearwater Forest Nursery	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	A project to develop a new provincial forest nursery to provide containerized seedlings for forest renewal to ensure future availability of timber requiring construction of four greenhouses, one bunkhouse, a shade frame and a seedling line building.	Forest related Industries of Manitoba (To be completed by December 31, 1983)	.600	12	200
27. Valley Towns Dyke Upgrading	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	A project to raise and upgrade existing dyke systems, and construct new dykes, and to improve internal drainage systems through construction of pumping stations, erosion control works, and new emergency communications systems.	Residents of Valley Towns including: - Brunkild - Rosenort - Morris - St. Jean - Letellier - Emerson - Dominion City - St. Adolphe (To be completed by March 31, 1985)	.770	15	300

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u>						
a) <u>Jobs Fund</u>						
28. St Rose Dyke Upgrading	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	A project to raise and upgrade the existing dyke, construct new dykes, and improve the internal drainage system including construction of a pumping station and erosion control works.	Residents of Ste. Rose du Lac (To be completed by March 31, 1986)	.030	--	--
29. Northern Sewer and Water	Dept. of Northern Affairs Contact: J. Perchaluk 778-4411 (Thompson)	A project to expand sewer and water facilities in Cross Lake and a safe water supply system for a new subdivision in Pikwitonel.	Residents of Cross Lake and Pikwitonel (To be completed during 1984/85)	.870	10	140
30. Northern Accelerated Capital Works	Dept. of Northern Affairs Contact: J. Perchaluk 778-4411 (Thompson)	Acceleration of activity in a number of Northern Capital Works projects including construction or upgrading fire and community halls, an administrative building, pumphouses, a bridge, and community docks.	Residents of Northern Manitoba communities including: - Dallas - Red Rose - Matheson Island - Crane River - Mallard - Manigotogan - Brochet - Granville Lake - Aghaming - Meadow Portage - Seymourville - Wabowden (To be completed during 1983/84)	.250	28	187

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
					<u>JOB</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u> a) <u>Jobs Fund</u> 31. Parks Development	Dept. of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	Acceleration of an on-going program to develop new parks and upgrade and expand facilities in existing parks in order to meet increasing demands.	Users of Manitoba Provincial Parks including: - Hecla Prov. Park - Rivers Prov. Park - Birds Hill Prov. Park - Camp Morton Prov. Park - Beaudry Prov. Park - Other Misc. Parks (Projects to be completed during 1983/84).	.600	76	693
32. Urban Redevelopment	Dept. of Urban Affairs Contact: D. Sanders 944-4278	A project sponsored jointly by Canada, Manitoba and Winnipeg to encourage the cooperative preparation and implementation of a redevelopment plan for the North of Portage Area with emphasis on Job Creation private sector participation, a mix of public uses, and attraction of economic and social activity to downtown Winnipeg.	Residents, users and visitors in the Core Area of Winnipeg, especially North of Portage. (Completion dates N/A)	7.0	N/A	5,800
33. City of Winnipeg - Supplementary Road Program	Dept. of Urban Affairs Contact: B. Bamburak 944-4691	A program intended to combat the accelerating deterioration of Winnipeg roads and streets involving 33 projects of asphalt resurfacing.	Users of Winnipeg roads and streets (To be completed during 1983/84)	3.011	278	3,330

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u>					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
a) <u>Jobs Fund</u>						
34. Royal Winnipeg Ballet - New Facility	Department of Cultural Affairs Contact: D. Paton 944-2233	A project to assist the Ballet in developing a permanent facility of at least 80,000 square feet including space for rehearsals, classrooms, offices, etc. To be located in the core area, this project's total cost could range from \$4,000,000 for renovation of an existing building to \$6,800,000 for construction of a new structure.	The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and its students and staff as well as the general public.	2.0	N/A	4,000
35. Municipal Community Assets Program	Department of Municipal Affairs Contact: R. Robson 944-2749	A project to provide grants to Municipalities and Local Government Districts outside the City of Winnipeg, and to Community Organizations throughout Southern Manitoba including Winnipeg, for sharing of job creating capital works projects which will contribute to the development of the long-term assets of the communities and the Province.	Manitoba Municipalities and their residents.	7.0	N/A	7,000
36. Portage la Prairie School for Retardates	Department of Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project to provide fire and safety upgrading to seven cottage residences, each housing 30 people and staff. Upgrading includes installation of smoke detectors, heat rise detector pull stations, a sprinkler system, fire separations, fire proof doors and electric controlled door locks.	Residents and staff of the Portage la Prairie School for Retardates.	0.705	N/A	344

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT	
					<u>JOBS</u>	<u>WORK WEEKS</u>
II. JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT a) <u>Jobs Fund</u> 37. Northern Employment Program	Department of Northern Affairs Contact: J. Perchaluk 778-4411	A program designed to assist in the creation of job opportunities in on and off-reserve communities. Emphasis is on providing skills and experience to persons through projects not eligible for other funding. Jobs are to last up to 16 weeks.	Unemployed persons in Northern Manitoba Communities. (Start up date N/A)	4.68 (Includes .100 for expansion of Northern Youth Corps Program)	700	13,532 (Includes 76 jobs and 532 work weeks of Northern Youth Corps Program)
38. Winter Wage Subsidy - MEAP II	Department of Labour and Employment Services Contact: G. Magorel 944-3588	A project to provide short term wage assistance to eligible farmers, businesses, and non-profit organizations to hire unemployed Manitobans from Winnipeg and Southern rural areas of the Province. Weekly subsidies for the 20 weeks of employment vary according to sector.	Unemployed persons, with special emphasis on those who are disadvantaged.	5.0	N/A	36,000
39. Manitoba School for the Deaf	Department of Government Services Contact: T. Revak 944-7245	A project to construct a new 12,900 square foot gymnasium and addition including a multipurpose basketball/volleyball/badminton court, portable stage, retractable bleachers, physical instructions office, and adjacent skating rink and outdoor play equipment. The building will be surrounded by an earth berm to conserve energy.	Manitoba School for the Deaf students and faculty. (To be completed during 1984/85)	1.094	--	210
40. Reforestation Program	Department of Natural Resources Contact: W. Podolsky 944-4056	A project to retain 18 forestry workers, faced with early layoff, for the full 26 weeks of their contracts. Located near Hadashville, the project involves improving planted tree stands and thinning stands in order to enhance lumbering potential.	18 forestry workers from Southeastern Manitoba and future forest related enterprises.	.180	18	812

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u> a) <u>Jobs Fund</u> 41. Home insulation Loans	Manitoba and Winnipeg Hydro Contact: C. Symes 944-4299	Loans up to \$1,000 for homeowners improving insulation of their homes.	Laid-off and about to be laid-off construction workers.	8.8	166 person years

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
II. JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT PROVINCIAL b) <u>Other</u> 1. Northern Summer Education	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Employment Development & Youth Services Branch Contact: K. Anthony 944-5897	This program is located at Frontier College in Cranberry Portage and employs youth who plan and implement an educational/recreational program for children living in Northern and remote communities in Manitoba.	Youth, university students hired as staff, northern youth hired as Counsellors-in-Training. Children from northern communities.	.17	32 students employed of which 8 are Counsellors-in-Training. 250 children participants.
2. STEP-In-Government	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Employment Development & Youth Services Branch Contact: M. Parker 944-4424	This program funds salaries of students employed for the summer within provincial government departments, Crown Corporations and Commissions. Positions approved under this program are primarily of a project nature, and fulfill a need by a department to carry out unique short term accomplishments which in turn provide a career related work experience for a student or students.	Students enrolled in secondary and post-secondary education/-training.	2.4	920 jobs
3. Summer Employment - Departmental Budgetted	Referral to these positions is done by the Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Employment Development & Youth Services Branch Contact: M. Sain 944- 4998	Provincial government departments, crown corporations and commissions have budgetted funds for summer hiring. Students hired into these short term, seasonal positions must be referred by the Employment Services Office of the Employment Development & Youth Services Branch.	Youth enrolled in secondary and post-secondary education/-training.	In individual Depts. budgets	1,500 jobs

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT PROVINCIAL</u> b) <u>Other</u> 4. Northern Youth Corps	Dept. of Labour and Employment Services, Employ. Training & Regional Services Contact: O. Refvik 944-3161	This is a job creation program for youth in remote communities. The program offers the opportunity for youth to gain a meaningful work experience on projects such as home repair for the elderly, community public works, community recreation etc.	Northern youth including students enrolled in post-secondary education and training.	0.5	363 placements
5. Sewer & Watermain Renewal - City of Winnipeg	Dept. of Urban Affairs, Contact: R. Bamburak 944-4691	A maximum contribution of \$2.4 million will be made to 50% cost share expenditures undertaken by the City of Winnipeg on watermain and sewer renewals approved after August 13, 1982. All projects were completed as of July 31, 1983.	Workers laid-off or about to be laid-off; employed by private construction firms in the City of Winnipeg.	2.4 (plus 2.8 from City of Wpg.)	530 jobs (average of 10 weeks of employment)
6. Arena/Urban Recreation Centre Retrofits, Small Scale Demonstration Projects, and Home Energy Savings Demonstration Project	Department of Energy and Mines, Contact: W. McDonald 944-2694	These programs provide technical and financial assistance to implement and demonstrate energy conservation technologies. Funding is a three party sharing arrangement between the province, Canada and project proponents.	Workers laid-off or about to be laid-off employed by private construction firms.	2.0	103 person years for 1983/84
7. Critical Home Repair Program	Man. Housing & Renewal Corp. (MHRC) Contact: D. Hacking 944-4248	Provides senior citizens and low income families with grants and low interest loans for home repair.	Laid-off and about to be laid-off construction workers.	4.1	219 person years

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
III. LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT & DEVELOPMENT 1. Relocation Program	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Contact: O. Refvik 944-3161	This program operating in Flin Flon, Leaf Rapids and Thompson, offers counselling and financial assistance in relocating Northern residents from remote communities where employment is unavailable, to employment of an on-going permanent nature in Northern industrial centres. Currently relocation projects are operating with three major mining companies -- Inco, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting and Sherritt Gordon Mines. Ongoing support is provided as necessary during the period subsequent to relocation.	Northern residents experiencing difficulties in obtaining and retaining employment in their home localities.	0.6	Active caseload of 230 workers under relocation.

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
IV. <u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u>					
1. Hire-A-Student Job Centre	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Employment Development & Youth Services Branch, Contact: K. Anthony 944-5897	This program works in cooperation with the Canada Employment Centres and assists in the establishment of 42 summer job centres in rural and northern Manitoba. These centres place youth in jobs with the private and public sectors during the summer, giving students the opportunity to obtain work experience, to learn job search techniques, to earn a salary and to fulfill employment needs of the community.	Students 16-24 years of age.	.16	42 employed 6,500 full- and part-time referrals only
2. Employment Services Office	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Employment Development & Youth Services Branch, Contact: M. Sain 944-4998	The Employment Services Office is the central registry and referral service for summer student positions within provincial government departments, crown corporations and commissions.	Secondary and post-secondary students	Part of administrative budget of Employment Development & Youth Services.	2,500 placements
3. Human Resources Opportunity Program	Dept. of Community Services & Corrections, Contact: M. Pedlow 728-7000 (Brandon) 944-6997 (Winnipeg)	Assists individuals and/or families in assessing their needs and capabilities to identify realistic vocational goals and appropriate resources to achieve their goals. Provides counselling and placement into training and employment, relocation and follow-up services.	Persons, who because of environmental, cultural or occupational handicaps require assistance for entry or re-entry into the labour force, and are/could be dependent on public assistance.	0.3	Training placements - 1100 Employment placements - 500

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
IV. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (continued) 4. Women's Bureau	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Women's Bureau Contact: S. Bradshaw, 944-3476 (Winnipeg) Trudy Hemstad, 728-7000 (Brandon)	Provides advice, information, career counselling and job search skills to employed and unemployed women in the work force so that they are able to pursue realistic occupational goals. This is accomplished in a variety of ways: 1. Individual and group counselling 2. public seminars 3. participation in other provincial programs where women are a target group (e.g. Women in Trades Training) 4. Professional resource to community and government agencies 5. resource centre (films, books, periodicals) 6. publications (e.g. bi-monthly Newsletter)(reports on current issues, e.g. Part-time work, Effects of VDT Usage) 7. Job Finding Club	Women wishing to enter or re-enter the labour force, those desiring to change careers, and those seeking employment, as well as persons seeking information and/or concerned about women and their situation in the labour force.	.29	- Individual & group counselling 1,000 - Information requests 5,000 -Newsletter - 6 issues to 3,000 each issue - 5 seminars to 500 women - Speaking engagements to 5,000 women. (NOTE: Including Brandon)
5. Vocational Rehabilitation Services	Dept. of Community Services & Corrections Contact: J.R. Burns 944-7119	This program provides counselling, assessment, training, assistance with employment placement and follow-up services to physically and mentally disabled adults. Technical aids and environmental modifications are also provided when required. Individualized plans are developed with clients and services may be purchased from existing or specially created resources.	Physically and mentally disabled adults who require assistance to become gainfully employed regardless of financial status at the time of referral.	10.9	Approximately 20,700 persons were provided services by staff of the regional office and designated agencies.

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
IV. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (continued) 6. Employment Resources Program	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Employment Training & Regional Services Branch Contact: O. Refvik 944-3161	This program is a delivery mechanism for all job creation programs administered by the Department of Labour and Employment Services outside Winnipeg, providing recruitment, training, referral services and counselling along with the coordination of departmental information. The program is divided into a Northern component and a Southern rural component. Offices are strategically located throughout these two areas.	Unemployed, employment disadvantaged, students, persons wishing to enter or re-enter the labour market.	1.6	- 700 referrals to training - 3,000 students referred to employment - 1,500 unemployed referred to the MEAP program.
7. Consultant Services - Career Guidance & Counselling	Department of Education, Curriculum Development & Implementation Branch, Contact: D. Lucas 944-6872	Consultant service in the career guidance area. Assists the public school system in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying the guidance needs of, and appropriate guidance topics for students. - Design of programs, courses, projects and services to meet those needs. - Identifying, acquiring or developing the materials and resources required to support programs. - Designing and interpreting the assessment of programs and activities. 	Public elementary and secondary schools.	Funded as part of the Curriculum Development and Implementation Branch	Information and assistance, group professional development, in-service education, development of resource materials.
8. Human Resource Management	Dept. of Economic Development & Tourism, Human Resource Management Branch Contact: J. Feindel 944-2425	Assistance to the private sector to improve productivity and growth through the most effective development and utilization of human resources. Services offered cover such functions as manpower planning, training and development, personnel, wage and salary policy, and employment of special needs groups.	Manitoba firms, or firms wishing to establish in Manitoba.	0.2	

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>IV. <u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u> (continued)</p> <p>9. Labour Market Research</p>	<p>Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Research & Planning Branch Contact: J. E. Nykoluk 944-2295</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of current and future labour market needs in Manitoba to facilitate planning and development of programs supporting provincial economic growth and human development policies. This is accomplished through such activities as analysis of labour market trends and developments; labour market outlook; training needs assessment; preparation of related information for career counselling; and forecasts of skills shortages and occupational trends. - Analysis of labour-relations trends, conditions and issues in support of effective industrial relations in Manitoba. This is accomplished, for example, through analysis of collective agreements, work stoppages and wage and salary data. - Program assessment involving monitoring and assessing labour market programs and measuring labour market outcomes of training/education programs through follow-up surveys. - Research and technical assistance to improve the effectiveness of planning and management systems. 			

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
V. IMMIGRATION					
1. Immigration & Settlement	Dept. of Labour & Employment Services, Immigration & Settlement Branch Contact: E. Carriere 944-2803	<p>Program and demographic analysis of immigration issues, demography and population and labour force mobility; reviewing arrangements and agreements; designing and implementing immigration levels consultation and determination processes;</p> <p>Developing and evaluating special programs and procedures for refugees and other immigrants; developing, evaluating and distributing informational materials in immigrant languages; improving the accessibility, sufficiency, co-ordination and appropriateness of ESL programs;</p> <p>Provides dollar support through the Newcomer Services Support Program to non-government organizations in order to promote private sector development and delivery of orientation and settlement programs;</p> <p>Administers Special Program to Assist Refugees (SPAR) through which private groups sponsor and assist in the settlement of refugees with special adjustment problems;</p> <p>Encourages public and private sector programs directed towards increasing employment opportunities and improving working conditions for immigrants.</p>	<p>Government departments; Immigrant Services delivery agents</p> <p>Immigrants, service delivery agents</p> <p>Non-government organizations</p> <p>Refugees with special needs</p> <p>Immigrants destined to or in labour force</p>		<p>Planning data base; agreements; effective consultation</p> <p>Newcomers' Guide to Manitoba; Improved ESL programs; Welcome News</p> <p>Projects as funded</p> <p>Resettlement of 25 special needs refugees</p> <p>Programs and projects which improve employment situation for immigrants</p>

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
V. <u>IMMIGRATION</u> 2. Review of Prospective Immigrant Entrepreneurial Proposals	Dept. of Economic Development and Tourism, Business Development Branch Contact: G. S. Lunan 944-2287	This service assesses the viability of enterprise proposals submitted by potential immigrants to Manitoba.	Potential entrepreneurial immigrants to Manitoba.	Part of Business Development Branch budget.	Approximately 50 applications per year

SECTION B

INVENTORY OF LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN MANITOBA

OPERATED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1983/84

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
1. TRAINING & ACADEMIC UPGRADING					
a) Institutional Based Training 1. National Institutional Training Program (NITP) - Public	Contact: R.G. James, Manager, National Institutional Training Program (949-3751)	Purchases from Community Colleges by Canada under the National Training Act & Training Agreement of Institutional training for skill development, language, academic upgrading, work adjustment and in-school training for registered apprentices in designated trades.	Unemployed and marginally employed youth and adults seeking training/re-training. All clients have been out of school for one year or more.	21.0	5,830 trainees
2. National Institutional Training Program (NITP) - Private	Contact: R.G. James, Manager, National Institutional Training Program (949-3751)	Purchases from private trade schools by Canada under the National Training Act of Institutional training for skill development, language and academic upgrading.	As described above.	2.0	1,230 trainees
3. Income support and allowances - Trainee and Travel Allowances under National Training Act (NTA)	Contact: R.G. James, Manager, National Institutional Training Program (949-3751)	Trainees referred to Institutional training under the NTA receive income support and travel allowances or unemployment insurance benefits.	Persons referred to Institutional training under NTA.	Travel 0.5 NTA 4.0 Allowances U.I. 14.2 Benefits	
b) Work Experience & Industrial Based Training 1. General Industrial Training Program (GIT)	Contact: H. Playle, Manager, Industrial Training Program (949-6381)	Provision of adult occupational training by an employer or a group of employers to their employees under an industrial training contract between the employer and CEIC. CEIC reimburses the employer certain costs of training as well as a percentage of wages paid to trainees. Included in the above is a special initiative for Training of Women in Non-Traditional occupations.	Persons employed in the private and public sectors. Natives Women in Non-Traditional	5.0 2.0 0.4	1,722 Trainees 751 Trainees 91 Trainees

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
b) <u>WORK EXPERIENCE & INDUSTRIAL BASED TRAINING</u> (continued) 2. Canada Manpower Critical Trade Skills Training Program (CTST)	Contact: H. Playle, Manager, Industrial Training Program (949-6381)	Training of highly skilled workers by the employer in selected occupations experiencing serious skill shortages. CEIC reimburses the employer for certain costs of training as well as a percentage of wages paid to trainees.	Persons employed in the private sector.	2.0	406 Trainees
3. Skills Growth Fund (SGF)	Contact: C. Davison, Consultant, Technical Services (949-3709)	The Skills Growth Fund (SGF) has been established to bring about a rapid increase in training capacity for occupations of anticipated shortage. The Fund's primary purpose is to provide capital to public and private non-profit organizations for the establishment, conversion, expansion or modernization of facilities to provide training in national occupations. The same assistance is available for new facilities to provide training in occupations suitable for adults with special training needs.	Persons wishing to take training in occupations of anticipated skill shortages.	7.6	

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
II. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u> 1. Summer Canada	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	This program is designed to create summer jobs for students; it aims to increase students' work skills as they carry out activities of lasting community value. The program makes funding available to established non-profit organizations, federal departments and agencies and, where there is provincial agreement, local governments, to hire students to carry out projects.	Students	5.2 for non-profit and local government organizations 1.4 for federal departments and agencies	2,165 jobs 514 jobs
2. Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP)	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	A permanent program that provides long-term funding for the employment disadvantaged. The projects either assist in the development of an enterprise which will provide ongoing employment for participants, or serve as a method for preparing people for regular jobs by giving them the opportunity to learn social and work skills. LEAP has recently been expanded, particularly in Native communities.	Women Natives Handicapped Ex-Inmates Other Special Needs	8.3	840 jobs
3. Canada Community Service Projects	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	This program is designed to create jobs for the unemployed in non-profit organizations and, where appropriate, help organizations provide needed community services. Funds are provided to organizations on a diminishing scale (100%, 66%, 33%) for up to three years. Such services as day-care, crisis services, home care are funded under this program.	Unemployed	1.0	126 jobs

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u> (continued)					
4. Canada Community Development Projects	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	This program is designed to provide unemployed person with jobs on community development projects, <u>particularly areas of high unemployment</u> . Community development associations, co-operatives, individuals, Indian bands and municipalities are eligible for funding. Projects are generally of 12 months in duration with flexibility up to 18 months. Funds are allocated on a constituency basis in accordance with levels of unemployment.	Unemployed with particular emphasis on unemployed Native people and youth.	6.9	3,498 jobs
5. New Technology Employment	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	This program is designed to provide jobs for post-secondary graduates who are recent labour force entrants who have been unable to find employment in their disciplines. Small private sector firms, individuals and associations creating additional employment in approved activities are eligible.	Unemployed recent post-secondary graduates.	.1	30 jobs
6. Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA)	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	This program was initiated in 1979/80 and is designed to stimulate and assist local private sector employment and small business development. Up to \$250,000/year is provided to LEDA corporations, owned and controlled by the community as seed money or last resort financing. Communities under 50,000 population with a persistently high rate of unemployment are served.	Chronically unemployed	.4	6 jobs

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u> (continued) 7. Program for the Employment Disadvantaged	Contact: R. McLeod, Co-ordinator Program for Employment Disadvantaged (949-3905)	This program is intended to stimulate continuing employment within the private sector of the mentally and physically handicapped and other disadvantaged persons who face barriers in securing employment. The program provides a three-phase wage subsidy to private sector employers by paying 85% of gross wages for all eligible workers up to 13 weeks. After that, the wages of handicapped workers can be subsidized at 50% for up to 26 weeks and 25% for a further 26 weeks; 65 weeks in all. The wages of other employment disadvantaged workers can be subsidized after the initial period of 13 weeks, at 50% for up to 13 weeks and at 25% for another 13 weeks; 39 weeks in all. The amount of subsidy is limited to a maximum of \$10,000 for each eligible worker. Employers may also receive \$5,000 per establishment for the provision or correction of facilities or equipment permitting the employment of handicapped people and up to \$100.00 per person hired for protective clothing or equipment.	Mentally and physically handicapped persons who have been unemployed for more than five weeks and unlikely to get employment in the next thirteen weeks without assistance from this program, and other employment disadvantaged persons including youth who have been unemployed for at least twenty of the last twenty-six weeks and not likely to get employment in the next twenty weeks without the assistance of this program. - Handicapped - Other Employment Disadvantaged - Community Groups	0.7 1.4 0.2	291 Jobs

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
11. <u>JOB CREATION & EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT</u> (continued) 8. Canada Employment Program - Immediate Stimulation Component	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	A two-year (started in July, 1982) \$150 million component of the Canada Community Development Program designed to increase spending on localized employment intensive projects under existing government construction and other programs. Existing organizations, municipalities of the provincial government raises no barrier, and in some cases individuals can become employers if the proposed activities result in an improvement to the property of a municipality or non-profit organization. Assistance may be in the form of grants or contributions, a flexibility introduced to minimize detailed controls given the present high rates of unemployment. Contributions to projects may cover operating expenses, material, equipment and wages. Wages must amount to a least 50% of project value.	Unemployed	3.2	220 Jobs
9. New Employment Expansion and Development Program (NEED)	Contact: N. Heinrichs, Manager, Employment Development Branch (949-2405)	A joint federal-provincial program designed to create new productive employment for Manitobans experiencing significant hardship by contributing to projects which support regional economic growth and development. Established non-profit organizations, labour organizations, registered businesses, and corporations are eligible to submit proposals which support economic recovery, regional development or which improve productivity.	Persons who have exhausted their U.I. benefits and/or are receiving social assistance.	10.1	3,500 Jobs

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
III. LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT 1. Canada Manpower Mobility Program	Contact: R. McLeod, Coordinator, CMP (949-3995)	Financial assistance in the form of grants to unemployed, about to become employed, or underemployed workers who must move to find suitable employment or to obtain manpower services or training not available in their locality.	Unemployed, under-employed and employment threatened workers.	0.4	
2. Federal-Provincial Agriculture Employment Development Agreements	Contact: K. Rurfoot, Industrial Advisor, Agriculture (949-4029)	Agreements with the provinces for the improvement of housing for seasonal workers, maintenance of Local Agricultural Manpower Boards that advise each Canada Farm Labour Pool, development of agricultural programs for youth, and continuing research into agricultural manpower matters.	Agricultural workers and employers	0.08	
3. Manpower Consultative Services	Contact: C. Rafter, Manager, Account Executive Section (949-3752)	Consultative services which pays employers up to 55% of the cost of joint labour-management consultative committees that plan and implement responses to actual or anticipated problems of skill-redundancy or change. It assists employers and their employees to jointly develop manpower plans to obtain maximum benefit and performance from company growth and expansion, new equipment or new work processes. It also assists management and labour jointly to deal with problems of high worker turnover, low productivity, worker recruitment and training or alternative employment for workers when mass lay-offs are anticipated.	Employment threatened	0.05	

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>III. LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)</p> <p>4. Canada Farm Labour Pools</p>	Contact: K. Burfoot, Industrial Advisor, Agriculture (949-4029)	Services to farm operators and agricultural workers through a placement service and the provision of specialized manpower services to the agricultural industry, including worker orientation and payroll services.	Agricultural workers and farm operators	0.5	Operate 6 pools
5. Outreach	Contact: S. Katz, Consultant, Outreach (949-3205)	The objective of Outreach is to improve, with the help of community-based agencies, the employability and employment of individuals who experience special difficulties competing in the labour market and who are not effectively able to benefit from the services offered by their Canada Employment Centre. Outreach projects complement regular services of the Commission by effectively expanding them to such groups. Services offered include worker counselling, frequent contact with local employers to identify positions which clients could successfully occupy, securing job offers for them and promoting the advantages derived from hiring such employees.	Persons assisted are residents of isolated or remote communities; women; native people; physically and mentally handicapped people; chronically unemployed, usually welfare recipients; inmates and ex-inmates; and other persons experiencing great difficulty entering or re-entering the labour force.	2.4	
6. Special Industry and Labour Adjustment Program	Federal - CEIC, IT&C, Labour Canada, Contact: R. McLeod, Advisor, Special Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (949-3743)	A three-year (started in late 1980), \$350 million program to promote industrial restructuring and labour adjustment in communities having experienced large-scale industry dislocation which is resulting in a significant increase to the level of community unemployment. Designation of communities eligible for assistance are made by Cabinet for periods up to one year with a maximum of two six-month extensions. Specific program elements are:			

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>III. LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)</p> <p>6. Special Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (cont'd)</p>	<p>Federal - CEIC IT&C, Labour Canada</p>	<p><u>For Industry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A special program of financial assistance for firms undertaking projects to establish, expand, or restructure operations in designated communities. This program will be provided by ITC through its Enterprise Development Program (EDP). The forms of assistance offered will include contributions of up to 75 percent of consulting costs and up to 50 percent of capital and pre-production costs undertaken in connection with eligible projects. In these and several other respects, the special program represents a significant expansion beyond what is now available under EDP. - A new Industry and Community Development Panel of the Enterprise Development Board will be constituted for the duration of the program. The panel will consider individual firm-specific project proposals and it will make every effort to reach decisions regarding the merits of proposal and the terms and conditions of assistance as quickly as possible. <p><u>For Workers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased training allowances to encourage workers in redundant occupations to train for other jobs; - enhanced and more flexible mobility assistance to encourage workers to find alternate employment; 			

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
<p>III. <u>LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT</u> (continued)</p> <p>6. Special Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (cont'd)</p>	Federal - CEIC ITAC, Labour Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new portable wage subsidy program for workers 45 years of age or older who have worked a minimum of five years in an affected firm or industry; - a community employment program designed to provide productive temporary employment, primarily to help workers during the adjustment process; - an early retirement program, for workers age 54 and older, provided through modification and extension of Labour Canada's Adjustment Benefits Program. 	Unemployed and employment threatened workers and firms facing serious dislocation.	Non-allocated to Manitoba	
7. Use of Unemployment Insurance Funds for Job Creation (Section 38 of U.I. Act)	Contact: I. Didluk, Coordinator (940-2144)	Under authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, this program uses Unemployment Insurance to fund productive activities which will create assets of value for the community at large. Sponsors of projects may be provincial, local government or private sector organizations. Worker participants are unemployed insurance claimants whose short-term alternative employment prospects are poor and who agree to participate voluntarily while on unemployment insurance. Worker participants may have their unemployment insurance benefit level supplemented to the wage level applicable to the work which they are undertaking to a maximum of \$300 weekly.	Unemployed individuals who are receiving or are eligible for Unemployment Insurance.	1.5	

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<u>III. LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT</u> (continued) 8. Worksharing (Section 37 of U.I. Act)	Contact: R. Meyer, Manager, Worksharing Unit (949-2291)	Under authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, this program uses money otherwise payable in regular Unemployment Insurance benefits to keep Canadians working who would otherwise be laid off. C.E.I.C. and employers enter into agreements which provide for employees in work-sharing units agreeing to working fewer hours per week than normal and receiving partial Unemployment Insurance benefits for the time not worked.	Employees of firms subject to temporary lay-off.	11.4 during calendar year 1983	4,000 lay-offs averted during calendar year 1983.

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
IV. <u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u> 1. Canada Employment Centres - General	Contact: W. Kennedy, Manager, Public Affairs Branch (949-3781)	CEIC's administer an active manpower program to help Canadians adjust to social and economic changes in the job market. Programs and services offered attempt to satisfy the requirements of today's work-force, plan for tomorrow's needs and effectively balance immigration with the worker needs of Canadian employers. Services provided include: - Information on available jobs; - counselling clients on employment and related matters, including how to look for their own jobs; - counselling and other services for the disadvantaged and special needs groups, e.g., handicapped; - specialized service for youth and women; - specialized services for students at post-secondary, vocational and technical institutions of learning; - aptitude and interest testing; - referral to diagnostic services; - referral for placement in jobs; - payment of unemployment insurance; - intensive efforts to help unemployment insurance claimants find employment;	All Canadians		

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
IV. <u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u>					
1. Canada Employment Centres - General (cont'd)	Contact: W. Kennedy, Manager, Public Affairs Branch (949-3781)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mobility and relocation assistance; - collection and dissemination of labour market information; - affirmative action; - manpower services for employers; - specialized service for the agriculture industry through Canada Farm Labour Pools; - manpower training; - recruitment of workers, both local and Canada-wide; - itinerant service to outlying communities; - support to community efforts to meet local labour market needs. 	All Canadians		
2. Canada Employment Centres for Students	Contact: Regional Youth Consultant (949-3721)	These are special employment centres staffed by students operated to help place students in private and public sector summer jobs.	Youth enrolled in secondary and post-secondary education/training.	Approximately 0.5	8,000 placements
3. Choices	Contact: T. Raqshaw, Coordinator (949-3904)	A computerized career information system which allows the Commission's clients to explore occupational data relevant to each Province.	All CEIC clients		

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
IV. <u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u> (continued)					
4. On Campus CEC's	Contact: Regional Youth Consultant (949-3721)	Operation of full-time and itinerant on-campus employment centres designed to meet the employment needs of students in universities and colleges.	Students		2,400 placements
5. Youth Employment Centres	Contact: M.R. Leavens, Manager, Winnipeg (949-2013)	Special employment centres established by the Commission to concentrate on services to young people.	Youth		
6. Diagnostic Services	Contact: C. Custodio (949-3204)	Diagnostic services are purchased from agencies or individuals to ensure that counsellors understand any physical, social or psychological factors affecting a client's ability to find employment.	Disadvantaged	0.07	Approximately 100
7. Native Internship Program	Contact: D. Leyden, Manager, Special Client Needs (949-3705)	Provision of summer employment for Native youth with the CEIC which will give participants a useful work experience and serve as a vehicle for participants in gaining access to permanent public service opportunities.	Native Youth	0.2	39 persons
8. Affirmative Action	Contact: J. Sopko (949-4547) or A.E. Kiesler, Affirmative Action Consultants (949-4369)	Affirmative Action is a results oriented program, designed to increase the representation of Native people, women and the physically disabled at all levels in the workforce and remove systemic barriers in employment systems. Affirmative Action consultants provide technical assistance to employers through a consultation agreement. Both federal and provincial resources are coordinated in a comprehensive service to employers.	Native people Women Physically disabled	N/A	On-going consultation to the private sector.

PROGRAM	DELIVERY AGENT	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	GENERAL TARGET GROUP DESCRIPTION	PLANNED FUNDING (MILLION \$)	ANTICIPATED PROGRAM OUTPUT
V. IMMIGRATION					
1. Canada Immigration Centres	Contact: T. Swan, Director of Immigration (949-3754)	The Canada Immigration Centres are responsible for administering the Immigration Act and Regulations, and providing a full range of services to the public. This includes advice and guidance; processing of applications for sponsorship of relatives, visitors, and prospective immigrants; extension of visitor status, student applications, etc; the detection, apprehension, and removal of prohibited persons. The primary responsibility of ports of entry is conducting secondary examination and documentation as required of persons seeking entry to Canada by land or air.	Landed immigrants, visitors, students, family sponsorship, prospective immigrants and refugees		2,100 immigrants 600 refugees
2. Adjustment Assistance Program	Contact: G.D. Smith, Chief, Settlement (949-3755)	This program provides financial assistance to indigent immigrants ineligible for municipal or provincial welfare assistance. The support can include clothing, food, initial housing, household effects, etc., at levels equivalent to provincial welfare rates.	Persons a) legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence b) persons seeking permanent residence who have been allowed to remain pending completion of landing formalities	0.5	
3. Immigrant Settlement & Adaptation Program	Contact: G.D. Smith Chief, Settlement (949-3755)	This program provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations under contract to provide direct essential settlement and adaptation services to newly arrived permanent residents of Canada.	Permanent residents who have been in Canada under three years.	0.1	

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VI. <u>UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE</u>	Contact: R. Wilkinson, Manager, Benefit Programs (949-4225)	Unemployment Insurance is a program of income support for the unemployed. About 95% of the labour force is insurable with only some part-time workers and almost all types of self-employed people excluded. Workers who have lost their jobs and are looking for work are eligible for benefits provided they have from 10 to 14 weeks of insurable employment (varies according to the unemployment rate in the economic region where they live) within the last 52 weeks. The longest period of receipt of benefits is 50 weeks. Special benefits are also paid during periods of maternity, sickness, injury and at age 65. To qualify for special benefits, persons must have 20 weeks of insurable benefits during the last 52 weeks. The benefit rate is 60 percent of average weekly insurable earnings to a maximum of \$231. a week (1983 rate).	Unemployed workers Self-employed fishermen Women on maternity separation Workers experiencing loss of wages resulting from sickness or injury	Benefit payments in Manitoba for fiscal year 1982/83 were 293.2	Process 138,000 initial and renewal claims in 1983/84.